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CANADA
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1934-35

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE RESOURCES, HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE DOMINION

Published by Authority of
The Honourable R. B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.,
MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE



ONTARIO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
DEPT. OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH
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PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its beginning in the first year of the Dominion, when the "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was changed to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America". It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade and general conditions of the Dominion, "with comparative data for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries". The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and was continued annually until 1904, under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. In 1905 the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office (which was at the same time made a permanent organization), and the Year Book was remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued under the title "The Canada Year Book, Second Series".

In the reorganization and centralization of statistics which followed the report of the Royal Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the improvement of the Year Book, both in content and method of presentation, was made a primary object, and this progress has been continued down to the present time.

A prominent feature in past editions of the Year Book has been the inclusion from time to time of special articles dealing with some important phase of Canadian social, economic, intellectual or artistic life in considerable detail, but the pressure on the space of the present volume owing to the necessity of covering two years has prevented the inclusion of any special articles in this edition, although a list of special articles appearing in past editions is given on page vi of this Introduction immediately preceding the map.

Attention may be called to certain novel features of the present volume. There is included in Chapter I a brief description of Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada, which is of special interest to those who travel either in the flesh or by radio. There will also be found in Chapter III a discussion of the Representation Act of 1933 and a special table at page 82 showing the population of each of the new electoral districts which will return representatives to Parliament at the approaching general election. Probably the most extended presentation of the results of the Census of 1931 that will appear in the Year Book is to be found in Chapter IV, where Religions (Section 6) are cross-analysed by racial origin for the first time, and several new classifications are added to Section 7 dealing with Birthplaces; the chapter closes with statistics of the areas and populations of countries of the British Empire for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 and of the countries of the world for 1931. The Mines and Minerals Chapter, together with the discussion of the new discoveries in economic geology in Chapter I, will be of interest to those who are concerned with this rapidly-growing branch of our economic life. Again, attention may be directed to the improvement of the introduction to the External

Trade Chapter as well as to the final statistics of the Census of Distribution and Services of 1930, to which has been added a more summary treatment of retail trade based upon a 65 to 70 p.c. sample of all retail trade and covering the years 1931 to 1933. In the Labour and Wages Chapter may be noted the inclusion of tables showing both the occupational and the industrial distribution of the gainfully occupied population of the Dominion as in 1931. In the Public Finance Chapter appears, for the first time, a comparative analysis of provincial revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities on the basis agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933; additional material regarding national income is also included in this chapter. The Currency and Banking Chapter includes a description of the new Bank of Canada and a classification of bank loans by industries and of deposits by amounts. Lastly, in the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter there appears a study of liquor control, liquor sales and revenues arising therefrom.

Throughout the volume tables and text alike have been revised so as to include the latest possible information appearing to the date of going to press. The Appendices include information on Immigration and Trade in the fiscal year 1934-35. All parts of the volume have been subjected to careful revision by the most competent authorities in each branch of our national activities.

The present volume has been edited by S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., assisted by A. E. Millward, B.A., B. Com., W. H. Lanceley, and R. F. Clarke, M.C., D.L.S., of the editorial staff of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau. Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments who have assisted in the collection of information. An effort has been made to apportion due credit to the various individuals and services concerned by means of footnotes to those chapters and sections which have been contributed, or in the compilation of which co-operation has been received.

While the greatest care has been taken in the preparation of the volume, there are doubtless imperfections and, with a view to the improvement of future editions, the Editor will be glad to hear of any errors which may have escaped his notice, and to receive any suggestions with regard to omissions or to method of treatment.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, June 4, 1935.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

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History of the Great War. By Brig.-General E. A. Cruikshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Director of the Historical Section, General Staff, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. With appendices	1919	1–73
Reconstruction in Canada. By S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A., (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc., Editor, Canada Year Book, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa	1920	1–64
The Flora of Canada. By J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M.O. Malte, Ph. D., Department of Mines, Ottawa	1922–23	25–32
Faunas of Canada. By P. A. Taverner, Department of Mines, Ottawa	1922–23	32–36
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Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade. By F. A. McGregor, Registrar, Combines Investigation Act, Department of Labour, Ottawa	1927–28	765–770
Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921. By Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1927–28	774–783
The Climate of Canada. By Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto	1929	42–51
Occupations of the People. By Miss M. E. K. Roughsedge, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	1929	134–147
The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada. By A. J. Connor, Meteorological Service, Toronto	1930	41–56
Seismology in Canada. By E. A. Hodgson, M.A., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa	1931	37–38
The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada. By Newton MacTavish, M.A., D.Litt., Ottawa	1931	995–1009
Droughts in Western Canada. By A. J. Connor, Meteorological Service, Toronto	1933	47–59


DOMINION OF CANADA
(Exclusive of Northern Regions)
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
ALASKA
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NEWFOUNDLAND
LABRADOR
COAST OF LABRADOR
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BAFFIN ISLAND
HUDSON BAY
Foxe Channel
Hudson Str.
Ungava Bay
James Bay
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Belcher Is.
Southampton I.
C. Chidley
Coronation Gulf
Bathurst Inlet
Great Bear L.
Great Slave Lake
Mackenzie R.
Norman
Wrigley
Simpson
Smith
Dawson
Whitehorse
Stewart
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
Vancouver I.
Vancouver
New Westminster
Trail
Kamloops
Victoria
Grande Prairie
Peace River
McMurray
Waterways
Athabaska
Ft. Smith
Churchill
Nelson R.
Severn R.
Albany R.
Eastmain R.
Mistassini R.
Moosonee
Cochrane
Nipigon
Lake Winnipeg
The Pas
N. Battleford
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Edmonton
Calgary
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Regina
Yorkton
Weyburn
Brandon
Winnipeg
St. Boniface
Port Arthur
Fort William
Lake Superior
Sudbury
Sault Ste. Marie
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Erie
Windsor
Sarnia
London
Kitchener
Toronto
Oshawa
Kingston
Ottawa
Hull
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Three Rivers
Sherbrooke
Saint John
Fredericton
Moncton
Charlottetown
Halifax
Sydney
C. Breton
Sable I.
Portland
Boston
New York
Belle Isle
Anticosti
Gaspe
Quebec to Southampton 2934
Quebec to Liverpool 2760
Montreal to Liverpool 2690
Churchill to Liverpool 2936
Hal to Bermuda 2190
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Prepared by National Development Bureau Dept. of the Interior

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THE
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF THE
PROGRESS OF CANADA
1871-1934.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,793; Fresh Water, 228,070; Total, 3,694,863.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Population[1]—						
1	Prince Edward Island	No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	98,222
2	Nova Scotia	"	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	476,119
3	New Brunswick	"	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	341,682
4	Quebec	"	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	1,822,992
5	Ontario	"	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,352,470
6	Manitoba	"	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	365,688
7	Saskatchewan	"	–	–	–	91,279	257,763
8	Alberta	"	–	–	–	73,022	185,412
9	British Columbia	"	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	268,276
10	Yukon	"	–	–	–	27,219	14,899
11	Northwest Territories	"	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	18,364
	Canada	"	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	6,201,887
	Immigration (fiscal years)—						
12	From United Kingdom	No.	–	–	11,383[2]	11,810	86,796
13	" United States	"	–	–	2,412[2]	17,987	57,796
14	" Other Countries	"	–	–	7,921[2]	19,352	44,472
	Totals	"	27,773	47,991	21,716[2]	49,149	189,064
	Agriculture—						
15	Area of occupied farms	acre	36,046,401	45,358,141	58,997,995	63,422,338	–
16	Improved lands	"	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	30,166,033	–
	Field Crops[3]—						
17	Wheat	acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	4,224,542	–
		bush.	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	55,572,368	–
		$	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	36,122,039	–
18	Oats	acre	–	–	3,961,356	5,367,655	–
		bush.	42,489,459	70,493,131	83,428,202	151,497,407	–
		$	15,966,310	23,967,665	31,702,717	51,509,118	–
19	Barley	acre	–	–	868,464	871,800	–
		bush.	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	22,224,366	–
		$	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	8,889,746	–
20	Corn	acre	–	–	195,101	360,758	–
		bush.	3,802,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	25,875,919	–
		$	2,283,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	11,902,923	–
21	Potatoes	acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	448,743	–
		bush.	47,330,187	55,368,790	53,490,857	55,362,635	–
		$	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	13,840,658	–
22	Hay and clover	acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	6,543,423	–
		ton	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	6,943,715	–
		$	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	85,625,315	–
	Total Areas, Field Crops	acre	–	–	15,662,811	19,763,740	–
	Total Values, Field Crops[6]	$	111,116,606	155,277,427	194,766,934	237,682,285	–
	Live Stock—						
23	Horses	No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	–
		$	–	–	–	118,279,419	–
24	Milch cows	No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	2,408,677	–
		$	–	–	–	69,237,970	–
25	Other cattle	No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	3,167,774	–
		$	–	–	–	54,197,341	–
26	Sheep	No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,562,781	2,510,239	–
		$	–	–	–	10,490,594	–
27	Swine	No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	–
		$	–	–	–	16,445,702	–
	Total Values, Live Stock	$	–	–	–	268,651,026	–
	Dairying[3]—						
28	Cheese, factory	lb.	155,524	54,574,856	97,418,855	220,833,269	204,788,583[3]
		$	17,585	5,130,036	9,644,467	22,221,430	23,597,639[3]
29	Butter, creamery	lb.	981,939	1,365,912	3,654,364	36,066,739	45,930,294[3]
		$	188,532	225,375	635,859	7,240,972	10,949,062[3]
30	Butter, home-made	lb.	74,190,584	102,545,169	111,577,210	105,343,076	–
		$	14,244,592	16,919,953	19,414,435	21,384,644	–
31	Miscellaneous dairy products[10]	$	–	–	–	15,623,907	–
	Total Values, Dairy Products	$	15,023,966	22,743,939	30,315,214	66,740,953	–
32	**Forestry**—Exports of Wood, Wood Products and Paper	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
33	**Fisheries**	$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	25,737,153	26,279,485
34	**Raw Furs**	$	–	987,555	768,983	899,645	–

[1]Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years. [2]1897. [3]The figures for the decennial census years 1871-1921 are for the next preceding years, those for 1871 are for the four original provinces only. Export prices have been used in working out values of dairy products. [4]The figures for 1934 are subject to revision. [5]Cwt.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles: Land, 3,466,793; Fresh Water, 228,070; Total, 3 694.863

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.[9]	1932.	1933.	1934.[4]	
93,728	90,916	88,615	87,000	88,038	88,000	89,000	89,000	1
492,338	506,660	523,837	515,000	512,846	513,000	522,000	526,000	2
351,889	368,844	387,876	396,000	408,219	409,000	420,000	426,000	3
2,005,776	2,177,352	2,361,199	2,603,000	2,874,255	2,904,000	2,970,000	3,022,000	4
2,527,292	2,722,804	2,933,662	3,164,000	3,431,683	3,459,000	3,524,000	3,566,000	5
461,394	553,860	610,118	639,000	700,139	705,000	722,000	731,000	6
492,432	647,835	757,510	821,000	921,785	971,000	951,000	966,000	7
374,295	496,525	588,454	608,000	731,605	740,000	757,000	770,000	8
392,480	457,243	524,582	606,000	694,263	704,000	712,000	725,000	9
8,512	6,317	4,157	4,000	4,230	4,000	4,000	4,000	10
6,507	7,228	7,988	7,000	9,723	9,000	10,000	10,000	11
7,206,643	8,035,584	8,788,483[7]	9,450,000	10,376,786	10,506,000	10,681,000	10,835,000	
123,013	8,664	74,262	37,569	27,584	7,088	3,097	2,260	12
121,451	36,937	48,059	18,778	24,280	14,297	13,196	7,740	13
66,620	2,936	26,156	39,717	36,359	4,367	3,489	3,903	14
311,084	48,537	148,477	96,064	88,223	25,752	19,782	13,903	
108,968,715	–	140,887,903	–	163,119,231	–	–	–	15
48,733,823	–	70,769,548	–	85,733,309	–	–	–	16
8,864,154	15,369,709	17,835,734	22,895,649	26,355,136[6]	27,182,100	25,991,100	23,985,000	17
132,077,547	262,781,000	226,508,411	407,136,000	321,325,000[9]	443,061,000	281,892,000	275,849,000	
104,816,825	344,096,400	374,178,601	442,221,000	123,550,000[9]	154,760,000	136,958,000	163,972,000	
8,656,179	10,996,487	13,879,257	12,741,340	12,837,736[9]	13,148,400	13,528,900	13,730,800	18
245,393,425	410,211,000	364,989,218	383,416,000	328,278,000[9]	391,561,000	307,478,000	321,120,000	
86,796,136	210,957,500	180,989,587	184,098,000	77,970,000[9]	75,988,000	79,818,000	105,380,000	
1,283,094	1,802,996	2,043,669	3,642,462	3,791,395[9]	3,757,600	3,658,000	3,612,500	19
28,848,310	42,770,000	42,956,049	99,987,100	67,382,600[9]	80,773,000	63,359,000	63,742,000	
14,653,697	35,024,000	33,514,070	52,059,000	17,465,000[10]	18,855,000	18,954,000	29,107,000	
293,951	173,000	204,775	209,725	131,829[9]	130,000	136,600	161,100	20
14,417,599	6,282,000	10,822,278	7,813,000	5,449,000[9]	5,057,000	5,054,000	6,798,000	
5,774,039	6,747,000	7,081,140	7,780,000	2,274,000[9]	2,276,000	2,982,000	4,419,000	
464,504	472,992	534,621	523,112	591,804[9]	521,500	527,700	569,200	21
55,461,473	63,297,000	62,230,052	46,937,000[5]	52,305,000[5,9]	39,416,000[5]	42,745,000[5]	48,095,000[5]	
27,426,765	50,982,300	44,635,547	69,204,000	22,359,000[9]	24,920,000	33,092,000	23,822,000	
8,289,407	7,821,257	8,541,093	9,516,125	9,114,457[9]	8,811,600	8,875,900	8,881,400	22
10,406,367	14,527,000	8,593,393	14,058,000	14,539,600[9]	13,559,000	11,443,000	11,174,000	
90,115,531	168,547,900	169,822,397	170,473,000	110,110,000[9]	96,654,000	100,306,000	131,295,000	
30,556,168	38,930,333	47,553,418	56,097,836	58,074,905[9]	59,643,200	58,533,450	56,040,420	
384,513,795	886,494,900	933,045,936	1,104,983,100	432,199,400[9]	452,526,900	453,598,000	544,974,600	
2,598,958	3,246,430	3,624,262	3,398,114	3,113,909[9]	3,088,630	2,984,095	2,933,492	23
381,915,505	418,686,000	440,502,040	245,119,000	155,908,000[9]	141,640,000	154,215,000	168,132,000	
2,595,253	2,835,532	3,324,653	3,839,191	3,371,923[9]	3,594,500	3,694,000	3,864,200	24
109,575,526	198,896,000	203,555,836	201,236,000	143,616,000[9]	114,814,000	113,115,000	110,721,000	
3,930,828	3,763,155	5,194,831	4,731,688	4,601,108[9]	4,916,600	5,182,000	5,087,700	25
86,278,490	204,477,000	139,590,484	148,742,000	114,201,000[9]	84,497,000	88,452,000	84,657,000	
2,174,300	2,025,030	3,203,966	3,142,476	3,627,116[9]	3,644,500	3,385,800	3,421,100	26
10,701,691	20,927,000	20,704,509	31,417,000	18,596,000[9]	12,084,000	13,549,000	14,298,000	
3,634,778	3,484,982	3,404,730	4,359,582	4,699,831[9]	4,639,100	3,800,700	3,654,000	27
26,986,621	60,700,000	36,893,244	69,958,000	32,773,000[9]	21,964,000	33,804,000	36,029,000	
615,457,833	903,686,000	836,413,401	696,472,000	465,094,000[9]	374,999,000	403,135,000	413,837,000	
199,904,205	192,968,597	162,117,494	171,731,631	113,956,639	120,524,243	111,146,493	99,754,500	28
21,587,124	35,512,622	28,710,030	28,807,841	12,824,695	11,379,922	11,127,984	9,832,900	
64,489,398	82,564,130	128,734,610	177,209,287	225,955,246	214,002,127	219,232,546	233,047,500	29
15,597,807	26,966,355	48,135,439	61,753,390	50,198,878	40,475,479	43,546,109	46,441,300	
137,110,200	–	100,000,000	95,000,000	103,310,000[9]	106,936,400	106,485,000	109,918,000	30
30,269,497	–	29,840,000	28,252,777	21,450,000[9]	15,311,000	16,623,000	17,492,000	
35,927,426	–	98,750,881	158,490,971	106,916,119	91,907,732	99,531,574	108,199,821	31
103,381,854	–	205,436,350	277,304,979	191,389,692	159,074,133	170,828,667	181,966,021	
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,604,474	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398	32
34,667,872	35,860,708	34,931,935	56,360,633	30,517,306	25,957,109	27,558,053	–	33
1,927,550	–	10,151,594	15,072,244	11,806,217	10,189,481	10,350,154	12,122,293	34

[6]See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1921, for particulars of the values of field crops for the years 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901. [7]Includes Canadian Navy. [8]Figures are for 1907. [9]The figures for occupied and improved farm lands, field crops, live stock, home-made butter, miscellaneous dairy products and raw furs have been revised since their publication in the 1933 Year Book. [10]Previous to 1931 this item does not include skim milk and buttermilk.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Mineral Production—						
1	Gold[12]	oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	1,167,216	556,415
		$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	24,128,503	11,502,120
2	Silver	oz.	–	355,083[1]	414,523	5,539,192	8,473,379
		$	–	347,271[1]	409,549	3,265,354	5,659,455
3	Copper	lb.	–	3,260,424[1]	9,529,401	37,827,019	55,609,888
		$	–	366,798[1]	1,226,703	6,096,581	10,720,474
4	Lead	lb.	–	204,800[1]	88,665	51,900,958	54,608,217
		$	–	9,216[1]	3,857	2,249,387	3,089,187
5	Nickel	lb.	–	830,477[11]	4,035,347	9,189,047	21,490,955
		$	–	498,286[11]	2,421,208	4,594,523	8,948,834
6	Pig iron	ton	–	24,827[1]	23,891	274,376	598,411
		$	–	366,192[1]	368,901	3,512,923	7,955,136
7	Coal	ton	1,063,742[2]	1,537,106	3,577,749	6,486,325	9,762,601
		$	1,763,423[2]	2,688,621	7,019,425	12,699,243	19,732,019
8	Cement	brl.	–	69,843[1]	93,479	450,394	2,128,374
		$	–	81,909[1]	108,561	660,030	3,170,859
	Totals, Mineral Production	$	–	10,221,255[3]	18,976,616	65,797,911	79,286,697
	Electric Statistics—						
9	Power Houses	No.	–	–	80	58	157
10	Capital invested	$	–	–	4,113,771	11,891,025	80,393,445
11	Kilowatt hours generated[4]	No.	–	–	–	–	–
12	Customers	No.	–	–	–	–	–
	Water Power—						
13	Turbine H.P. installed	No.	–	–	71,219	238,902	608,002
	Manufactures[5]**—**						
14	Employees	No.	187,942	254,894	272,033	339,173	383,920
15	Capital	$	77,964,020	164,957,423	353,213,000	446,916,487	833,916,155
16	Salaries and wages	$	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	113,249,350	162,155,578
17	Products—						
	Gross	$	221,617,773	309,731,867	368,696,723	481,053,375	706,446,578
	Net	$	96,709,927	–	–	214,525,517	–
	External Trade (fiscal years)—						
18	Exports[6]	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
19	Imports[7]	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Totals, External Trade	$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	355,362,305	519,224,236
20	Exports to United Kingdom	$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	92,857,525	127,456,465
21	Imports from United Kingdom	$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	42,820,334	69,183,915
22	Exports to United States	$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	67,983,673	83,546,306
23	Imports from United States	$	27,185,586	36,338,701	52,033,477	107,377,906	169,256,452
	Exports, Domestic, by Chief Items—						
24	Wheat	bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,739,758	40,399,402
		$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	6,871,939	33,658,391
25	Wheat flour	brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	1,118,700	1,532,014
		$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	4,015,226	6,179,825
26	Oats	bush.	542,386	2,926,532	260,560	8,155,063	2,700,303
		$	231,227	1,791,873	129,917	2,490,521	1,083,347
27	Hay	ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	252,977	206,714
		$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	2,097,882	1,529,941
28	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides.	cwt.	103,444	103,547	75,541	1,055,495	1,029,079
		$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	11,778,446	12,086,868
29	Butter	lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	16,335,528	34,031,525
		$	3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	3,295,663	7,075,539
30	Cheese	lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	195,926,697	215,834,543
		$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	20,696,951	24,433,169
31	Gold, raw	$	163,037	767,318	554,126	24,445,156	12,991,916
32	Silver	oz.	–	–	–	4,022,019	7,261,527
		$	595,261	34,494	238,367	2,420,750	4,310,528
33	Copper[8]	lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	26,345,776	44,282,348
		$	120,121	150,412	505,196	2,659,261	7,148,633
34	Nickel	lb.	–	–	5,352,043	9,537,558	23,959,841
		$	–	–	240,499	958,365	2,166,936
35	Coal	ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,888,538	1,820,511
		$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	5,307,060	4,643,198
36	Asbestos	ton	–	–	7,022	26,715	57,075
		$	–	–	513,909	864,573	1,578,137
37	Wood pulp	cwt.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	280,619	1,937,207	3,478,150
38	Newsprint paper	cwt.	–	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–	–

[1] 1887. [2] 1874. [3] 1886. [4] 000's omitted. [5] The statistics of manufactures in 1871 and 1881 include works employing fewer than 5 hands, while those of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1916 are for works with 5 hands and over except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, and fish canneries. The figures for these years are for the preceding years in each case. From 1922 statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. Figures for 1925-30 include non-ferrous metal smelting not included in earlier

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[9]	
473,159	930,492	926,329	1,754,228	2,693,892	3,044,387	2,949,309	2,969,680	1
9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	36,263,110	58,093,396	71,479,373	84,350,237	102,453,960	
32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	22,371,924	20,562,247	18,347,907	15,187,950	16,441,361	2
17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	13,894,531	6,141,943	5,811,081	5,746,027	7,803,218	
55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	133,094,942	292,304,390	247,679,070	299,982,448	364,890,860	3
6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	17,490,300	24,114,065	15,294,058	21,634,853	26,681,069	
23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	283,801,265	267,342,482	255,947,378	266,475,191	346,270,062	4
827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	19,240,661	7,260,183	5,409,704	6,372,998	8,436,524	
34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	65,714,294	65,666,320	30,327,968	83,264,658	128,687,340	5
10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	14,374,163	15,267,453	7,179,862	20,130,480	32,139,425	
917,535	1,169,257	665,676	820,426	470,443	161,426	254,595	455,834	6
12,307,125	16,750,898	15,511,828	16,011,173[10]	7,863,111[10]	2,829,272[10]	4,168,994[10]	7,753,255[10]	
11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,495	16,478,131	12,243,211	11,738,913	11,903,344	13,795,649	7
26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	59,875,094	41,207,682	37,117,695	35,923,962	41,922,253	
5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	8,707,021	10,161,658	4,498,721	3,007,432	3,783,226	8
7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	13,013,283	15,826,243	6,930,721	4,536,935	5,667,946	
103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	204,437,123	230,434,726	191,228,225	221,495,253	277,492,263	
266	307	510	595	559[13]	572	575	–	9
110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	756,220,066	1,229,988,951	1,335,886,987	1,386,532,055	–	10
–	–	5,614,132	12,093,445	16,330,867	16,052,057	17,338,990	–	11
–	–	973,212	1,337,562	1,632,792	1,657,454	1,666,882	–	12
1,363,134	2,222,169	2,754,157	4,549,383	6,666,337	7,045,260	7,332,070	7,547,035	13
515,203	–	456,076	581,539	557,426	495,398	493,903	–	14
1,247,583,609	1,958,705,230	3,190,026,358	3,981,569,590	4,961,312,408	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704	–	15
241,008,416	283,311,505	518,785,137	653,850,933	624,545,561	505,883,323	465,562,090	–	16
1,165,975,639	1,381,547,225	2,576,037,029	3,247,803,438	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847	–	17
564,466,621	589,603,792	1,209,143,344	1,492,645,039	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273	–	
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,315,355,791	799,742,667	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	18
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	927,328,732	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	19
727,041,156	1,249,811,772	2,429,322,583	2,242,684,523	1,706,355,362	1,154,848,206	880,183,699	1,013,141,770	
132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	508,237,560	219,246,499	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	20
109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	163,731,210	149,497,392	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	21
104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	474,987,367	349,660,563	235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139	22
275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	608,618,542	584,407,018	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681	23
45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	249,679,470	217,243,037	191,315,933	239,373,255	175,534,255	24
45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	364,364,388	177,419,769	115,739,383	130,546,365	118,969,445	
3,049,046	6,400,214	6,017,032	10,084,974	7,218,188	5,413,740	5,268,371	5,619,937	25
13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	69,687,598	32,876,234	18,897,543	16,987,110	19,729,782	
5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	43,058,283	3,258,501	13,841,300	13,824,449	5,707,502	26
2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	24,237,692	1,146,266	4,662,335	4,300,592	1,747,650	
326,132	255,407	179,398	368,787	156,722	56,281	27,138	29,362	27
2,723,291	5,849,426	4,210,594	3,711,840	1,590,657	523,102	212,682	295,232	
598,745	1,536,517	982,338	1,253,760	121,770	185,146	402,101	960,178	28
8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	28,590,301	2,914,273	2,446,564	4,023,518	12,683,273	
3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	23,303,865	1,162,900	10,917,300	3,206,000	4,401,900	29
744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	8,773,125	389,419	2,362,888	589,537	818,996	
181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	148,333,500	79,590,400	85,424,700	85,711,600	74,966,900	30
20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	33,718,587	12,989,726	10,593,967	8,758,415	8,176,271	
5,344,465	16,870,394	3,038,779	25,968,094	17,832,608	13,671,565[14]	3,797,351[14]	2,629,346[14]	31
33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	18,382,415	24,695,827	17,753,631	15,585,632	14,841,161	32
17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	12,365,576	8,927,216	5,160,528	4,416,571	5,686,890	
55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	61,090,600	62,997,100	50,223,700	31,202,900	40,203,900	33
5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	7,037,206	5,629,512	4,076,854	936,090	2,109,770	
34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	71,081,400	81,929,300	54,379,100	32,560,700	106,642,100	34
3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	12,829,244	18,246,375	12,109,400	7,464,500	28,198,238	
2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	753,842	534,710	333,239	268,183	229,729	35
6,014,095	6,032,765	16,501,478	4,083,713	2,896,837	1,809,271	1,352,087	1,069,969	
69,829	88,833	191,299	269,652	219,541	147,149	104,894	162,327	36
2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	9,920,900	7,719,974	4,628,117	2,970,632	5,494,002	
6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	19,812,381	13,862,122	11,762,563	8,786,823	12,906,150	37
5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	49,909,870	35,061,689	27,684,782	17,786,135	25,102,381	
–	9,264,080	15,112,586	29,537,366	44,848,479	39,942,149	33,259,697	40,481,134	38
3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	102,238,568	127,352,706	103,003,352	74,136,863	73,238,482	

years. [6] Exports of domestic merchandise only. [7] Imports of merchandise for home consumption. [8] Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc. [9] The figures for 1934 are subject to revision. [10] Estimated on the basis of sales. [11] The figures are for 1889. [12] As from 1931 the values include exchange equalization. [13] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book. [14] Exclusive of exports of domestic gold bullion which, valued at the average current market price amounted to $48,931,461 in 1932, $58,064,323 in 1933, and $99,010,926 in 1934.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Exports, Domestic, by Classes—						
1	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)..	$	–	–	13,742,557	25,541,567	55,828,252
2	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	$	–	–	36,399,140	68,465,332	84,570,644
3	Fibres, textiles and textile products	$	–	–	872,628	1,880,539	2,602,903
4	Wood, wood products and paper	$	–	–	25,351,085	33,099,915	45,716,762
5	Iron and its products	$	–	–	556,527	3,778,897	4,705,296
6	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	1,618,955	33,395,096	28,455,786
7	Non-metallic minerals and their products (ex. chemicals)	$	–	–	3,988,584	7,356,444	7,817,475
8	Chemicals and allied products.	$	–	–	851,211	791,855	1,784,800
9	All other commodities	$	–	–	5,291,051	3,121,741	4,002,038
	Totals, Exports, Domestic.	$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	177,431,386	235,483,956
	Imports for Consumption—						
10	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibre and wood)..	$	–	–	24,212,140	38,036,146	50,307,368
11	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres).	$	–	–	8,080,862	14,022,896	23,616,835
12	Fibres, textiles and textile products	$	–	–	28,670,141	37,284,752	59,292,868
13	Wood, wood products and paper	$	–	–	5,203,490	8,196,901	14,341,947
14	Iron and its products	$	–	–	15,142,615	29,955,936	49,436,840
15	Non-ferrous metals and their products	$	–	–	3,810,626	7,167,318	17,533,430
16	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)..	$		–	14,139,024	21,255,403	33,757,284
17	Chemicals and allied products..	$	–	–	3,697,810	5,684,999	8,269,169
18	All other commodities	$	–	–	8,577,246	16,326,568	27,184,539
	Totals, Imports	$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	177,930,919	283,740,280
	Steam Railways—						
19	Miles in operation	No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,140	21,353
20	Capital	$	257,035,188[1]	284,419,293	632,061,440	816,110,837	1,065,881,629
21	Passengers	No.	5,190,416[2]	6,943,671	13,222,568	18,385,722	27,989,782
22	Freight	ton	5,670,836[2]	12,065,323	21,753,021	36,999,371	57,966,713
23	Earnings	$	19,470,539[2]	27,987,509	48,192,099	72,898,749	125,322,865
24	Expenses	$	15,775,532[2]	20,121,418	34,960,449	50,368,726	87,129,434
	Electric Railways—						
25	Miles in operation	No.	–	–	–	675	814
26	Capital	$	–	–	–	–	–
27	Passengers	No.	–	–	–	120,934,656	237,655,074
28	Freight	ton	–	–	–	287,926	506,024
29	Earnings	$	–	–	–	5,768,283	10,966,871
30	Expenses	$	–	–	–	3,435,162	6,675,037
	Canals—						
31	Passengers carried	No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	190,428	256,500
32	Freight	ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	5,665,259	10,523,185
	Shipping (Sea-going)—						
33	Entered	ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	7,514,732	8,895,353
34	Cleared	"	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	7,028,330	7,948,076
35	Totals	"	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	14,543,062	16,843,429
	Shipping (Inland International)—						
36	Entered	ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,720,575	9,352,653
37	Cleared	"	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,766,171	8,536,090
38	Totals	"	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	11,486,746	17,888,743
	Shipping (Coastwise)—						
39	Entered	ton	–	7,664,863	12,835,774	17,927,959	23,543,604
40	Cleared	"	–	7,451,903	12,150,356	16,516,832	22,780,458
41	Totals	"	–	15,116,766	25,986,130	34,444,796	46,324,062
	Communications—						
42	Telegraphs, Government, miles of line	No.	–	1,947	2,699	5,744	6,829
43	Telegraphs, other, miles of line.	"	–	–	27,866	30,194	31,506
44	Telephones	"	–	–	–	63,192	–
45	Motor vehicles	"	–	–	–	–	2,130[3]

[1] 1876. [2] 1875. [3] Motor vehicles in 6 provinces numbered 2,130 in 1907.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[4]	
84,368,425	257,019,215	482,140,444	606,058,672	292,280,037	204,398,365	203,370,418	205,804,526	1
69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	190,975,417	83,714,772	68,798,683	54,333,047	75,151,480	2
1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	8,940,046	6,504,182	5,512,130	4,731,094	7,828,684	3
56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	278,674,960	230,604,474	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398	4
9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	74,735,077	38,937,661	15,462,977	17,277,099	26,641,482	5
34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	97,476,270	95,652,063	69,072,888	42,642,318	81,764,208	6
10,038,493	12,096,973	40,345,345	24,712,584	21,107,780	13,456,701	9,215,837	14,808,912	7
3,088,840	15,961,226	20,142,826	17,354,389	12,825,852	10,535,038	11,099,814	13,843,829	8
5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	16,428,376	18,115,846	13,367,251	10,243,532	10,357,626	9
274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	1,315,355,791	799,742,667	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	
79,214,041	95,421,161	259,431,110	203,417,431	177,628,778	128,599,321[6]	88,288,966	90,828,810	10
30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	49,185,558	45,995,705	24,563,470[6]	15,438,634	19,841,877	11
87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	184,761,831	130,717,022	83,879,362	61,214,824	79,372,470	12
26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	40,403,096	46,042,029	32,030,107[6]	20,506,134	19,357,987	13
91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	181,196,800	193,933,477	98,297,622[6]	58,917,834	69,126,641	14
27,579,572	29,431,592	55,651,319	47,692,985	60,595,034	34,802,350[6]	18,095,404	20,171,000	15
53,430,475	53,490,284	206,095,113	139,033,940	153,578,658	102,147,347	87,658,005	83,396,761	16
12,471,730	19,217,505	37,887,449	28,404,276	35,650,772	30,731,345	25,455,432	25,583,675	17
42,620,479	65,448,278	72,688,072	53,232,815	62,471,220	43,452,980[6]	30,808,511	26,119,404	18
452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	927,328,732	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	
25,400	37,434	39,363	40,352	42,282[6]	42,411[6]	42,338	–	19
1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	3,506,758,047	4,232,022,088	4,371,671,762	4,390,525,020	–	20
37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	42,686,166	26,396,812	21,099,582	19,172,193	–	21
79,884,282	109,659,088	103,131,132	122,476,822	85,993,206	67,722,105	63,634,893	–	22
188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	493,599,754	358,549,382	293,390,415	270,278,276	–	23
131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	389,503,452	321,025,588	256,668,375	233,133,108	–	24
1,224	1,674	1,687	1,684	1,386	1,313	1,305	–	25
111,532,347	154,895,584	177,187,436	215,808,520	215,818,096	203,312,554	200,098,870	–	26
426,296,792	580,094,167	719,305,441	748,710,836	720,468,361	642,831,002	585,385,094	–	27
1,228,362	1,936,674	2,282,292	3,489,183	1,977,441	1,509,561	1,547,202	–	28
20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,833	51,723,199	49,088,310	43,339,381	39,383,965	–	29
12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	36,453,709	35,367,068	31,516,943	27,917,265	–	30
304,904	263,648	230,129	197,561	126,633	44,189	38,493	69,990	31
38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	13,477,663	16,189,074	17,960,650	18,780,489	18,069,252	32
11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	22,837,720	28,064,762	27,003,210	25,044,389	28,209,947	33
10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	22,817,276	26,535,387	25,337,031	24,722,443	27,235,907	34
22,297,186	24,827,656	24,916,729	45,654,996	54,600,149	52,340,241	49,766,832	55,445,854	35
13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,117,099	17,769,690	15,216,213	12,714,054	12,718,566	36
11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	15,474,732	18,542,037	15,879,943	13,791,599	14,460,952	37
25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,591,831	36,311,727	31,096,156	26,505,653	27,179,518	38
34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	41,770,480	47,134,652	44,912,972	41,975,393	41,923,543	39
32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	41,117,175	47,540,555	45,311,899	41,100,788	41,843,250	40
66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	82,887,655	94,675,207	90,224,871	83,076,181	83,766,793	41
8,446	10,699	11,207	10,722	9,300	9,077	8,844	–	42
33,905	38,552	41,577	42,239[5]	43,928	43,285	43,268	–	43
302,759	548,421	902,090	1,201,008	1,364,200	1,261,245	1,192,330	–	44
21,519	123,464	465,378	836,794	1,200,907	1,114,503	1,082,957	–	45

[4] The figures for 1934 are subject to revision. [5] Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs.
[6] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—continued.

	Item.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1906.
	Post Office—						
1	Revenue	$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,823	3,421,192	5,993,343
2	Expenditure	$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,837,376	4,921,577
3	Money orders issued	$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	17,956,258	37,355,673
	Dominion Finance—						
4	Customs Revenue	$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	28,293,930	46,053,377
5	Excise Revenue	$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	10,318,266	14,010,220
6	Total Ordinary Revenue	$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	52,514,701	80,139,360
7	Revenue per head	$	5·50	6·83	7·96	9·72	12·99
8	Total Ordinary Expenditure	$	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	46,866,368	67,240,641
9	Expenditure per head	$	4·44	5·88	7·50	8·67	10·90
10	Total Disbursements	$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	27,982,866	83,277,642
11	Disbursements per head	$	5·48	7·79	8·42	10·73	13·49
12	Gross Debt	$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	354,732,433	392,269,680
13	Assets	$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	86,252,429	125,226,702
	Net Debt	$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	268,480,004	267,042,978
	Provincial Finance—						
14	Revenue, Ordinary, Totals	$	5,518,946	7,858,698	10,693,815	14,074,991	23,027,122
15	Expenditure, Ordinary, Totals	$	4,935,008	8,119,701	11,628,353	14,146,059	21,169,868
	Note Circulation—						
16	Bank Notes	$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	50,610,205	70,638,870
17	Dominion Notes	$	7,244,341	14,539,795	16,176,316[5]	27,898,509[5]	49,941,426[5]
	Chartered Banks—						
18	Capital, paid-up	$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	67,035,615	91,035,604
19	Assets	$	125,273,031	200,613,879	269,307,032	531,829,324	878,512,076
20	Liabilities to the public	$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	420,003,743	713,790,553
21	Deposits payable on demand	$	–	–	–	95,169,631	165,144,569
22	Deposits payable after notice	$	–	–	–	221,624,664	381,778,705
	Totals, Deposits[2]	$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	349,573,327	605,968,513
	Savings Banks—						
23	Deposits in Post Office	$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	39,950,813	45,736,488
24	Deposits in Government Banks	$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	16,098,144	16,174,134
25	Deposits in Special Banks	$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	19,125,097	27,399,194
	Loan Companies[3]—						
26	Assets	$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	158,523,307	232,076,447
27	Liabilities	$	8,392,464	71,965,017	123,915,704	158,523,307	232,076,447
28	Deposits	$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	20,756,910	23,046,194
	Trust Companies—						
29	Shareholders' assets	$	–	–	–	–	–
30	Trust funds, liabilities	$	–	–	–	–	–
	Dominion Fire Insurance—						
31	Amount at risk, Dec. 31	$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	1,038,687,619	1,443,902,244
32	Premium income for year	$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	9,650,348	14,687,963
	Provincial Fire Insurance—						
33	Amount at risk, Dec. 31	$	–	–	–	–	–
34	Premium income for year	$	–	–	–	–	–
	Dominion Life Insurance[1]—						
35	Amount at risk, Dec. 31	$	45,825,935	103,290,932	261,475,229	463,769,034	656,260,900
36	Premium income for year	$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	15,189,854	22,364,456
	Provincial Life Insurance—						
37	Amount at risk, Dec. 31	$	–	–	–	–	–
38	Premium income for year	$	–	–	–	–	–
	Business Transacted—						
39	Bank clearings....Thousands of	$	–	–	580,644	1,871,062	3,950,701
40	Bank debits.....Thousands of	$	–	–	–	–	–
	Education—(Provincially-Controlled Schools only)						
41	Enrolment	No.	803,000	891,000	993,000	1,092,633[9]	1,173,009
42	Average daily attendance	"	–	–	–	669,000	743,299[9]
43	Number of teachers	"	13,559	18,016	23,718	27,126	32,250
44	Totals, Public Expenditure on	$	–	–	–	11,044,925	16,368,244

[1] Figures do not include fraternal insurance. [2] Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901. [3] Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871–1911). [4] The figures for 1934 are subject to revision. [5] As at June 30. [6] Active assets only. [7] Included in Post Office savings banks. [8] These figures are for 1924, the first year for which bank debits are available. [9] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of immigration, fisheries (1871–1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, th public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government savings banks

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1911.	1916.	1921.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[4]	
9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	31,024,464	30,416,106	32,476,604	30,825,155	30,367,465	1
7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	30,499,686	36,292,603	34,448,986	30,167,827	29,202,730	2
70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	177,840,231	167,749,651	132,625,260	107,767,394	107,471,321	3
71,838,089	98,649,409	163,266,804	127,355,143	131,208,955	104,132,677	70,072,932	66,305,356	4
16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	42,923,549	57,746,808	48,654,862	37,333,858	35,494,220	5
117,780,409	172,147,838	434,386,537	380,745,506	349,587,299	329,709,056	306,636,990	324,062,000	6
16·34	21·42	49·64	40·52	34·32	32·05	29·13	29·95	7
87,774,198	130,350,727	361,118,145	320,660,479	389,558,289	375,403,344	358,528,270	346,648,546	8
12·18	16·22	41·09	33·93	37·55	35·73	33·57	31·99	9
122,861,250	339,702,502	528,283,199	355,186,423	440,008,855	450,955,541	531,760,983	457,968,585	10
17·04	42·27	60·11	37·59	42·41	42·92	49·79	42·27	11
474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,768,779,184	2,610,265,698	2,831,743,563	2,996,366,665	3,141,042,097	12
134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133[5]	379,048,085[6]	348,653,762[6]	455,897,390	399,885,839	411,063,957	13
340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,389,731,099	2,261,611,936	2,375,846,172	2,596,480,826	2,729,978,141	
40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	146,450,904	179,143,480	190,508,122	184,877,414	–	14
38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	144,183,178	190,754,202	207,737,560	200,528,217	–	15
89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	168,885,995	141,969,350	132,165,942	130,362,488	135,537,793	16
99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	190,004,824	153,079,362	165,878,510	179,217,446	190,261,981	17
103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	116,638,254	144,674,853	144,500,000	144,500,000	144,916,667	18
1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,864,019,213	3,066,018,472	2,869,429,779	2,831,393,641	2,837,919,961	19
1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,604,601,786	2,741,554,219	2,546,149,789	2,517,934,260	2,548,720,434	20
304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	553,322,935	578,604,394	486,270,764	488,527,864	513,973,506	21
568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,340,559,021	1,437,976,749	1,376,325,128	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869	22
980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,277,192,043	2,422,834,828	2,256,639,530	2,236,841,539	2,274,607,936	
43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,035,669	24,750,227	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919	23
14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	8,794,875	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	24
34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	67,241,344	69,820,422	68,683,324	68,113,501	66,673,219	25
389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	120,321,095	147,921,556	143,566,386	138,560,381	–	26
389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	119,455,317	146,858,594	143,561,635	138,532,428	–	27
33,742,513	8,987,720	15,868,926	21,316,150	30,823,662	29,418,924	24,287,270	–	28
–	7,826,943	10,237,930	13,195,277	15,459,347	15,361,656	15,351,418	–	29
–	47,162,220	87,811,965	157,756,647	256,876,037	256,286,804	268,232,277	–	30
2,279,868,346	3,720,058,236	6,020,513,832	8,051,444,136	9,544,641,293	9,301,747,991	9,008,262,736	8,836,602,177	31
20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	52,595,923	50,342,669	911,929	41,573,986	41,493,762	32
–	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,286,255,476	1,280,923,112	1,228,511,133	1,130,113,820	–	33
–	3,902,504	5,545,549	6,068,701	6,848,712	5,318,958	4,938,653	–	34
950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	4,610,196,334	6,622,267,793[9]	6,471,608,546	6,247,625,974	6,220,102,835	35
31,619,626	48,093,105	99,015,081	160,746,413	225,100,571[9]	216,132,957	206,954,224	202,645,605	36
–	348,097,229	222,871,178	147,821,972	202,094,301	178,120,314	170,794,091	–	37
–	5,311,003	4,389,008	3,991,126	5,178,615	4,745,111	4,500,610	–	38
7,346,381	10,315,853	16,811,287	17,715,099	16,827,603	12,914,155	14,720,611	15,963,570	39
–	–	27,157,474[8]	30,358,034	31,586,468	25,844,288	29,981,465	32,866,673	40
1,361,205[9]	1,626,144[9]	1,880,805[9]	2,085,473[9]	2,264,106	2,285,925	–	–	41
870,532[9]	1,118,522[9]	1,349,256[9]	1,564,830[9]	1,801,955	1,839,823	–	–	42
40,516	50,307	56,607	63,840	71,246	72,986	73,241	–	43
37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	122,701,259	144,748,823	133,222,594	121,464,641	–	44

relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, and from then on to the years ended Mar. 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1922-26), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871–1916, and to the calendar years 1921 and 1924–28. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

ERRATUM.

P 85. Number of votes polled for Quebec in 1921 should read 779,591 instead of 779,951.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

PART I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.*

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern half of the North American continent except the United States territory of Alaska, and the Coast of Labrador, a dependency of the Colony of Newfoundland. It also includes the Arctic archipelago between Davis strait and the connecting waters northward to the 60th meridian on the east, and the 141st meridian on the west.

The Dominion is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska; on the south by the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and additional lines set out by the Ashburton Treaty, signed Aug. 9, 1842; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the territory of the Coast of Labrador (as defined by the award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927), and Davis strait. As regards the far north, Canada includes all the lands in the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole. The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude 41° 41′, while from east to west the Dominion extends from about west longitude 57°—at the southernmost point of the boundary with the Coast of Labrador—to west longitude 141°, the boundary with Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion is 3,694,863 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,738,395 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 4,277,655 the total area of China inclusive of dependencies, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,805,252 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the British Isles and 13,318,000 the area of the British Empire. By comparison with the last two figures, Canada is seen to be over 30 times as large as the British Isles and to comprise over 27 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces: the Maritime Provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Ottawa to Hudson strait, except the territory of the Coast of Labrador; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from 49° to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the western mountain and Pacific Coast region, also extending from 49° to 60°. North of the 60th parallel of latitude, the country is divided into the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter area composed of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies in the southern bend of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland

*Revised by F. H. Peters, Director of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

by Northumberland strait. It is about 120 miles in length and, with an average width of 20 miles, covers an area of 2,184 square miles, approximately 200 square miles more than the State of Delaware. The island is almost trisected by the deep indentations of Malpeque bay north of Summerside and by the mouth of the Hillsborough river at Charlottetown, which nearly meets Tracadie bay on the north side. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations are a distinctive feature, and no point in the island attains a greater altitude than about 450 feet above sea-level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with a fertile soil and sheltered harbours, offers great inducements to the pursuits of agriculture and fishing. The province is noted for its relative predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 381 miles in length by from 50 to 105 miles in width, a long, narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter province by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at the north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,068 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland. Cape Breton island, south of the main entrance to the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles. Its area of 3,970 square miles encloses the salt-water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peters ship canal. The ridge of low mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotia mainland, the highest altitude of which is less than 1,500 feet, divides it roughly into two slopes. That facing the Atlantic is generally rocky and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, but the other, facing the bay of Fundy and Northumberland strait, consists for the most part of fertile plains and river valleys noted for general farming and for fruit-farming districts which produce the famous Nova Scotian apples. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours many of which provided splendid homes and refuges for the old sail fishing fleets.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared in size to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The province is very compact and in shape nearly rectangular, with its depth not greatly exceeding its width. The conformation is in general undulating and of low relief. In the southeastern half of the province the ground elevation does not generally exceed 500 feet above sea-level except for a narrow strip in the south which produces the highlands bordering the bay of Fundy east of Saint John. In the northwestern half the ground elevation is in general from 500 to 1,000 feet above sea-level and reaches its greatest elevation of about 2,690 feet in Northumberland county northeast of Grand Falls. The St. John, rising in the sister province of Quebec and the bordering State of Maine, is a river with many distinctive beauties, while its length of nearly 400 miles makes it quite noteworthy as to size. In the northeastern half of the province there are very extensive areas of Crown lands still carrying valuable stands of merchantable timber. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea-coast. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of

which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. New Brunswick has been called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Quebec.—Quebec might with considerable accuracy be included among the Maritime Provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic, and altogether salt water washes the coasts of the province for a length of over 2,700 miles. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St. Lawrence and the International and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Labrador and Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 594,534 square miles, about 38 p.c. of which lies south of the isotherm of 60°F. mean July temperature.* The combined areas of France, Germany and Spain are about 2,600 square miles less than the area of Quebec. The conformity of the surface of Quebec is in general that characteristic of the Precambrian rocks, being quite even in general but much diversified by minor hills and hollows. North of the St. Lawrence the land takes the form of a ridge, parallel to the river and rising from sea-level to the Height of Land at an elevation of from 1,000 to 3,000 feet and then descending gently again to the sea-level of Hudson bay to the northwest; but to the northeast the ridge carries its height to end abruptly in the high headlands of Labrador. South of the river, the area is comprised of the St. Lawrence Lowlands between Montreal and Quebec which, rising to the east, produce the highest elevation in the province, of about 4,200 feet, in the Gaspé peninsula. With the exception of the treeless zone extending somewhat south of Ungava bay the whole of the province supports a valuable tree growth varying from the mixed forest in the southwest to the eastern and northern coniferous in the areas of higher latitude. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the gateway through which ocean vessels must pass on their way to the interior of the continent Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The extensive timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for the great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply about two-fifths of the electric power available in Canada. Its mineral deposits, particularly those of asbestos, have long been known for their quality and extent, while more recent developments of copper and gold deposits in Rouyn and the neighbouring townships in the western part have brought the province up to third place in mineral production in Canada. The fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are well known. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the upper St. Lawrence River valley and the plains of the Eastern Townships are eminently adapted to general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Although generally regarded as an inland province, Ontario has a fresh-water shore line on the Great Lakes of more than 2,362 miles and on the north a salt-water shore line of about 680 miles with a tidal port at Moosonee at the southern end of James bay. The southernmost point of Ontario, which is also the southernmost point of the Dominion, is in north latitude 41° 41′—a little further south than the northern boundary of the State of California—and its most northern, in north latitude 56° 48′. The total area comprised within its limits, of which about 82 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of

*The isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature is generally considered as the northern limit for the economic production of cereals.

60° F. mean July temperature,* is 412,582 square miles, of which its fresh-water area of 49,300 square miles forms the unusually large proportion of 12 p.c. The province is over 17,000 square miles greater in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the States to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined areas of the six New England States, together with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Excepting in the southwestern part, the surface conformity of Ontario is influenced by the characteristics of the Precambrian rocks. In northern Ontario a large area with elevations of 1,000 feet or over adjoins the north shore of the Great Lakes and going north a short distance over the Height of Land the slope descends very gently to Hudson bay, which has a wide marginal strip less than 500 feet above sea-level. The highest point in Ontario is 2,120 feet, on the promontory at the northeastern corner of lake Superior. The whole province supports a valuable covering of trees, varying from south to north, from the mixed forest to the eastern and northern coniferous. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the very different ones of Hudson and James bays. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water-power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining is an important industry in the Sudbury, Porcupine, and Kirkland Lake districts, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to 90 p.c. of the world production, while as regards gold production the province ranks first in Canada. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire southern part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber, pulp and furs are among the most important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the Prairie Provinces, and also the oldest of them in point of settlement, includes the area between Ontario on the east and Saskatchewan on the west. Its southerly limit is the International Boundary, while its northerly boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude and Hudson bay, where its coast of over 400 miles includes the harbour and port of Churchill. The total area of Manitoba, of which about 56 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature,* is 246,512 square miles—3,246 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The conformity of the surface of Manitoba is quite even; commencing on the north with a strip bordering on Hudson bay perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually towards the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck mountain, northwest of lake Dauphin. East and north of lake Winnipeg the Precambrian formation intrudes, producing a rock formation, but the remainder of the province is overlain by very fertile soil of great depth. The treeless prairie belt extends into the southwest corner of the province, but the greater portion of the developed area is in the grove belt, characterized by groves of poplar interspersed with open prairie patches; to the north there are great areas of northern mixed forest, blending into the northern coniferous, which thin again to some treeless areas along the coast line farther north. The province has been regarded as typically agricultural, its southern lands being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, however, are of importance in the production of timber and also contain large mineral

*See footnote, p. 3.

deposits particularly of copper-gold ore. About three-fifths of the area of this province is underlain by the Precambrian rocks which have been found so rich in minerals in northern Ontario and northern Quebec.

Saskatchewan.—This central prairie province lies between Manitoba and Alberta; it reaches to the International Boundary on the south and its northerly limit is the 60th parallel of latitude, which divides it from the Northwest Territories. The area, of which about 89 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60°F. mean July temperature,* is 251,700 square miles, approximating that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. With the exception of a point of the Precambrian rocks jutting in from the east at the Height of Land, well to the north, and again covering a narrow strip along the northern boundary, the whole of the province is overlain by generally fertile soil of great depth. The greater part of the developed area in the south is comprised in the great treeless prairie belt, fringed to the north with a zone of poplar, interspersed with open prairie, which gradually changes into the northern mixed forest covering all the northerly parts. Apart from the southern prairies, which are extraordinarily smooth, the surface topography is generally of low relief and with a general rising slope towards the west. The bulk of the province has a general elevation of between 1,000 and 2,000 feet, with the maximum elevation of about 4,500 feet on the eastern point of the Cypress hills in the southwest corner. The climate is quite different from that of Eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps slightly more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but is nevertheless most favourable to plant and animal growth. The northern districts, abundantly watered by lakes and rivers, are rich in timber resources and have prospective mineral wealth, while the southern plains include a large portion of the wonderful western wheat fields.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east, and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, of which about 90 p.c. lies south of the isotherm of 60° F. mean July temperature.* The area of the province is over 8,600 square miles greater than the combined areas of the British Isles and Norway. Like Saskatchewan, the southern part of the province is comprised in the dry treeless prairie belt, changing to the north into a zone of poplar interspersed with open prairie, which again gives way to the northern mixed forest covering the northerly parts. The Precambrian rocks just touch Alberta at its northeast corner, so that excepting the fringe of mountainous country on its western border the whole of the province is overlain by arable soil of great depth. Alberta has two marked features: (1) the great valley of the Peace river, which has already resulted in the extension of settlement farther north than in any other part of Canada, and (2) the wonderful grazing lands in the foothills district, which, rising sharply on the west, commences the ascent which continues to the very peaks of the Rocky mountains. The southern half of the province, rising toward the west, lies at a general elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; but in the northern half the slope descends until elevations of well under 1,000 feet are reached at lake Athabaska in the northeast corner. Mount Columbia, with an elevation of 12,294 feet, is the highest point in the province. Considerable coal and oil mining are carried on, lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, while some ranching is still pursued in

*See footnote, p. 3.

the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly pleasant one, cooler in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds.

British Columbia.—British Columbia, the most westerly province of the Dominion, comprises an area of 366,255 square miles, slightly more than three times the area of the British Isles. The predominant feature of the province is the parallel ranges of mountains which cover all of it except the northeast corner and produce a conformation characterized by high mountain ranges interspaced with valleys, many of which are extremely fertile, with climatic conditions well adapted to mixed agriculture or fruit growing. Apart from the smoother area in the northeast corner which extends up from the "Peace River Block" there is another notably large area of smoother terrain in the Stuart Lake district traversed by the Canadian National Railways running west from Fort George to Prince Rupert. The highest point in the province is Mount Fairweather (15,287 feet). The shore line of the Pacific is deeply indented with many inlets ideal for harbourage and with wonderful scenic aspects. With two ocean ports served by transcontinental railways British Columbia is well situated and equipped to carry on trade with the Orient, while its great stands of fir, spruce and cedar timber constitute a natural resource of great value. The province includes many islands of the Pacific, notably the Queen Charlotte group and Vancouver island; the latter, with an area of about 12,408 square miles, is noted for its temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber, fisheries and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent. The boundaries of the province extend from Alberta on the east to the Pacific ocean and Alaska on the west, and from the International Boundary northward to Yukon.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the British Isles, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. The northern territories are as yet, in parts, unexplored and excepting the main through water routes are still in many places unmapped in any accurate way. The territories are known to include mighty rivers like the Mackenzie and the Yukon and great inland bodies of water such as Great Slave and Great Bear lakes; but with the present paucity of accurate knowledge the potentialities of this great area are at present unknown. The many general indications of mineral wealth in the country together with the recent mineral discoveries in the Great Bear Lake-Coppermine River area suggest that the future may well reproduce the great gold rush to Yukon in 1897. Because a large portion lies within the Arctic circle the tendency has been to associate with the Northwest Territories thoughts of ice and snow, but as our knowledge is increased the argument steadily gains more weight that what have been regarded in the past as the great 'barren lands' of the north are more appropriately described as our great northern prairies. The opening of the port of Churchill, making the Hudson Bay coast of the district of Keewatin readily approachable, adds considerably to the transportation facilities, which previously have been confined to a regular steamboat summer route down the Mackenzie river. In the future it is likely that travel and transport by air will have a great influence in the further development of these territories, while a net of established radio stations already brings a large area within the realm of quick

communication. The production of minerals in Yukon in 1933 was valued at $2,041,223, while the value of the production of furs in the Northwest Territories and Yukon in the 1932-33 season was $1,241,281.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—The total land and fresh-water area of the Dominion, together with its distribution by provinces and territories, is shown in Table **1.**

1.—Land and Fresh-Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1934.[1]

Province or Territory.	Land.[2]	Fresh Water.[2]	Total.[2]	Per cent of Total Area.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
Prince Edward Island	2,184	–	2,184	0·1
Nova Scotia	20,743	325	21,068	0·6
New Brunswick	27,710	275	27,985	0·8
Quebec	523,534	71,000	594,534	16·1
Ontario	363,282	49,300	412,582	11·1
Manitoba	219,723	26,789	246,512	6·7
Saskatchewan	237,975	13,725	251,700	6·8
Alberta	248,800	6,485	255,285	6·9
British Columbia	359,279	6,976	366,255	9·9
Yukon	205,346	1,730	207,076	5·6
Northwest Territories—				
Franklin	546,532	7,500	554,032	15·0
Keewatin	218,460	9,700	228,160	6·2
Mackenzie	493,225	34,265	527,490	14·2
Canada	**3,466,793**	**228,070**	**3,694,863**	**100·0**

[1]The salt-water areas of Canada are excluded. [2]Approximate.

Section 1.—Orography.

The conformation of the present surface of the North American continent admits of its apportionment, in Canada, into several orographic divisions. The exposed surface of the old Precambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian Highland of Eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence Lowlands lie between the Laurentian and Appalachian Highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt". It occupies a part of the basin that during the glacial period was submerged and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Orographical maps of Eastern and Western Canada, showing elevations above sea-level, will be found on pp. 8 and 10 of this volume.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the Precambrian continent whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago and the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by

OROGRAPHY OF EASTERN CANADA AND LABRADOR.

the St. Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from this spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of lake Huron and sweeps almost around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska, and passes through the basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular, but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders where it presents a rather steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin, where it presents a steep face to the sea, rising to a maximum altitude of about 5,500 feet.

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence northeast of Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part of the region, these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising more than 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province do not attain elevations of even 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran Mountain systems, and on the north by the Laurentian plateau. This plain, in its Canadian portion, is known as the St. Lawrence Lowlands, and extends from a short distance below Quebec city to lake Huron, south of Georgian bay, having a length of 600 miles and an area of 35,000 square miles. To the northeast it becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river.

Great Plains.—A great area, including diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface, forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. This area is characteristically different from other parts of Canada in that any exposure of surface rock is rare. Generally, it is overlain by great depths of soil, through which the streams have cut themselves down into deep coulées and the rivers into deep wide valleys. Lakes of any considerable extent are infrequent and usually quite shallow; in the dry prairie section there are many places where the absorption from the broad and shallow bodies of water is so great that they have little or no outflowage and consequently the concentration of mineral salts in the water makes it unfit for domestic use. The terrain is generally smooth or gently undulating and with elevations of from 600 to 3,500 feet has a general upward slope toward the south and west where, rising more sharply in the foothills, the real ascent to the high mountains commences.

OROGRAPHY OF WESTERN CANADA.

Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in the United States has, in Canada, an average width of about 475 miles. This region, covering about 530,000 square miles, is the most elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands: a series of plateaus and mountains, comprised in the Columbia, Interior, Cassiar, and Yukon systems, forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt; another series of parallel ridges east of the central plateaus, formed of fault rocks and folds and including the Rocky and Arctic systems, known as the Eastern Belt; and a third division between the plateau country and the Pacific, composed of the Pacific and Insular systems, called the Western Belt.

Table 2 shows the principal named Canadian Cordilleran peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude.

NOTE.—The highest mountain in Eastern Canada, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador peaks of which rise to about 5,500 feet, is Tabletop mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in N. lat. 48° 59′, W. long. 65° 56′, Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,160 feet above sea-level.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	′	°	′	
Alberta—						
Alberta	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra[1]	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine[1]	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia[1]	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform[1]	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee[1]	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffre[1]	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward[1]	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
Lyell[1]	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy[1]	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lunette[1]	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas[1]	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome[1]	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins	11,675 12,085	52	13	117	12	"
Victoria[1]	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley	11,170	52	18	117	25	"

[1]This peak is on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

2.—Mountain Peaks over 11,000 Feet in Elevation, with Latitude and Longitude—con.

Province and Mountain Peak.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	′	°	′	
British Columbia—						
Bush	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce	11,507	52	03	117	20	"
Clemenceau	12,001	–	–	–	–	"
Chown	11,500	53	26	119	26	"
Delphine	11,076	50	28	116	25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather[1]	15,287	58	54	137	31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham	11,342	50	29	116	27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir	11,676	51	12	116	24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler	11,113	51	09	117	25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber	11,051	51	22	116	18	"
Jumbo	11,217	50	24	116	32	Rocky Mts.
King George	11,226	50	36	115	24	"
Resplendent	11,240	53	05	119	07	"
Robson	12,972	53	07	119	08	"
Root[1]	12,860	58	59	137	30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn	11,013	51	09	117	24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford	11,590	51	39	117	52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet	11,160	51	11	116	20	Rocky Mts.
Waddington	13,260	51	23	125	16	Coast Mts.
Whitehorn	11,101	53	08	119	16	Rocky Mts.
Yukon—[2]						
Alverstone	14,500	60	21	139	02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta	14,070	60	18	140	28	"
Baird	11,375	60	19	140	31	"
Badham	12,625	60	38	139	47	"
Cook	13,760	60	10	139	59	"
Craig	13,250	–	–	–	–	"
Hubbard	14,950	61	16	140	53	"
Jeannette	11,700	60	20	140	43	"
King	17,130	60	35	140	39	"
Logan	19,850	60	35	140	21	"
Lucania	17,150	61	01	140	28	"
Malaspina	12,150	60	19	140	34	"
McArthur	14,400	60	36	140	13	"
Newton	13,811	60	19	140	52	"
St. Elias	18,008	60	18	140	57	"
Steele	16,644	61	06	140	19	"
Strickland	13,818	61	14	140	45	"
Vancouver	15,696	60	21	139	42	"
Walsh	14,498	61	00	140	00	"
Wood	15,885	61	14	140	31	"

[1]This peak is on the international boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

[2]The enumerated peaks in Yukon are on or near the Yukon-Alaska Boundary.

Section 2.—Rivers and Lakes.

General.—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features, but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The fresh-water area of 228,070 square miles is unusually large, constituting over 6 p.c. of the total area of the country. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh-water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the Prairie Provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

Drainage Basins.—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (524,900 square miles), the Hudson Bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles) and the Gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table **3** indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

3.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping and to the fact that minor basins are omitted, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the Prairie Provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	sq. miles.
Miramichi	5,400
St. John	21,500
St. Lawrence	309,500
Saguenay	35,900
St. Maurice	16,200
French	8,000
Nipigon	9,000
Ottawa	56,700
du Lièvre	3,500
Gatineau	9,100
Total	**524,900**
Hudson Bay Basin.	
Koksoak	62,400
George	20,000
Big	26,300
Eastmain	25,500
Rupert	15,700
Broadback	9,800
Nottaway	29,800
Moose	42,100
Abitibi	11,300
Missinaibi	10,600
Albany	59,800
Kenogami	20,700
Attawapiskat	18,700
Winisk	24,100
Severn	38,600
Hayes	28,000
Nelson	370,800
Winnipeg	44,000
English	20,600
Red	63,400
Assiniboine	52,600
Saskatchewan	158,800
North Saskatchewan	54,700
South Saskatchewan	65,500
Red Deer	18,300
Bow	11,100
Belly	8,900

Drainage Basin.	Area Drained.
Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.	sq. miles.
Churchill	115,500
Kazan	32,700
Dubawnt	58,500
Total	**1,486,000**
Pacific Basin.	
Yukon	145,800
Porcupine	24,600
Stewart	21,900
Pelly	21,300
Lewes	35,100
White	15,000
Alsek	11,200
Taku	5,572[1]
Stikine	20,625[1]
Nass	7,788[1]
Skeena	20,395[1]
Fraser	89,765[1]
Thompson	22,162[1]
Nechako	18,975[1]
West Road (Blackwater)	4,578[1]
Quesnel	4,659[1]
Chilcotin	7,622[1]
Columbia	39,722[1]
Kootenay	14,509[1]
Okanagan	5,998[1]
Kettle	3,133[1]
Pend d'Oreille	540[1]
Flathead	620[1]
Total	**387,300**
Arctic Basin.	
Back	47,500
Coppermine	29,100
Mackenzie	682,000
Liard	100,700
Hay	25,700
Peace	117,100
Athabaska	58,909
Total	**1,290,000**
Gulf of Mexico Basin	**12,365**

[1] Added or revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior, practically half way across the continent. The present waterway provides a draught of 30 feet as far as Montreal, 14 feet through the remainder of the St. Lawrence river and 20 feet on the Great Lakes.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,514 miles. The Yukon river, after draining a

great part of the Yukon Territory, flows northward through Alaska into the Behring sea after a course of 1,765 miles. The Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean after draining the western slopes of the mountains of British Columbia. Table 4 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries, classified according to the course taken by their waters.

4.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

River.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.	
Natashkwan (to Labrador boundary)	160
Romaine	270
Moisie	210
Marguerite	130
St. John	399
Miramichi	135
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minn.)	1,900
Manikuagan	310
Outarde	270
Bersimis	240
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka)	405
Peribonka	280
Mistassini	185
Ashuapmuchuan	165
Chaudière	120
St. Maurice	325
Mattawin	100
St. Francis	165
Richelieu	210
Ottawa	696
North	70
Rouge	115
North Nation	60
du Lièvre	205
Gatineau	240
Coulonge	135
Dumoine	80
South Nation	90
Mississippi	105
Madawaska	130
Petawawa	95
Moira	60
Trent	150
Grand	165
Thames	163
French (to head of Sturgeon)	180
Sturgeon	110
Spanish	153
Mississagi	140
Thessalon	40
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika)	130
Flowing into Hudson Bay.	
Hayes	300
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg)	400
Nelson (to head of Bow)	1,600
Red (to head of lake Traverse)	355
Red (to head of Sheyenne)	545
Assiniboine	590
Souris	450
Qu'Appelle	270
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel)	475
English	330
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	1,205
North Saskatchewan	760
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow)	865
Bow	315
Belly	180
Red Deer	385
Churchill	1,000
Beaver	305
Kazan	455
Dubawnt	580
Severn	420
Winisk	295
Attawapiskat	465

River.	Miles.
Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Albany (to head of Cat river)	610
Moose (to head of Mattagami)	340
Mattagami	275
Abitibi	340
Missinaibi	265
Harricanaw	250
Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi)	400
Waswanipi	190
Rupert	380
Eastmain	375
Big	520
Great Whale	365
Leaf	295
Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau)	535
Kaniapiskau	445
George	365
Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Columbia (total)	1,150
Columbia (in Canada)	459[1]
Kootenay	407[1]
Kootenay (in Canada)	276[1]
Fraser	850[1]
Thompson (to head of North Thompson)	304[1]
North Thompson	210[1]
South Thompson (to head of Shuswap)	206[1]
Chilcotin	146[1]
West Road (Blackwater)	141[1]
Nechako	287[1]
Stuart (to head of Driftwood)	258[1]
Porcupine	525
Skeena	360[1]
Bulkley (to head of Maxam Creek)	160[1]
Nass	236[1]
Stikine	335
Alsek	260
Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin)	1,765
Yukon (int. boundary to head of Nisutlin)	655
Stewart	320
White	185
Pelly	330
Macmillan	200
Lewes	338
Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Anderson	465
Horton	275
Mackenzie (to head of Finlay)	2,514
Peel	365
Arctic Red	230
Twitya	200
Liard	570
Fort Nelson	260
South Nahanni	250
Petitot	260
Athabaska	765
Pembina	210
Slave	258
Hay	350
Peace (to head of Finlay)	1,054
Finlay	250
Parsnip	145
Smoky	245
Little Smoky	185
Coppermine	525
Back	605

[1] Added or revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The Great Lakes.—Table 5 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes. Particularly notable are the depth of lake Superior and the shallowness of lake St. Clair and lake Erie.

5.—Areas, Elevations and Depths of the Great Lakes.

Lake.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum Depth.	Area.	Elevation above Sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior	383	160	1,180	31,810	602·29
Michigan	320	118	870	22,400	581·13
Huron	247	101	750	23,010	581·13
St. Clair	26	24	23	460	575·62
Erie	241	57	210	9,940	572·52
Ontario	180	53	738	7,540	246·17

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair, Erie and Ontario, only a part of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian, while the whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. The total length of the St. Lawrence waterway, from the head of the St. Louis river in Minnesota to Pointe-des-Monts at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 696 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes, there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned: in Quebec, lake Mistassini (840 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,590 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,398 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,444 square miles); in Saskatchewan and Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,762 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, the largest of which are Great Bear lake (11,660 square miles) and Great Slave lake (11,170 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.

Table 6 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the delimitation of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Acts, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces.

Province and Lake.	Area.	Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.		square miles.
Nova Scotia—		**Quebec**—continued.	
Bras d'Or	360	Burnt	56
New Brunswick—		Champlain (total, 360) part	18
Grand	65	Chibougamau	138
Quebec—		Clearwater	410
Abitibi (total, 330) part	55	Evans	180
Albanel	145	Expanse	59
Apiskigamish	392	Gull	125
Baskatong (reservoir)	109[1]	Great Long	110
		Indian House	125

[1] Added or revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—continued.

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.
Quebec—concluded.	
Kakabonga	66
Kaniapiskau	375
Kempt	63[1]
Kipawa	95
Lower Seal	130
Manikuagan	110
Manuan	100
Mattagami	88
Minto	485
Mistassini	840
Nichikun	150
Olga	50
Payne	300
Pipmakan	90
Pletipi	138
Quinze, Lac des	55
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part	63
St. John	375
St. Louis	57
St. Peter	130
Timiskaming (total, 110) part	55
Two Mountains	63
Upper Seal	260
Waswanipi	75
Ontario—	
Abitibi (total, 330) part	295
Dog	61
Eagle	137
Erie (total, 9,940) part	5,094
Huron, including Georgian Bay (total, 23,010) part	13,675
Kesagami	90
La Croix (total, 55) part	25
Long	75
Manitou, Kenora	60
Mille Lacs, Lac des	102
Minnitaki	72
Nipigon	1,590
Nipissing	330
Ontario (total, 7,540) part	3,727
Rainy (total, 366) part	292
Red	69
St. Clair (total, 460) part	270
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence (total, 85) part	20
St. Joseph	187
Sandy	270
Seul	416
Shoal (total, 114) part	108
Simcoe	280
Stout, Berens river	50
Sturgeon, English river	110
Superior (total, 31,810) part	11,200
Timagami	90
Timiskaming (total, 110) part	55
Trout, English river	156
Trout, Severn river	215
Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part	1,127
Manitoba—	
Athapapuskow	104
Atikameg	112
Beaverhill	70
Cedar	537
Cormorant	134
Cross (Nelson river)	274
Dauphin	200
Dog	64
Etawney	546
Gods	319
Goose	53
Granville	181[1]
Island	550
Kamuchawie (total 56[1]) part	30[1]

Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles.
Manitoba—concluded.	
Kipahigan (total, 59) part	29
Kiskittogisu	99
Kiskitto	65
Kississing	141
Manitoba	1,817
Molson	154
Moose	525
Namew (total, 79[1]) part	8
North Indian	150
Nueltin (total, 336) part	76
Oxford	155
Paint	54[1]
Pelican, west of Winnipegosis	80
Playgreen	257
Reed	78
Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis	86
Reindeer (total, 2,444[1]) part	386[1]
St. Martin	125
Setting	49[1]
Shoal (total, 114) part	6
Sipiwesk	201
Sisipuk (total, 99) part	73
Southern Indian	1,200
Stevenson	75
Swan	100
Talbot	72
Todatara (total, 241) part	156
Walker	62
Waterhen	90
Wekusko	64
Winnipeg	9,398
Winnipegosis	2,086
Woods, lake of the (total, 1,346) part	59
Saskatchewan—	
Amisk	168[1]
Athabaska (total, 2,762) part	1,700
Besnard	72
Black Birch	54[1]
Candle	56
Canoe	78[1]
Churchill	213
Cold (total, 136) part	36
Cree	350
Cumberland	93
Deschambault	209[1]
Doreé	248
Ile-à-la-Crosse	165[1]
Johnstone	123
Kamuchawie (total, 56[1]) part	26[1]
Kipahigan (total, 59) part	30
La Plonge	90
Last Mountain	89
Little Quill	70
Loche, Lac la	70
Montreal	162
Namew (total, 79[1]) part	71[1]
Nemeiben	63
Peter Pond	302
Plonge, Lac la	64
Primrose (total, 181) part	173
Quill	236
Reindeer (total, 2,444[1]) part	2,058[1]
Ronge, Lac la	450
Sisipuk (total, 99) part	26
Smoothstone	110
Snake	159
Wollaston	768
Alberta—	
Athabaska (total, 2,762) part	1,062
Beaverhills	80
Biche, Lac la	94
Buffalo	56
Calling	55
Claire	545

[1] Added or revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

6.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—concluded.

Province and Lake.	Area.	Province and Lake.	Area.
	square miles		square miles.
Alberta—concluded.		**Northwest Territories**—concluded.	
Cold (total, 136) part	100	Clinton-Colden	253
Lesser Slave	461	Dubawnt	1,600
Mamawi	64	Faber	163
Peerless	75	Franklin	175
Primrose (total, 181) part	8	Garry	980
Sullivan (variable)	62	Gras, Lac de	345
Utikuma	85	Great Bear	11,660
		Great Slave	11,170
British Columbia—		Hardisty	107
Adams	52	Hottah	377
Atlin (total, 308[1]) part	307[1]	Kaminuriak	360
Babine	194	Macdougal	265
Chilko	75	Maguse	540
Eutsuk	96[1]	Martre, Lac la	1,335
François	91	Mackay	250
Harrison	87[1]	Marian	90
Kootenay	168	Nueltin (total, 336) part	260
Kotcho (unsurveyed and estimated)	90	Nutarawit	350
Lower Arrow	59	Pelly	331
Okanagan	136	Point	295
Ootsa	50[1]	Rae	74
Quesnel	100[1]	Schultz	110
Shuswap	120	Thoalintoa	160
Stuart	139[1]	Todatara (total, 241) part	85
Tagish (total, 138[1]) part	93[1]	Yathkyed	860
Takla	102[1]		
Teslin (total, 161[1]) part	65[1]	**Yukon**—	
Upper Arrow	88[1]	Aishihik	107
		Atlin (total, 308[1]) part	1
Northwest Territories—		Kluane	184
Aberdeen	475	Kusawa	56
Artillery	207	Laberge	87
Aylmer	340	Tagish (total, 138[1]) part	45
Baker	975	Teslin (total, 161[1]) part	96[1]

[1] Added or revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Section 3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most remarkable geographic features. They include the numerous unsurveyed and little known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Of the Arctic islands, but little need be said. They are known to be of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 201,600, 80,450 and 75,024 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, Devon, Southampton, Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are also of considerable size. Their economic possibilities, beyond scattered deposits of coal and other minerals, have not been established. The Pacific Coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 12,408 square miles; the mountain range which forms its backbone rises again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the West.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group (included in the province of Quebec) and the islands of Grand

Manan and Campobello (part of the province of New Brunswick) in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton 3,970 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture on Prince Edward island and mining on Cape Breton are among the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island in lake Huron and the Thousand Islands group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

PART II.—GEOLOGY.

Section 1.—Geology of Canada.*

The outstanding feature of Canadian geology is the vast area underlain by formations of Precambrian age. These occupy nearly the whole of Canada east of a line joining lake Winnipeg and Great Bear lake with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, the extreme southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, and a part of Ontario adjacent to the southern coast of Hudson bay. The Precambrian rocks are the oldest rocks exposed on the earth's surface, and the vast area which they underlie is one that has probably existed as a land mass throughout longer periods than any other part of Canada.

These ancient formations extend, with gentle sloping surface, in almost all directions beneath a mantling series of nearly flat-lying sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic age. These little disturbed sediments occupy southern Quebec, southern Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Northwest Territories. Some of them were at one time of much wider extent and covered part or all of the Precambrian area.

Towards the Atlantic and Pacific coasts the Palæozoic and later sediments, together with the older rocks on which they rest and assemblages of volcanic rock, are intensely folded and faulted, forming the Appalachian system of mountains on the east and the great Cordillera, comprising nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon, on the west.

Subsection 1.—Topography.

The present topography of Canada is the temporary outward expression of a half continent which is subject to unceasing change. It is the result of the operation of geological processes at the surface of the earth or at depth throughout hundreds of millions of years. It derives from the injection of igneous rock masses in liquid form beneath the surface, the ejection of lavas and volcanic fragmental material, the deposition of sediments, the folding and faulting of rock formations, and the disintegration of solid rocks and transportation of the products of disintegration by surface agencies. The slow rising and sinking of broad continental land masses and the upheaval and subsequent gradual levelling of mountain ranges are involved.

The great area in Eastern Canada underlain by rocks of Precambrian age is known as the Canadian (or Precambrian) Shield or the Laurentian Plateau. It may be regarded as a subdued plateau or perhaps, more strictly speaking, a peneplanated surface that has been rejuvenated by Pleistocene glaciation and uplift.

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GEOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

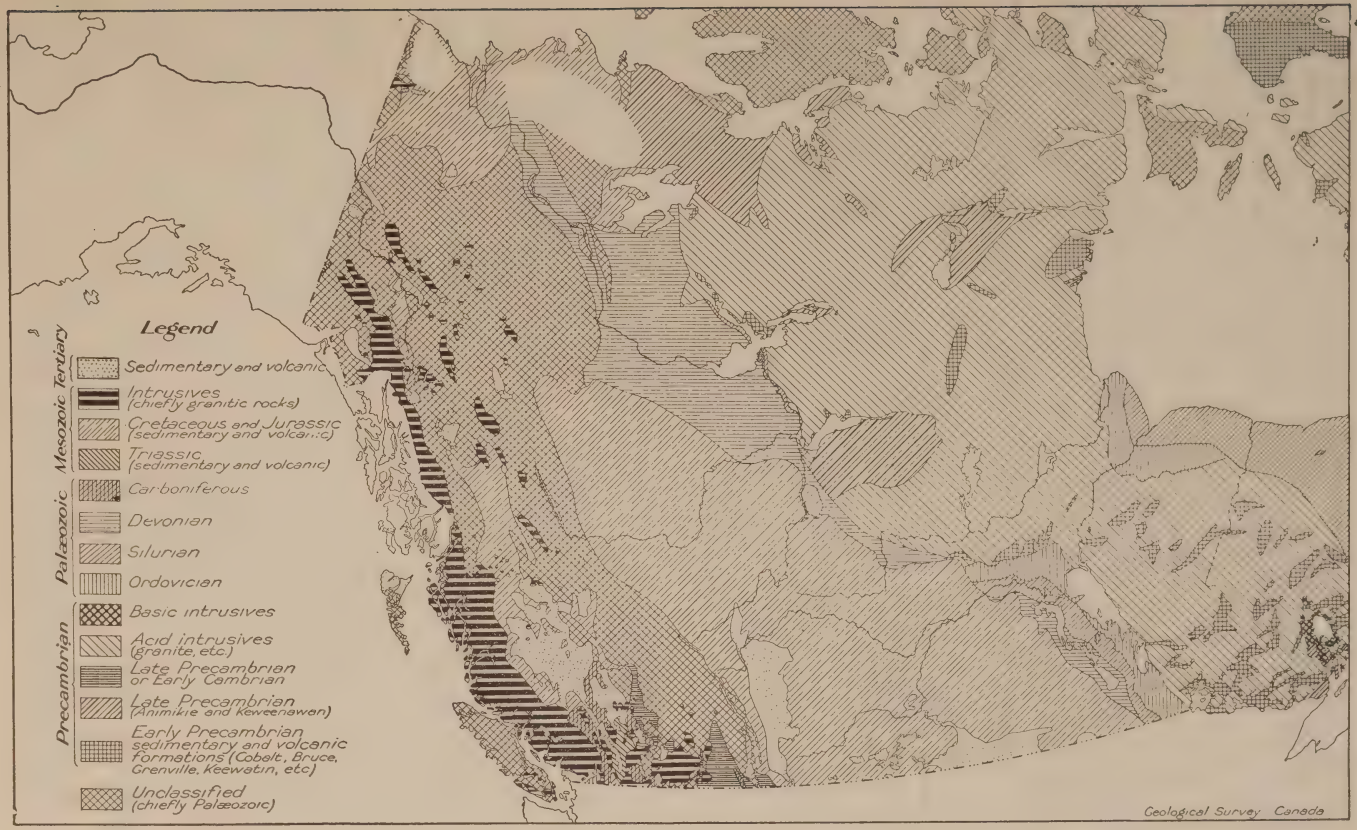
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Its average elevation probably does not exceed 1,500 feet, and, except in the northeast, there are few areas that exceed 2,000 feet. In general, the surface slopes gently to the surrounding plain and there are long stretches of the boundary in which there is no marked difference of elevation between the Precambrian Shield and the adjacent Palæozoic plain; there are other long stretches in which there is an abrupt rise of several hundred feet above the plain or the sea. The greatest known elevations are in the eastern part of Baffin island and along the coast of northern Labrador. Peaks of the Torngat mountains of Labrador have elevations of between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The coast is one of the boldest and most rugged in the world, with nearly vertical cliffs rising 1,000 to 2,000 feet in height. Though the Canadian Shield is an area of low relief and has a remarkably even sky line, the surface is generally rugged with successions of rocky hills 100 to 200 feet high. Occasional exceptions occur in which there is a relief of several hundred feet, as in the hills on the north shores of lake Huron and lake Superior. The area is dotted with lakes, large and small, of irregular outline and with numerous islands. They are rock basins that spill their waters from one to another by streams with rapids and falls. In an area of 250 square miles in western Ontario that cannot be considered exceptional, aerial surveys have shown that there are 700 lakes. There are well-defined deep trenches like that occupied by lake Timiskaming, related to faulting or other structural features. The Saguenay river flows in a trench that descends to more than 800 feet below sea-level, and lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the face of the earth, fills a basin in the Canadian Shield that reaches about 400 feet below sea-level.

Extending south and west from the Canadian Shield and limited on the east by the Appalachian Mountain system and on the west by the western Cordillera of America, is the great North American plain. The northeastern part of this plain occupies southern Ontario south of a line extending from Georgian bay to the east end of lake Ontario, that part of eastern Ontario lying between the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, and the part of Quebec lying adjacent to the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec. The part of the plain west of the Canadian Shield is of wide extent, and stretches northward to the Arctic ocean between a line approximately joining lake Winnipeg, lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake and Great Bear lake on the east, and the foothills of the Rocky mountains on the west.

Although these areas are but parts of one great plain and are disconnected in Canada only because the Canadian Shield happens to project across the International Boundary in a narrow belt east of lake Ontario and in a wide zone between lake Huron and the lake of the Woods, they will, for convenience of treatment, be considered separately. Those parts lying in the basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes have been designated the St. Lawrence Lowlands, while the western area has been named the Interior Plains.

The part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands lying in the eastern angle of Ontario and in Quebec south of Montreal, and extending down the St. Lawrence, is comparatively flat and lies less than 500 feet above sea-level. On the lower St. Lawrence it is greatly narrowed by the near approach of the Appalachian system to the Canadian Shield. The part lying adjacent to lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron is of less even surface, has its greatest elevation of over 1,700 feet south of Georgian bay, and slopes rather gently to the Great Lakes. A striking topographical feature is the Niagara escarpment. This is an eastward-facing escarpment having a height of 250 to 300 feet and extending from the Niagara peninsula northwest to Bruce peninsula.



GEOLOGY OF WESTERN CANADA.

The Interior Plains region is in general a rolling country with broad undulations and a slope eastward and northward of a few feet per mile, descending from an elevation of 3,000 to 5,000 feet near the mountains on the west to less than 1,000 feet at its eastern border. The elevation of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Calgary is 3,439 feet and at Winnipeg 772 feet. The rolling character of the area is relieved by several flat-topped hills—erosion remnants rising hundreds of feet above the surrounding country, by flat areas that formed the beds of lakes of considerable extent, and by deeply incised river valleys. A striking feature is the broken escarpment of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, marking the rise of 400 to 1,000 feet from the Manitoba lowland to the upland of the west. A lowland of considerable extent stretches for some distance into Ontario and Manitoba from the south shore of Hudson bay.

The Arctic archipelago consists of large islands, many of which rise prominently from the sea as sloping table lands while others are comparatively low.

The Appalachian and Acadian regions occupy practically all that part of Canada lying east of the St. Lawrence, with the exception of the lowland west of a line joining Quebec city and lake Champlain. The Appalachian region is a continuation northward into the province of Quebec of three chains of the Appalachian system of mountains. The most westerly of these ranges stretches northeast into Gaspé peninsula, where it forms flat-topped hills over 3,000 feet high. Mount Jacques Cartier or Tabletop mountain has an elevation of 4,350 feet. The Acadian region, which includes New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, is an alternation of uplands and lowlands. The northwest part of New Brunswick is an upland with hills and ridges rising to 2,500 feet or higher. Adjacent to the bay of Fundy is a series of ridges rising in places to an elevation of 1,200 feet or more. Between these two New Brunswick uplands, which converge towards the southwest, is a lowland forming the whole eastern part of the province. This lowland extends east so as to include Prince Edward island, the western fringe of Cape Breton island and the mainland of Nova Scotia north of the Cobequid mountains, which have an elevation of 800 to 1,000 feet. South of them lies a long narrow lowland stretching from Chedabucto bay to Minas basin and along the Cornwallis-Annapolis valley between North and South mountains. South of this is a highland sloping to the Atlantic coast and having an elevation at its highest part of about 700 feet. The northern part of Cape Breton island is a tableland 1,200 feet high, with its central part rising to an elevation considerably in excess of this, one point at the headwaters of Clyburn and Cheticamp rivers being 1,747 feet above sea-level.

The Cordilleran region, the mountainous area bordering the Pacific, extends northward from the United States through Canada into Alaska, and embraces nearly all of British Columbia and Yukon, and the western edge of Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The eastern part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Rocky mountains. They consist of overlapping chains with peaks rising to heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. They extend northwest and fall away towards the Liard river. North of this river the mountains with a similar trend lie 100 miles farther east and are known as the Mackenzie mountains. The western part of the Cordillera is occupied by the Coast range and the mountains of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands. The Coast range rises to heights of 7,000 to 9,000 feet. Between the Rocky mountains and the Coast range lies a vast plateau system having elevations of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and cut by deep river valleys. The plateau region merges into rugged mountain ranges as it approaches the Rocky mountains; it also breaks into mountains in northern British Columbia, but becomes subdued to a plateau

again in Yukon. A striking feature of the Cordillera is the deep trench that lies immediately to the west of the Rocky mountains, extends northwesterly from the International Boundary into Yukon and is occupied by the head waters of the Kootenay, Columbia and Fraser rivers, and tributaries of the Peace and Liard rivers.

Subsection 2.—Geology.

Canadian Shield.—The Canadian Shield is underlain by rocks of Precambrian age. These consist of series of sedimentary and volcanic formations and igneous intrusives of great varjety. They were subjected to mountain-building processes, folded, crushed and metamorphosed, and the mountains were reduced nearly to their present level before the earliest Palæozoic sediments were deposited. The Precambrian period was probably of greater duration than all the subsequent geological periods taken together.

Geologists do not agree on the main subdivisions of the Precambrian formations. There is one great unconformity, which represents a long period of erosion, and which divides the stratified rocks into two groups, the earlier group consisting of a great mass of volcanics with associated sedimentary rocks and the later group consisting more fully of sediments. The earlier group is greatly folded and altered; the later group has in general been less disturbed and altered.

In the earlier group the most important series is the Keewatin. The Keewatin consists essentially of lava flows accompanied in many places by tuffs and basic intrusives, and includes iron formation, which frequently is made up of thin layers of chert-like quartz, alternating with quartzose layers holding magnetite or hæmatite or both. Sedimentary rocks consisting of conglomeratic, sandy and slaty strata are frequently associated with the volcanics and are, in places, of considerable thickness and extent. They may underlie the volcanics, like the Couchiching of the Rainy Lake area; they may be interbedded with the volcanics, like the Doré formation of Michipicoten; or they may overlie the volcanics, like the Timiskaming formation of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec. Between the volcanics and overlying sediments of northeastern Ontario and western Quebec there is an unconformity that is regarded by some geologists as of major importance. The early Precambrian formations occupy numerous areas of various sizes up to several hundred square miles in western Quebec, northern Ontario, eastern and central Manitoba, and to a less degree in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories.

The later Precambrian formations consist in a large measure of sedimentary rocks—conglomerates, quartzites and slates. In an area lying immediately north of lake Huron and stretching northeast to beyond lake Timiskaming lies a succession of sediments known as the Huronian. These consist of: (a) the Bruce series, made up of conglomerates, quartzites and impure dolomitic limestone with an aggregate thickness of 2,700 to 12,000 feet; and (b) the Gowganda series, made up of boulder conglomerate and other materials probably of glacial origin, overlain by quartzite and calcareous quartzite, with an aggregate thickness of 12,000 feet. An erosion interval of considerable time intervened between the deposition of these two series. These strata are undulating with gentle dips except on the north shore of lake Huron and eastward, where they stand at high angles and represent the core of an ancient mountain range that probably flanked the southern edge of the continent.

North of lake Superior the later Precambrian rocks are represented by a group of nearly flat-lying sediments known as the Kaministikwan group. This group

embraces: the Animikie series of conglomerate, iron formation, and shale; the Sibley series of conglomerate, sandstone, limestone, and tuff; and the Osler series of lavas, conglomerate, sandstone and tuff.

In northwestern Manitoba the Precambrian formations are separated by an unconformity into an earlier Wekuskoan group of lavas and sediments and a later group of Missian sediments. Farther north in the Canadian Shield, the areas underlain by the complex of altered volcanics and sediments of early Precambrian age are fewer and smaller and are found on Great Slave lake, Great Bear lake, Ferguson river, and at Cape Smith and a few other places.

Strata, presumably of late Precambrian age, are known to occur on lake Athabaska, Great Slave lake, east of Great Bear lake, on Belcher islands, on the east of Hudson bay and at other points in the Ungava peninsula. In the southern part of Ungava peninsula sediments are found that bear a resemblance to the Grenville-Hastings group of southern Quebec and southeastern Ontario.

The Grenville-Hastings group consists of closely folded, highly altered sediments intruded by, and in places interleaved with, granite. They are in general rusty-weathering banded gneisses, quartzose gneisses grading into quartzites, crystalline limestones, amphibolites, pyroxene-rich rocks and volcanic schists. Pegmatite dykes are common and anorthosite occupies large areas. The Grenville-Hastings group forms a belt in the southern part of the Canadian Shield, extending east from Georgian bay. The formations have not as yet been indubitably correlated with the Keewatin and Huronian rocks to the north.

The Precambrian sediments have suffered intrusion at various times by granites. These have been unroofed at different stages in the history of the Precambrian, and pebbles of granite are found in the conglomerates as early as those of Keewatin age. So complete has been the unroofing of the granites that they are exposed over the greater portion of the Canadian Shield. Basic intrusives were common in later Precambrian times. Sills and dykes of diabase cut the late Precambrian sediments around lake Nipigon, to the west of lake Timiskaming and at many other points. A thick laccolith of norite and micropegmatite is found in the Sudbury district.

The Canadian Shield was intensely glaciated during Pleistocene times, and in general only a scant amount of soil was left, sufficient partially to conceal the rocks and maintain a forest growth. In some areas, as in part of northern Ontario and Quebec, adjacent to the Canadian National Railway, stratified fine sediments were deposited in lakes formed in front of the retreating glacier.

The Precambrian formations are prolific of mineral deposits of great number, variety and extent. These latter occur generally at or near the contact of the intrusives and the intruded rocks. Among them are the gold deposits of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, associated with intrusions of porphyry, the silver deposits of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda, associated with diabase sills, the enormous nickel-copper deposits of Sudbury, associated with norite of a thick laccolithic intrusion, the auriferous copper sulphides of western Quebec, the copper-zinc sulphides of Manitoba, the pitchblende and silver deposits of Great Bear lake, and the iron ores and iron pyrites of many localities of Ontario; in the Grenville-Hastings area are found deposits of galena, mica, graphite, feldspar, magnesite, fluorite, kaolin, molybdenite, talc and apatite.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The St. Lawrence Lowlands are divided into two parts by an arm of the Laurentian Plateau that extends southward into New York State, crossing the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Brockville. They are

underlain by nearly horizontal Palæozoic sediments dipping gently away from the Canadian Shield and resting on the sloping surface of Precambrian rocks which, prior to the deposition of the Palæozoic strata, had been reduced to a physiographic condition similar to that existing on the Canadian Shield to-day.

The sediments are almost wholly of marine origin, consist mainly of limestone, magnesian limestone and shale, and range in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian.

In the Ottawa-Montreal division the latest strata are Ordovician; these, together with the Potsdam sandstone (Cambrian), have a thickness of about 6,000 feet. In the Great Lakes region of southern Ontario the Ordovician formations are succeeded upward by those of Silurian age and these in turn by strata of Devonian age. The Ordovician formations form a zone extending from Kingston to the Niagara escarpment and stretching northwest to Georgian bay and into Manitoulin island. The Silurian formations are exposed in the Niagara escarpment and westward in a belt 25 to 50 miles wide stretching northwest from Niagara peninsula into Manitoulin island. West of this nearly the whole of the area between lake Erie and lake Huron is underlain by Devonian limestones and shales. Each in turn is exposed over an area farther to the southwest than the older and underlying formation, so that in travelling westward from Kingston to Sarnia one passes over the bevelled edges of successively younger strata. Borings made at Courtright, in the township of Moore, show a thickness of nearly 4,260 feet of sedimentary rocks.

It is probable that the seas in which some of these sedimentary rocks were formed extended northward over the Precambrian rocks through Hudson bay into the Arctic ocean. The presence of outliers on lake St. John, lake Nipissing, and lake Timiskaming in the south, and on lake Nicholson west of Hudson bay, of broad areas of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations south of Hudson bay, and of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian formations on the islands of the northern part of Hudson bay and of the Arctic seas, is clearly indicative of wide submergence. On the Arctic islands formations of Carboniferous (with coal seams) and Triassic ages are widespread, and there are patches of Tertiary sediments (with lignite). Sediments of Cretaceous age with lignite are found in Moose River basin.

The St. Lawrence Lowlands were covered by the glaciers of Pleistocene time, and the bedrock is to a great extent concealed by thick deposits of glacial till. In places are found stratified deposits that formed in lakes at the edge of the retreating ice sheet. Marine deposits were laid down in an arm of the sea that extended up the St. Lawrence and Ottawa valleys to a point above Ottawa.

The only intrusives worthy of mention are the igneous rocks of alkali types that form the Monteregian hills in southern Quebec, Mount Royal and seven others to the east. They are circular or oval hills that rise 600 to 1,200 feet above the plain and appear to be stock-like bodies or fillings of conduits that may have led to volcanic vents or larger masses of intrusives.

The mineral deposits are such as are usually found in the less altered sedimentary rocks. Petroleum has been produced in southern Ontario for 70 years; natural gas has been produced for 40 years in the counties bordering on lake Erie; salt has been obtained for a great many years from thick beds lying at a depth of about 1,000 feet in the counties bordering on lake Huron and lake St. Clair; gypsum is produced in the Grand River valley; limestone and dolomite, utilized in chemical and metallurgical industries, are widespread; materials for construction, for brick, tile and cement manufacture are abundant.

Appalachian and Acadian Regions.—The Appalachian and Acadian regions are composed of geological formations ranging from Precambrian through Palæozoic to Mesozoic. The Palæozoic sediments pass upward from dominantly marine formations into dominantly continental formations. A complete succession is not found and there are several breaks in sedimentation.

Sediments, probably of Precambrian age, occur in southeastern Quebec, southern New Brunswick, northern Cape Breton island and on the Atlantic coast of the mainland of Nova Scotia. The thick series of slates and quartzites, known as the Gold-bearing series, forms a belt occupying a very considerable part of the mainland of Nova Scotia, faces the Atlantic coast and is probably of late Precambrian age.

During the Palæozoic period numerous disturbances took place in sedimentation; there were periods of uplift, of folding, and of erosion. Cambrian formations are found in southeastern Quebec, Ordovician formations are of extensive development in the Appalachian region from Vermont to Gaspé, Silurian and Devonian are well developed in Gaspé and the northwestern part of New Brunswick. Patches of Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian rocks are found in other parts of the Appalachian and Acadian regions.

The system of sediments most widely distributed in the Maritime Provinces is the Carboniferous. The formations are mainly of continental deposition although during Mississippian time a part of the area was submerged and received marine sediments. Towards the close of Devonian time there was a period of intense mountain building and igneous activity. Granite masses of large size were intruded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of smaller size in Gaspé and southeastern Quebec. The upheaval was succeeded by intense erosion, and in early Carboniferous time granite masses were exposed by the removal of the overlying rocks.

The Carboniferous system occupies the triangular lowland forming much of the southeastern half of New Brunswick, the part of Nova Scotia north of Cobequid mountains, part of the lowland to the south of these mountains, southwestern and northeastern Cape Breton island and Prince Edward island. On Prince Edward island the Carboniferous may pass upward into the Permian. In the Carboniferous system are found the coal measures of Sydney and Glace bay, of Inverness, Pictou and Cumberland counties, Nova Scotia; and of the Minto coal field, New Brunswick. The extensive gypsum deposits and the salt beds of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are found in a formation of Mississippian age, and the bituminous shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are also of early Carboniferous age. The Carboniferous system has in places been subjected to folding and faulting, but considerable areas have suffered little disturbance since these sediments were laid down.

Sandstone and lava flows of Triassic age are exposed on the bay of Fundy, particularly on the south coast. North Mountain is composed of basic lava flows capping Triassic sandstone. During the Pleistocene period the whole of the Appalachian and Acadian regions, with the exception of the higher parts of Gaspé, was subjected to glaciation.

The most important economic minerals of the Appalachian and Acadian regions are coal, asbestos, and gypsum. Reference has already been made to the occurrence of coal and gypsum. Asbestos occurs in altered peridotite in southeastern Quebec. These are the most productive deposits of the world. Chromite also occurs in the peridotite. Auriferous quartz veins, mainly of the interbedded type, are found on domes and pitching anticlines of the gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia. Zinc-lead deposits occur in the Devonian shales and limestones of Gaspé peninsula, zinc-lead-

copper sulphides in the southern part of Cape Breton island in a series of lava flows, copper deposits in southern Quebec, and salt in Nova Scotia and southeastern New Brunswick.

Interior Plains.—The Interior Plains are underlain by a series of nearly horizontal sedimentary rocks of Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary ages. The Palæozoic rocks, consisting mainly of limestone, dolomite and shale of Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian ages, form a belt extending north through Manitoba and northwest through Saskatchewan and northeastern Alberta down the basin of the Mackenzie river. East of the Mackenzie, rocks of Cambrian age are exposed in an area of limited extent. The Palæozoic formations rest upon the gently sloping shelf of the Canadian Shield and pass westward with a dip of a few feet a mile beneath the shales and sandstones of Cretaceous age. The Cretaceous formations occupy nearly the whole of the plain from western Manitoba to the Rocky mountains and extend northward nearly to the Mackenzie river. There are also large parts of the Mackenzie basin, particularly of the lower half, in which the Devonian limestones are overlain by Cretaceous sediments. The Cretaceous sediments vary from shales predominantly of marine origin in the east to sandstones predominantly of continental origin in the west. Between the two are alternations of shales of marine origin with sandstones of brackish-water or fresh-water origin.

The Cretaceous beds are overlain in places by sediments of Tertiary age. The most extensive Tertiary formations are found in the hills of southern Saskatchewan and in a belt running north through central Alberta, where they lie in a broad syncline. Glacial till is widespread and clays were deposited in large lakes formed on the retreat of the ice-sheet. A large part of southern Manitoba formed the bed of glacial lake Agassiz.

The Interior Plains region is the great wheat-producing area of Canada. The mining of coal is one of the important industries; bituminous coal and lignite are produced in large quantities in Alberta and lignite in smaller quantities in Saskatchewan. The Cretaceous sediments are the reservoirs of great quantities of natural gas, and these and underlying formations are the source of the oil of the Turner Valley and other oil fields of Alberta. Oil has also been struck in the Devonian rocks north of Norman on the Mackenzie river. Gypsum is obtained from the Palæozoic rocks of Manitoba and also occurs ir northern Alberta.

Western Cordillera.—In the western Cordillera is a very thick complete succession of sediments of Precambrian, Palæozoic, Mesozoic and Tertiary ages.

The Rocky mountains consist of a series of great fault blocks in which an enormous thickness of Palæozoic and Mesozoic sediments is exposed. Many thrusts of great extent have resulted in an over-riding of the Mesozoic sediments by the Palæozoic, and the erosion of the softer strata of the former has produced longitudinal valleys between the harder Palæozoic blocks. The Palæozoic formations consist mainly of limestones with less amounts of sandstone and shale. A succession with few breaks from the Cambrian through the Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous is found, and probably extends with certain deviations throughout the length of the Rocky mountains and Mackenzie mountains. Between the Cambrian and Precambrian beds there is apparently little angular unconformity, but the variation horizontally in the Precambrian strata, on which the Cambrian formations rest, and a similar variation in the ages of the over-lying Cambrian strata furnish evidence of a long period of erosion. The Mesozoic strata consist of soft shales and sandstones some of which are coal-bearing. Strata of Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous ages are represented.

The mountains to the west of the Rocky Mountain trench in southern British Columbia are composed of a series of late Precambrian quartzites, slates and magnesian limestones of great thickness. There are wide areas in the vicinity of granitic intrusives in which intensive alteration of these sediments has taken place. The Precambrian rocks extend west as far as Upper Arrow and Shuswap lakes and north from the International Boundary probably half the length of the province. Quartzites, mica schists and crystalline limestones with interbands and broad areas of schists of various kinds, and intrusive granite gneiss are found over a wide stretch of the Yukon plateau and are probably of Precambrian age. Slates, quartzites and conglomerates, also probably of the same age, occur along the northern part of the Alaska-Yukon boundary, in the Ogilvie range and in the Kluane district.

On the interior plateau of British Columbia, limestones, quartzites and argillites of Carboniferous age and known as the Cache Creek group are of wide distribution. These are succeeded upward by argillites and limestones and a great mass of volcanic intrusives and effusives of Triassic age, and these are succeeded by sediments and volcanics of Jurassic age. The Triassic and Jurassic formations are widely distributed, are found on the islands to the west, and some at least extend into Yukon.

Formations of Cretaceous age are found on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte islands and in a belt extending up the Fraser and along the eastern edge of the Coast range into the Skeena valley. They are mainly formations of continental origin and carry coal seams, but also include sediments of marine origin and volcanics.

Very early Tertiary times were characterized by widespread orogenic disturbances in the Cordillera. The Rocky mountains were formed and there was much folding and faulting in places in the interior, followed by intense erosion. Tertiary sediments, partly of continental deposition with seams of lignite and partly of marine deposition, occur at many points throughout the interior of the Cordillera and on Vancouver island. Lava flows capping some of these sediments cover broad stretches of the interior plateau.

In Pleistocene time, nearly the whole of the Cordillera with the exception of a large area in Yukon was subjected to glaciation, and glaciation still persists in the mountainous regions. Volcanics of recent age are found in areas of limited extent.

An episode of great economic importance in the geological history of the West was the intrusion of the granitic rocks of the Coast Range batholith and of acid rocks at different points in the interior, particularly in the southern part of British Columbia in Mesozoic times. Many of the more important mineral deposits of British Columbia, such as the copper deposits of Hidden Creek, Britannia and Allenby mountain, the gold-silver deposits of Salmon River district and the silver-lead deposits of the Slocan, had their origin in solutions given off by the magmas of these acid intrusives.

The lead-zinc deposit of the Sullivan mine lies in sedimentary rocks of Precambrian age. The Cretaceous and Tertiary formations carry seams of coal and lignite of great importance. There are economic deposits of other minerals in great variety throughout the Cordillera, and British Columbia is one of the leading mineral-producing provinces of Canada. The gold of the once famous Klondike region was found in placers of an unglaciated area and the gold of the Cariboo district occurs mainly in Tertiary placers that were unaffected or little affected by glaciation.

Section 2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1932 and 1933.*

The purpose of this paper, continuing a series which has been published in the Year Book over many years, is to call attention to the most important reports and articles treating of the economic geology of Canada and published during 1932 and 1933. The particular articles here referred to, although recently published, do not necessarily contain the best and most complete information on the subjects treated. For further information it is advisable to consult the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines. The reference numbers appearing throughout the text indicate the publishers as listed at the end of this paper.

Asbestos.—In a bulletin of the Department of Mines of British Columbia, a description is given by A. M. Richmond of asbestos deposits of British Columbia. The available data upon these deposits is not encouraging; the fibre in general is unsuited for anything but the lowest grade products.

An examination of the geology and asbestos deposits of Thetford map-area, Quebec,[1] is made by H. C. Cooke. Cambrian sericite and chlorite schists, quartzite, basaltic lavas, and grey, green, and red slates, Ordovician black slates and impure quartzites, and post-Ordovician serpentinized dunite, peridotite, pyroxenite, and granite underlie the area. Alteration of the igneous rocks, faulting, the asbestos veins and other veins, and origin and localization of the asbestos deposits are described. Magnetometer observations made by A. H. Miller are also incorporated.

Barite.—In a bulletin of the Department of Mines of British Columbia, A. M. Richmond provides a description of barite deposits of British Columbia. Barite occurring in these deposits would have to be concentrated to be rendered suitable for industrial purposes; markets outside the province are difficult to reach on account of excessive haulage costs; and the United States tariff prevents shipping into that country.

Chromite.—A report is made by M. E. Hurst upon the chromite deposits of Obonga Lake area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario.[3] The basement complex, consisting of volcanics and sediments, is intruded successively by pre-Algoman peridotite, Algoman granite, granite gneiss and pegmatites, and Keeweenawan diabase. Keeweenawan dolomite also occurs in the area. The chromite deposits are associated with a lenticular mass of serpentine and are found close to the contact. The concentrations of chromite are of two types, disseminated and massive.

Clays.—A report upon some undeveloped clay deposits of British Columbia by A. M. Richmond, is presented in a bulletin of the British Columbia Department of Mines. There are many undeveloped common clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of common red brick. Summarized information concerning them and other clay deposits may be found in this report.

A comprehensive study of the clay and shale resources of Turner valley and nearby districts, Alberta,[2] is afforded by W. G. Worcester. The examination of these clay deposits was undertaken with the hope that clays and shales of a kind of quality to warrant their development along commercial lines might be found, thereby helping to provide a market for part of the gas now being wasted. Notwithstanding the many deposits of excellent red-burning shales in the area, their commercial development at this time is not to be recommended on account of lack of suitable transportation and uncertainty of markets for finished products.

*Contributed by P. J. Moran, B.Sc., Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

"Some Clay Deposits of Willowbunch Area, Saskatchewan",[1] is the subject of a report by F. H. McLearn. Refractory and semi-refractory clays occur at two horizons. The lower is that of the Whitemud formation of late Cretaceous age and the higher that of the Willowbunch member of Palæogene age.

A description of the refractory clays of northern Ontario[5] is provided by W. S. Dyer and A. R. Crozier. The clays all belong to the Mattagami or Lower Cretaceous age and occur within a structural depression or basin, the boundaries of which have never been defined but which appear to cover at least 1,500 square miles of territory.

Coal.—B. R. MacKay describes the Corbin coal field, British Columbia[1] and the geology and coal deposits of the Crowsnest Pass area, Alberta.[1] The Corbin field is one of the smallest and at the same time one of the principal producing coal areas in southwestern British Columbia and has gained prominence on account of the great original thickness of one of its coal seams and the remarkable concentration of coal in a small area that has occurred through intense folding and faulting of the measures. The Crowsnest Pass coal area is one of the most important steam-coal producing districts in Alberta. The coals occur on the Lower and Upper Cretaceous ages; they are of bituminous rank and range in quality from poorly coking to strongly coking.

Copper.—Reports upon some of the mineral properties of the Taku district[1] and upon explorations between the Stikine and Taku rivers, British Columbia,[1] are made by F. A. Kerr. Practically all observed deposits are in the main replacement lenses of pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena in volcanics.

An examination of the Nimpkish Lake quadrangle, Vancouver island, British Columbia[1] is made by H. C. Gunning. The most important mineralization is in Quatsino limestone in the immediate vicinity of intrusives. They are contact metamorphic deposits containing as valuable minerals, chalcopyrite, zinc-blende, sphalerite, galena, with minor amounts of grey copper, and low values in gold.

H. C. Gunning also presents a study of Buttle Lake map-area, Vancouver island, British Columbia.[1] Schistified zones in volcanics are mineralized by pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena with minor amounts of grey copper, and low gold and silver values. Native copper is found in volcanics at Coal creek.

A summary of the geology and mineral resources of northwest Manitoba[1] is furnished by J. F. Wright. Sulphide replacement bodies are found in volcanics, sediments, and sedimentary gneisses; gold quartz veins are found in volcanics, sediments, and in the granites. A detailed description of the geology and progress of development of all important prospects and mines in the area is given.

L. J. Weeks outlines the geology of Rankin Inlet area, west coast of Hudson bay, Northwest Territories.[1] On the south shore of Johnston bay a deposit of copper and nickel sulphides carrying traces of platinum occurs near the base of a lenticular mass of serpentinized basic intrusive.

A description of the Cape Smith sulphide deposits, upper east coast of Hudson bay, Quebec[4] is given by W. B. Airth. In the vicinity of a huge mass of gabbro intruding lava flows are found extensive deposits of massive sulphides containing pyrrhotite with minor amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and chalcopyrite.

The geology of the southern part of Opimiska map-area, Quebec[1] is described by C. Tolman. The most important deposits so far discovered occur in compara-

tively narrow zones of shearing traversing volcanics and sediments or the intermediate and basic rocks intruding them. The metallic minerals are mainly chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite.

E. L. Bruce presents a study of the geology and ore deposits of the Arntfield-Aldermac map-area, Beauchastel township, Quebec, in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. The consolidated rocks of the northern part of the township are chiefly volcanic flows which are intruded by masses of quartz diorite, granitic rocks of various types, and diabase. In the southern part, occupied by the Kekeko hills the rock is conglomerate of the Cobalt series. Deposits of metallic minerals are of two kinds: (1) replacements of shear zones by gold-bearing pyrite and quartz; (2) massive sulphide bodies consisting chiefly of pyrite and pyrrhotite but containing some chalcopyrite and a little gold.

A study of the Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery property, Duprat and Dufresnoy townships, Quebec,[5] is made by J. E. Gill and N. R. Schindler. The known ore deposits occur in volcanics and consist of sulphide lenses arranged in a stack near a high angle fault.

H. W. Fairbairn briefly describes some recent developments in southern Quebec.[1] At South Stukeley, bornite and chalcopyrite are found disseminated in marble; at the Memphremagog mine, four miles east of Bolton, a massive sulphide body mostly pyrrhotite but containing a small amount of chalcopyrite, lies between a black slate and a fine grained igneous rock and copper-lead-zinc sulphides occur in the vicinity of Leadville on the west side of lake Memphremagog.

Gold.—The search for gold in Canada, which has been actively prosecuted for the past few years, is increasing in intensity as the demand for the metal becomes greater on account of the premium in currency which obtains for gold.

H. C. Cooke and W. A. Johnston present a concise résumé of the geology of lode and placer deposits in the Dominion,[1] and the gold industry of Canada is comprehensively reviewed by A. H. A. Robinson.[2]

H. S. Bostock provides a brief statement of the mining industry of Yukon, 1932[1] and upon a gold strike northwest of Carmacks, Yukon.[1]

Lode gold developments in British Columbia are summarized by J. D. Galloway and others in a bulletin of the Department of Mines of British Columbia.

A description of Whitewater gold belt, Taku River district, British Columbia,[1] is given by F. A. Kerr. In replacement zones in volcanics are found pyrite, stibnite, and arsenopyrite. Gold appears to be intimately associated with arsenopyrite.

An examination of the Zeballos River area, Vancouver island, British Columbia[1] is made by H. C. Gunning. Contact metamorphic deposits in sediments and volcanics carry copper and zinc; free gold is found in quartz or quartz and calcite veins associated with pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, zinc-blende, chalcopyrite and galena.

A report upon an examination of part of Cadwallader Creek mining area, Lillooet district, British Columbia[1] is written by W. E. Cockfield. Quartz veins containing minor amounts of sulphides, tellurides, and free gold are found in augite-diorite. The Pioneer and Bralorne properties are located in this area.

A summary of the gold deposits of Manitoba[1] is afforded by A. H. McLaren. The known mineral deposits of importance lie in schists close to granite bodies and consist of sulphide replacement bodies and gold-bearing quartz veins.

The geology and ore deposits of Island Lake and Oxford House areas[1,5] and of Amisk Lake area, Manitoba[1] are indicated by J. F. Wright. Quartz veins carrying free gold and small quantities of sulphides and schistose rock carrying disseminated sulphides are found in the areas.

The vicinity adjoining Rice lake, Manitoba, is occupied by an irregular wedge-shaped roof pendant of metamorphic sedimentary and igneous rocks, enclosed within granite and granite gneiss, all of Precambrian age. A description of the San Antonio mine[5] in this area is given by J. A. Reid and D. J. Kennedy. Free gold associated with pyrite is found in quartz stringers, lenses, and veins in carbonized greenstone.

Available information upon metalliferous possibilities of the mainland portion of the Northwest Territories, outside of Great Bear Lake area,[1] is summarized by C. H. Stockwell and D. F. Kidd.

M. E. Hurst provides a description of the geology of the Sioux Lookout area,[3] Kenora district, Ontario. Sediments and greenstones are invaded by small bodies of quartz porphyry, syenite, and diorite. Mineralization occurs in the form of quartz veins or pyrite replacement zones occupying fractures or shear zones in the greenstones and sediments.

A preliminary study of the Kowkash-Ogoki gold area, Thunder Bay district, Ontario[3] is made by L. F. Kindle. Gold is found in sheared veins of quartz occupying fissures passing through Keewatin greenstones in which rhyolite and iron formation are commonly interbedded, and in mineralized quartz veins which impregnate quartz and feldspar-porphyry dykes. The deposits are generally a combination of these two types. Silver, copper, and iron are also found in the vicinity.

E. S. Moore reports upon the Goudreau and Michipicoten gold area, Algoma district, Ontario.[3] Quartz and sometimes carbonate and quartz fissure veins carrying gold values occur in sheared portions of greenstone and acid lavas and in sheared and brecciated parts of Algoman intrusives.

The geology of the McIntyre mine, Porcupine area, Ontario, by H. G. Skavlem is incorporated in an article entitled "The Story of McIntyre".[6]

The outstanding features of Hollinger geology[5] are indicated by L. C. Gratton and H. E. McKinstry.

A study of the Tyrell-Knight area, Timiskaming district, Ontario,[3] is made by A. R. Graham. Gold-quartz veins are found filling shear zones in volcanics adjacent to granodiorite or dyke rocks.

Bannockburn gold area, Matachewan district, Ontario[3,5] is the subject of papers by H. C. Rickaby. Quartz veins of the fissure type carrying gold values are found in fractures and faults of small displacement mostly in greenstone and close to intrusives.

The geology of the Swayze area[3] and its westward extension[3,4,5] are described by G. D. Furse and H. C. Rickaby. The essential features of all discoveries appear to be favourable structures in form of fractures or shear zones in lavas or sediments combined with the proximity of porphyry or granite intrusions. Gold-bearing quartz veins mineralized with minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and molybdenite are found in the vicinity. Some gold showings are spectacular.

In a report entitled "The Geology of Three Duck Lakes Area, Sudbury District, Ontario",[3] H. C. Laird states that narrow gold-bearing quartz veins occupy well-defined fractures or 'breaks' in the younger granite, or in quartz veins along the contact between an acid intrusive and a basic dyke, commonly lamprophyre.

A description of the geology of the townships of Janes, McNish, Pardoe, and Dana, Sudbury district, Ontario,[3] is given by E. L. Bruce. Veins containing some gold are found in diabase.

R. C. Rowe describes the geology of the Kenty gold prospect,[4] as consisting of Keewatin lavas, bounded north and south by steeply folded ancient sediments, which have been intruded by a large mass of porphyry. The gold-bearing veins occur in a fracture zone which has an approximate length of 500 feet and a width that has not yet been determined. Visible gold is partly associated with tourmaline or pyrite and sometimes it occurs within the quartz and sometimes in quartz crystals.

"Gold Prospecting, Rouyn-Bell River Region, Quebec"[4] by A. H. Lang, provides a popular summary of existing knowledge of gold deposits in this vicinity.

R. C. Rowe describes the geology, mining methods, and milling practice at the Beattie gold mine, Duparquet township, Quebec.[4]

J. J. O'Neil presents the results of a detailed investigation of the Beattie gold mine, in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Keewatin lavas and tufaceous sediments, intruded by syenite porphyry and bostonite porphyry, occupy the vicinity. The main Beattie ore body lies on the north border of the syenite porphyry in a sheared zone which is partly in the syenite porphyry and partly bordering bostonite porphyry.

The geology and ore deposits of Palmarolle and Taschereau map-areas, Abitibi county, Quebec[1] are described by A. H. Lang. Mineral deposits discovered to date are quartz veins, shear zones, and replacements, containing disseminated sulphides. A description of the geology of the Beattie mine is incorporated.

A description of the gold deposits of Pascalis and Louvicourt townships, Abitibi county, Quebec,[5] is given by L. V. Bell. The more important deposits may be divided into two classes as follows: quartz-tourmaline veins carrying pyrite and gold and silicified, carbonated, and pyritized bodies carrying gold.

J. E. Hawley gives a description of the Siscoe gold deposit, Dubuisson township, Quebec.[5] The deposits consist of auriferous quartz-tourmaline veins of the fissure-filled type occurring in altered granodiorite.

A detailed description of the gold and copper deposits of Dubuisson township, Quebec, by J. E. Hawley, appears in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines. Gold quartz veins are found in or close to small stocks or tongues of granodiorite or related rocks and in fractures in Keewatin rocks near the intrusive. The veins consist of the following types: quartz and tourmaline, quartz-pyrite-carbonate, quartz-chalcopyrite, and quartz-pyrite-galena-carbonate.

E. A. Goranson describes the mineral deposits of New Ross, Indian Path, Middle River, and Meat Cove, Nova Scotia.[1] At Middle River, auriferous quartz veins occur in metamorphosed, arenaceous, and argillaceous sedimentary rocks which are probably of Precambrian age; manganese mineralization occurs along steeply dipping fissures in a porphyritic biotite granite at New Ross; the Indian Path scheelite deposit occurs in quartz veins near the crest of an anticline. The country rocks are slates and argillites.

Gold Placers.—An article by W. E. Cockfield is written upon the geology of placer deposits.[5] The requisites for formation of placer deposits are: the occurrence of gold in veins or lodes in the country rock, a period of erosion during which

the gold is set free from the country rock, concentration of gold by some agency, but chiefly that of running water, and freedom from glaciation. The last requisite although not absolutely essential is at least highly desirable.

The mining industry in Yukon and parts of northern British Columbia in 1930[1] is summarized by W. E. Cockfield. Dredges are operating in the Klondike district and Sixtymile area, Yukon; placer developments are continued on Otter creek, and Pine creek, Atlin district, British Columbia and the Mayo district, Yukon, furnished the only production from lode mining during the year. An account of a number of operating lode deposits in the Yukon and Atlin districts is given, including latest developments at the Engineer and Ruffner properties.

In a report by H. S. Bostock upon the Livingston placer camp, Yukon,[1] a description of the various creeks and factors that led to the formation and preservation of the deposits are provided.

Douglas Lay in a bulletin of the British Columbia Department of Mines, makes some comments upon the McConnell Creek placer area, British Columbia, in which fine gold and platinum are found. The placer ground at present receiving attention is a concentration of glacial deposits.

Placer and lode gold deposits at Barkerville, Cariboo district, British Columbia, by W. A. Johnston and W. L. Uglow[1] provides a summary of information concerning known gold deposits in the vicinity.

The geology and placer deposits of Quesnel Forks area, Cariboo district, British Columbia,[1] are described by W. E. Cockfield and J. F. Walker. Placer gold is found in ancient stream or pre-glacial gravels, in glacial gravels, in interglacial deposits, and in post-glacial gravels. A description of deposits occurring in the various streams is given.

A study of the geology of the Brisco-Dogtooth map-area, British Columbia,[1] is submitted by C. S. Evans. Late Precambrian to Devonian strata are exposed within the map-area. The only igneous rocks observed are thin flows of Lower Cambrian age and several highly altered beds of volcanic origin occurring in late Precambrian strata. Placer gold and lead-zinc deposits are found in the vicinity.

Articles upon the mineral possibilities of northern Okanagan[1] and the Monashee Creek placers[4] are written by C. E. Cairnes. Placer gold values are found in several creeks; developments upon bench leases on Monashee creek have been encouraging.

An examination of some mineral occurrences in the vicinity of Cranbrook, British Columbia[1] is made by C. E. Cairnes. Placer gold, gold-quartz, silver-lead-zinc, and copper-gold deposits, magnesite, and ornamental stone occur in the area.

Iron.—A study of a deposit of titaniferous magnetite near Burmis, Alberta, by J. A. Allan, appearing in the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, indicates that the quantity of iron rock is relatively small and that the occurrence cannot be regarded as a commercial deposit at the present time.

W. M. Goodwin describes the results of a magnetic survey of Steeprock lake, Ontario,[4] made by Julian Cross. The evidence of the survey appears to indicate that two bodies of hæmatite lie beneath the surface of the lake.

M. E. Hurst provides a description of a deposit of titaniferous magnetite in Angus township, Nipissing district, Ontario.[3] The body of diabase in which the deposit lies is a "Y" shaped mass about four miles long and from one half to one and a half miles wide. It is surrounded by granite gneiss.

A study of the genesis of the ilmenite deposits of St. Urbain, Charlevoix county, Quebec,[7] is made by Joseph L. Gillson. The author concludes that the ores were formed by replacement in the already solid anorthosite and were deposited from solutions, either gaseous or liquid, which soaked through the rock.

Lead.—A report is made by H. C. Gunning upon the H.P.H. group, Nahwitti lake, Vancouver island, British Columbia.[1] Mineralization of the replacement type occurs in limestone. The most important and common type consists of galena and sphalerite; in some places small quantities of pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite are present.

The Clearwater River and Foghorn Creek map-area, Kamloops district, British Columbia,[1] is described by J. F. Walker as being underlain by argillaceous, arenaceous, and calcareous sediments, showing varying degrees of metamorphism, and intrusive granodiorite, granite, greenstone, and numerous granitic dykes and sills. The sedimentary rocks are of Precambrian, Palæozoic, and Tertiary age; the intrusive rocks appear to be Mesozoic. Most of the mineral deposits occur in sedimentary rocks and consist of small quartz-sphalerite-galena veins and small replacements and disseminations of sphalerite and galena in quartzose sediments. There is one occurrence of chalcopyrite with pyrite in the bedded quartz veins and disseminations in the adjacent country rock. Fluorspar and celestite occur as disseminated replacements in the contact phase of an aplitic intrusion.

Manganese.—A compilation of available information upon manganese in Canada[1] is presented by George Hanson. The known manganese deposits of the Dominion are confined chiefly to the Maritime Provinces and to British Columbia. In other parts of Canada there are only a few small non-commercial bog deposits.

Molybdenite.—The Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines contains a report by J. E. Hawley upon molybdenite deposits of Lacorne township, Abitibi county, Quebec. The bed rocks of the area consist of pre-Keewatin sedimentary and hornblende schist, Keewatin volcanics, and pre-Cobalt intrusives. The molybdenite occurs in quartzose to feldspathic veins or pegmatites.

Nickel.—A preliminary report upon the geology of Great Slave Lake-Coppermine River area, Northwest Territories,[1] is provided by C. H. Stockwell. Precambrian volcanics, sediments and intrusives are found in the area. A nickel-cobalt deposit east of François river and other mineralization found in the area are described.

A paper upon the origin of the Frood ore deposit; Sudbury district, Ontario,[7] is submitted by B. C. Freeman. Mr. Freeman concludes that the Frood ore is not in norite but in reorganized greywacke gabbro and greenstone, that the rocks were altered by ore-depositing agencies, which caused the formation of hornblende, biotite, quartz and andesine, that the four main ore minerals—chalcopyrite, cubanite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite—were formed essentially simultaneously and that the ore body is a magmatic deposit, but it is not wholly the result of crystallization from the melt.

Oil and Gas.—The oil possibilities of Soda creek and Quesnel, Cariboo district, British Columbia,[1] are described by W. E. Cockfield. The chief interest from the point of view of petroleum and natural gas production lies in the rocks of the Fraser River formation of Tertiary age. As all the evidence points to a freshwater origin for the rocks of this formation and as there is no evidence of closely associated marine sediments which may have served as a source of oil, it must therefore be

concluded that the chances of securing commercial supplies of petroleum are not very bright. It is possible some natural gas may be found but it is unlikely that large supplies exist.

A detailed report upon the Milk River area and the Red Coulee oil field, Alberta, is submitted by C. S. Evans.[1] The rocks in the area range from Jurassic to Upper Cretaceous. Logs of wells drilled in the area are incorporated.

B. R. MacKay presents a study of the Mesozoic-Palæozoic contact and associated sediments, Crowsnest district, Alberta, and British Columbia.[1] Operations carried on in Turner valley and other oil fields in Alberta have demonstrated that oil occurs in both the Mesozoic and Palæozoic measures and that one of the most important horizons is at or near the Mesozoic-Palæozoic contact. With the object of gradually accumulating data pertaining to the nature and extent of any unconformities that exist and the changes in thickness and lithological character of the associated sediments that takes place, this examination has been undertaken.

A preliminary study of the oil and gas possibility of the Waterton Lakes-Flathead area, Alberta, and British Columbia,[1] is made by G. S. Hume.

The stratigraphy and structure of the east portion of the Blood Indian Reserve Alberta,[1] is indicated by Loris S. Russell.

A detailed description of oil prospects of Fisher Creek, Two Pine, and Birch Ridge structures, eastern foothills of Alberta,[1] is given and the oil prospects of Great Slave Lake and MacKenzie River areas, Northwest Territories[5] are summarized by G. S. Hume.

An inventory of available data upon oil and gas in Eastern Canada[1] is also made by G. S. Hume. A chapter upon the origin of oil and gas is followed by a comprehensive description of the southern Ontario oil fields; physical features, stratigraphy, structural geology, history of development, and relation of oil and gas production to the stratigraphy are summarized. The stratigraphy, structural geology, and oil and gas prospects of the Moose River basin, the Eastern St. Lawrence region, the Gaspé peninsula and the Maritime Provinces is also described.

Phosphate.—L. Telfer presents a paper upon phosphate in the Canadian Rockies.[5] During Palæozoic time there were deposited in the Canadian Rockies four beds of phosphate rocks, ranging in age from Mississippian to Jurassic. Two of these beds are of probable economic importance if some means of separating the phosphate from the gangue can be devised.

Radium.—H. V. Ellsworth presents a comprehensive treatise upon rare-element minerals of Canada.[1] The chemical and physical properties of metals in this group are stated, the geology is outlined, and the Canadian occurrences indicated. Of especial interest at the present time are two chapters upon radioactivity, radio-elements, and radioactive minerals as geological age indicators.

Accounts of the Great Bear Lake and Coppermine River areas, MacKenzie district, Northwest Territories[1,4,5,7] are given by D. F. Kidd. Copper is found as disseminated native copper in basalts, as amygdaloidal copper in tops of volcanic flows, as sheet native copper in cracks in the basalt, and in large quartz veins in volcanic rocks of the Coppermine River series. Pitchblende associated with silver and silver deposits without pitchblende are found in shear zones in folded sediments and volcanics.

Hugh S. Spence provides a description of the character of the pitchblende ore from Great Bear lake, Northwest Territories.[4,2] Spence classifies the vein types occurring in the areas as: pitchblende-quartz veins, silver-carbonate veins, silver-cobalt-carbonate veins, and cobalt-bismuth-quartz veins.

J. A. Reid also provides a statement upon the geology and mineralization of the Echo Bay region, Great Bear lake, Northwest Territories.[4]

Christopher Riley points out some mineral relationships in the Great Bear Lake area, Northwest Territories.[4] Precambrian volcanics and sediments are intruded by diorite, granite, granite porphyry, rhyolite porphyry, quartz veins, and basic dykes and sills. The most favourable prospecting ground is near the contact of the granites and sedimentaries and volcanics.

Salt.—A short article entitled the "Salt Deposits of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick",[1] by G. W. H. Norman, deals with all known deposits of salt in the Mississippian rocks in these provinces. It is pointed out that further deposits may be established by drilling.

Silica.—A bulletin of the British Columbia Department of Mines includes a survey by A. M. Richmond of the possibilities of manufacturing bottles and glassware in the province. Deposits of fuel, lime, and sodium salts suitable for glass manufacture exist; deposits of silica sand suitable for glass-making have not yet been found close to transportation.

Silver.—The geology of the Bowser River area, Portland Canal district, British Columbia,[1] is described by George Hanson. Those in American Creek area are in the main of the silver-lead type carrying gold values. The deposits of Bowser River country appear to contain more gold than those in the American Creek area.

C. E. Cairnes provides studies of Lightning Peak area, St. Paul group of mineral claims, and mineral deposits of Aberdeen mountain, Osoyoos district, British Columbia.[1] Attractive mineralization, containing important percentages of lead, zinc, and gold values in small amounts, is found in the Lightning Creek area. Quartz veins occur carrying in places free gold and in other places high values in silver and some gold in the St. Paul group.

Aberdeen mountain is underlain by dark grey argillaceous beds interbedded with quartzite strata, limestone, tuffs, and beds resembling conglomerates. Overlying this assemblage of stratified rocks is a wide belt of igneous rocks chiefly of volcanic origin. A quartz ledge carries galena, pyrite, and chalcopyrite.

Some notes on Wallace Mountain camp, Beaverdell area, British Columbia[5] are provided by A. W. Davis. Ore deposits, in which high grade silver predominate, occur in shear zones in quartz diorite. In some cases there is an abundance of pyrite and ruby silver, in others much galena, and in still others quartz is the main constituent.

Water.—D. C. Maddox affords a summary of the Darmody-Riverhurst artesian area, southern Saskatchewan.[1] With exception of a few scattered outcrops of Cretaceous shales and sandstones, the area is underlain by glacial deposits. The limits of the artesian area, general structural conditions, and water levels are outlined. A list of wells in the area is appended.

R. T. D. Wickenden submits a study of interglacial deposits in southern Saskatchewan.[1] The interglacial sands and gravels are of importance as a source of ground water supply at many places, for example at Regina, where the city supply is derived from deposits of this character.

Ground water resources of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan[1] is the title of an article by W. A. Johnston and R. T. D. Wickenden. The surface deposits of the area are the unconsolidated, chiefly glacial deposits which overlie consolidated or partly hardened rocks. The water resources of the clay plain were investigated to some extent as well as those in the vicinity of Moose Jaw. It was found that these were limited in general, but that there is a large artesian water area lying between Moose Jaw and the southern Saskatchewan river. This area may prove to be of importance as a future source of supply not only to Moose Jaw but for the clay plain in general.

A study of artesian water areas of the west half of Rush Lake and the east half of Elbow quadrangles, southern Saskatchewan[1] is provided by D. C. Maddox.

Miscellaneous.—J. P. Messervey, in the report of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, surveys operations up to date in the exploitation of antimony deposits in Nova Scotia.

The results of an examination by J. A. Allan of a Paskapoo sandstone at Oliver quarry in the vicinity of Cochrane, Alberta, appearing in the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, indicates a satisfactory building stone.

"Feldspar"[2] by Hugh S. Spence, affords a recent study of the occurrences, and production of feldspar in Canada and foreign countries.

In the Annual Report of the Research Council of Alberta, J. A. Allan describes the gypsum deposits near Mowitch and Rock creeks, Jasper Park, Alberta. The gypsum occurs in lenses in steeply dipping Triassic strata.

B. R. MacKay describes phosphate as being found in several localities in the Crowsnest district, B.C., and Alberta[1] at or near the base of the Fernie formation, Jurassic age. The deposit has its greatest development on the borders of the Fernie coal basin and near Crowsnest station has been opened up by a tunnel over 2,000 feet in length. The grade of the deposit, however, is too low to warrant development at the present time.

Sources of Reports and Articles Referred to in the Text.—[1]Geological Survey, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; [2]Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ontario; [3]Department of Mines, Toronto, Ontario; [4]*Canadian Mining Journal*, Gardenvale, Quebec; [5] Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Drummond Building, Montreal, Quebec; [6]*Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York; [7]*Economic Geology*, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

PART III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA.

An article on Seismology in Canada, by Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., appeared at p. 37 of the Canada Year Book, 1931.

PART IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See p. 25 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 73 of the 1921 edition.

PART V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See p. 32 of the 1922-23 edition or p. 82 of the 1921 edition.

PART VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later mainly, upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most

easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their remaining resources and utilizing those of less developed areas as far as practicable.

Canada is distinctly a new country, and her resources are for the most part in the early stages of development. The fur, fishery and forest resources have, it is true, been the basis of trade for two or three hundred years, but exploitation on the present commercial scale is of relatively recent growth. A notable feature, expecially in so young a country, has been the effort directed to conservation and, in the cases of those resources which admit of such methods, the actual replenishment or augmentation of the sources of supply by the practice of reforestation, sylviculture, fur-farming or the establishment of fish hatcheries.

In recent years numerous surveys and investigations of the extent and value of the resources have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to later chapters —Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,282,067,200 acres), it is estimated that approximately 352,157,190 acres are potential agricultural lands, including grazing lands associated with farm lands. The estimate is based on the best information available, which, for the more northerly parts, is uncertain; the total is made up by adding to the area now occupied by agriculturists all lands considered to be possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1934 being 56,042,420 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 8,353,400 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the Census of 1931 place the area then occupied at 163,114,034 acres; the area of what may be considered as agricultural land still available for occupation was, therefore, 189,043,156 acres. In Yukon and the Northwest Territories there were 5,197 acres in occupied farms in 1931, while it is officially estimated that there are 9,000,000 acres of potential agricultural land. Thus the total area of occupied farms in the Dominion in 1931 was 163,119,231 acres and that of potential agricultural land 198,043,156 acres, making a grand total of 361,162,387 acres of agricultural land out of the total land area of 2,218,747,200 acres. Details are given by provinces in Table 7.

7.—Area of Occupied and Estimated Potential Agricultural Lands in the Nine Provinces and in all Canada, 1931, with Estimated Land Area, 1935.

Province.	Area Occupied.	Area Available for Occupation.	Total Potential Agricultural Land.[1]	Total Land Area, 1935.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Prince Edward Island	1,191,202	66,988	1,258,190	1,397,760
Nova Scotia	4,302,031	3,789,969	8,092,000	13,275,520
New Brunswick	4,151,596	6,566,404	10,718,000	17,734,400
Quebec	17,304,164[3]	26,440,836[3]	43,745,000[2]	335,061,760
Ontario	22,840,898	42,996,102	65,837,000	232,500,480
Manitoba	15,131,685	17,248,315	32,380,000	140,622,720
Saskatchewan	55,673,460	24,400,540	80,074,000	152,304,000
Alberta	38,977,457	48,472,543	87,450,000	159,232,000
British Columbia	3,541,541	19,061,459	22,603,000[2]	229,938,560[3]
Totals for the Provinces	**163,114,034**[3]	**189,043,156**[3]	**352,157,190**	**1,282,067,200**[3]
Yukon and N.W.T.	5,197	9,000,000	9,005,197	936,680,000
Grand Totals for Canada	**163,119,231**	**198,043,156**	**361,162,387**	**2,218,747,200**

[1]These estimates have been made by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.
[2]Subject to revision. [3]These figures have been revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and beyond their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed-farming communities, various districts specializing in dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta the production of grains, especially wheat, is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock-raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, which is suited to the growing of splendid crops, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

Forests.—The forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in their contribution to the national income. It is estimated that forest products make up about 15 p.c. of all the freight hauled on Canadian railways, and the heavy excess of exports over imports which the wood and paper group provides, amounting to $123,784,411 for the fiscal year ended March, 1934, constitutes an important factor in Canada's balance of international trade.

Canada's forest area may be roughly divided into three main parts: (1) the great coniferous forest of the Pacific slope, (2) the northern forest, principally coniferous, which stretches from the east slopes of the Rockies, north of the prairies and of the Great Lakes to Labrador, and (3) the mixed softwood and hardwood forests extending from lake Superior through southern Ontario and Quebec to the Maritime Provinces.

Canada's forest area is estimated at 1,153,000 square miles, or 32·8 p.c. of the land area. Some of this is agricultural land, but it is considered that about 1,100,000 square miles is essentially forest land which can best be utilized in the production of wood. Not all of this area can be considered as capable of producing timber at the present time, only some 791,670 square miles being regarded as accessible and productive, of which 412,725 is young growth, leaving 378,945 square miles of land carrying timber of merchantable size. With regard to quantity of timber, the accessible stand has been estimated at 165,846 million cubic feet, or 290,230 million feet board measure of saw timber and 920,335,000 cords of pulpwood, cordwood, etc. The stands in Eastern Canada make up 64·3 p.c. of the total, those in British Columbia account for 24·2 p.c., leaving 11·5 p.c. of the accessible timber in the Prairie Provinces. During recent years the annual drain on our forest resources (estimated at 2,812,000,000 cubic feet in 1932) has generally exceeded the new growth. This annual depletion includes enormous losses which have been caused by fire and other destructive agencies. In spite of

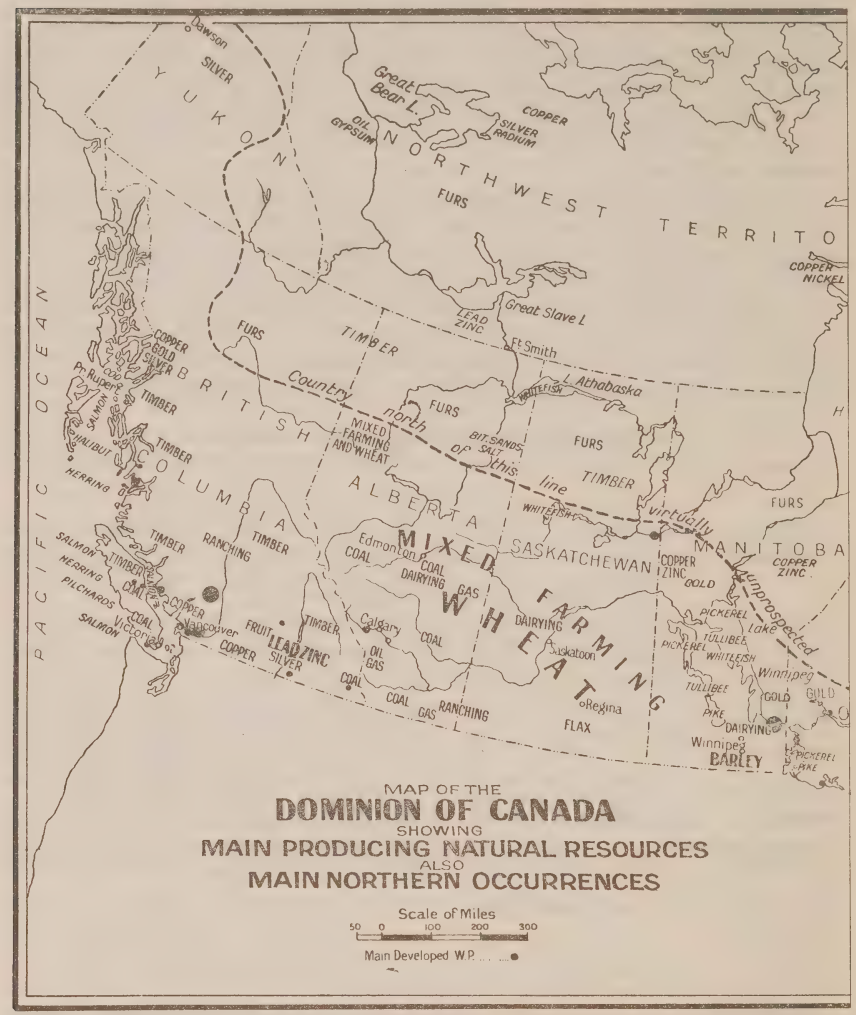
the vast extent of the uncut and unburned forests it cannot be said that the measures so far taken by legislation and the application of scientific forestry to preserve them and encourage their reproduction have been sufficient to assure us an adequate supply of timber for the future. Yet an annual increment of 10 cubic feet per acre, which is quite possible under forest management, would provide in perpetuity for the needs of a population of 26 millions at the present annual rate of use.

A classification of Canada's forest area is given in Table 8. The total of forest land is divided into the areas at present carrying timber of merchantable sizes or valuable young growth, and other areas unsuited for present exploitation. It may be pointed out, however, that many of these latter will develop into productive areas as the demand increases and transportation facilities are extended. The totals of forest land given in this table refer to areas which are on the whole better suited to forest production than to any other purpose, although they include about 26,652 square miles of occupied agricultural land at present covered with forest.

8.—Classification of Forest Land in Canada, 1933.

Province or Region.	Productive.								Non-productive.	Total Forested.
	Totals.		Softwood Type.		Mixed Type.		Hardwood Type.			
	Merchantable.	Young Growth.	Merchantable.	Young Growth	Merchantable.	Young Growth.	Merchantable.	Young Growth.		
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
P. E. Island	485	240	485	240	–	–	–	–	–	725
Nova Scotia	7,470	4,480	5,000	3,000	670	480	1,800	1,000	50	12,000
New Brunswick	18,340	6,205	7,880	1,365	9,150	4,610	1,310	230	150	24,695
Quebec	213,500	90,000	164,400	54,000	42,700	23,400	6,400	12,600	70,000	373,500
Ontario	52,050	75,500	26,300	15,500	22,750	50,000	3,000	10,000	60,000	187,550
Totals, Eastern Provinces	**291,845**	**176,425**	**204,065**	**74,105**	**75,270**	**78,490**	**12,510**	**23,830**	**130,200**	**598,470**
Manitoba	4,615	25,885	1,835	9,115	1,100	5,120	1,680	11,650	62,500	93,000
Saskatchewan	7,305	34,855	1,745	7,155	2,045	7,350	3,515	20,350	40,000	82,160
Alberta	20,680	72,390	7,695	24,075	9,365	31,430	3,620	16,885	33,700	126,770
Totals, Prairie Provinces	**32,600**	**133,130**	**11,275**	**40,345**	**12,510**	**43,900**	**8,815**	**48,885**	**136,200**	**301,930**
British Columbia	53,500	94,170	53,500	94,000	–	170	–	–	44,935	192,605
Totals, All Provinces	**377,945**	**403,725**	**268,840**	**208,450**	**87,780**	**122,560**	**21,325**	**72,715**	**311,335**	**1,093,005**
Yukon and N.W. Territories	1,000	9,000	500	4,000	250	3,000	250	2,000	50,000	60,000
Totals, Canada	**378,945**	**412,725**	**269,340**	**212,450**	**88,030**	**125,560**	**21,575**	**74,715**	**361,335**	**1,153,005**

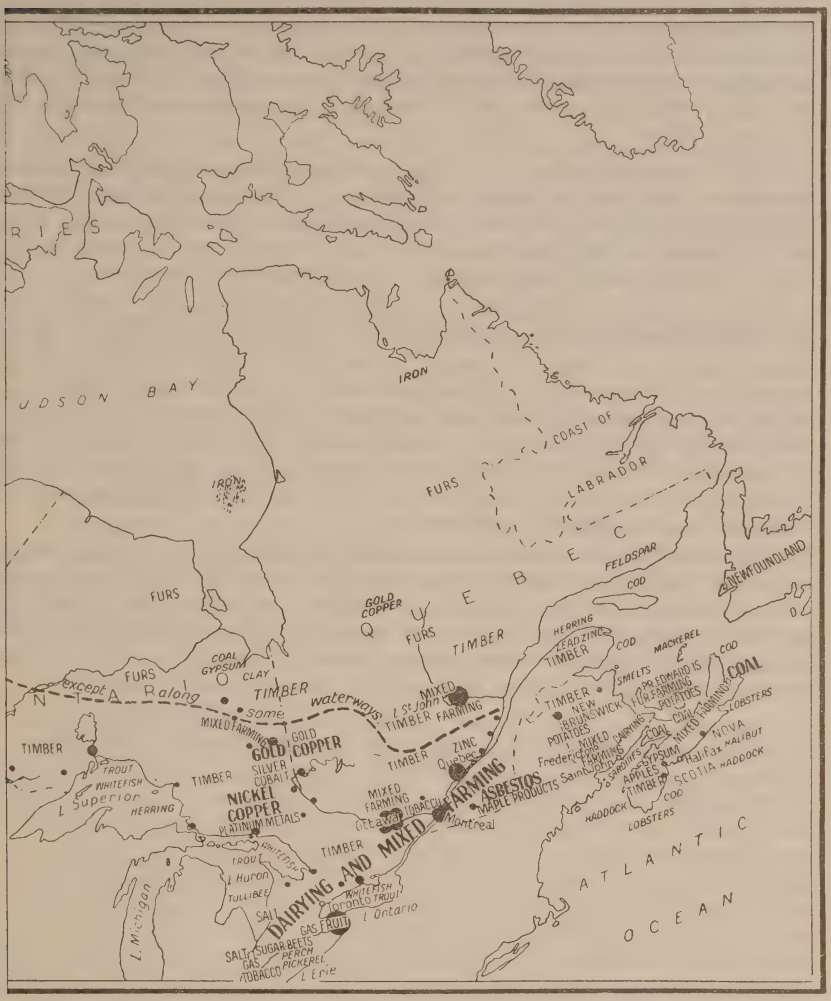
Forest products have always formed a large part of the raw material used in all kinds of industrial activity. At the present time products of forest origin form a quarter of our total exports, being exceeded only by the products of the farm.



MAP OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
SHOWING
MAIN PRODUCING NATURAL RESOURCES
ALSO
MAIN NORTHERN OCCURRENCES

Because of our climate, coniferous trees form over 80 p.c. of our forest resources and over 95 p.c. of our forest products as at present exploited. Because of their universal use in industry, the softwoods are in greatest demand, not only in Canada but in the markets of the world. Canada enjoys the distinction of holding the Empire's reserve of softwood timber, being rivalled in her coniferous forests only by Asiatic Russia and the United States. The Canadian species of both hardwoods and softwoods yield lumber and timber of dimensions and quality that are equal or superior to those produced by forests elsewhere.

Statistics of forest production (operations in the woods) in 1932 place its total value at $92,106,252, with a corresponding equivalent in standing timber of



1,882,228,308 cubic feet. The most important items are logs for sawing, valued at $18,029,759, and pulpwood for use and export, valued at $36,750,910. The total value of sawmill products in 1932 was $38,506,647 and that of pulp and paper-mill products $135,648,729.

Furs.—Although the rapid advance of settlement has greatly restricted the reservoir of fur-bearing animal life cradled in the vast expanses of northern Canada, yet Canada, after three and a half centuries of exploitation, still holds a foremost place in the ranks of the world's fur-producing countries. Raw furs are at present the only economic return from hundreds of thousands of square miles of the area of the Dominion and are an important product in all the provinces and territories.

The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are various varieties of fox, muskrat, mink, beaver and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition.

The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island was formerly the centre of the industry, but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1932, 5,221 fox farms were in operation with a total of 99,109 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, coyote, marten and fisher. The mink, in particular, is easily domesticated, and thrives in captivity if care is exercised in the selection of environment and proper attention given to its requirements in the matter of diet. In 1932 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 1,075. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second and muskrat third. Over 395 of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1932-33 was $10,305,154. This total comprises the value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1932 were valued at $3,046,627, and animals sold at $243,193—thus reversing the position of earlier years, when the sales of live animals rather than of pelts, provided the principal source of revenue to the fur farmers.

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that, for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America, the cod banks southeast of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundance of fish. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The most important fishes of the off-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river; the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish; and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the value of fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut and herring are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1933 was $27,558,053.

The above statistics give a general survey of the commercial aspects of the fisheries but do not indicate the advantages which Canada has to offer to those who fish for sport. This too has its economic features in a country of such famous

game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche and other rivers of the Maritime Provinces, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, the red trout of the Nipigon and the salmon and rainbow trout of British Columbia. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes.

Minerals.—The mineral deposits of Canada are among the Dominion's greatest assets and their economic importance as a factor in the well-being of the nation is demonstrated by the expansion of the mining industry during 1933. The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1933 was $221,495,253, an increase of 21·2 p.c. over 1932. Exports of the non-ferrous metals (excluding bullion) and their products amounted to $69,340,625 in 1933 compared with $48,130,177 in 1932. This increase, following the greatest industrial depression ever experienced, not only reflects the stability of the industry but suggests also a world-wide recuperation in the mineral-using industries.

Canadian mineral deposits of commercial value are numerous and varied and the exceptionally large area of Precambrian rocks in Canada comprises a favourable field for mining development and exploration. The history of Canadian mining since the reported discovery of iron in Nova Scotia in 1604 by one of Champlain's companions, is replete with romance.

For many years the output of coal from the large reserves in Nova Scotia, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia held a leading position in Canadian mineral production. The recent pronounced increase in the price of gold, together with the expansion of activities in the older mining camps and the development of new gold-bearing deposits, have resulted, since 1931, in an almost continuous increase in the value of the output of this precious metal, an increase culminating in a production valued in 1933 at $84,350,237 (Canadian funds), constituting the largest item in Canadian mineral production.

From the mines of the Sudbury area, Ontario, which constitute the world's largest reserves of nickel ore, were produced 83,264,658 pounds of nickel in 1933, a gain of 174·5 p.c. over 1932; this distinct increase followed continuous annual declines in Canadian nickel production since 1929. There was also an improvement in lead and zinc production, the output of the former metal showing a 4·1 p.c. increase over 1932, while zinc production was 15·6 p.c. higher. Silver production at 15,187,950 fine ounces represents a recession from 1932, and declines were also recorded in cobalt and arsenic. Copper production in 1933 was up 21·1 p.c. over 1932 and was the largest recorded since the high record quantity in 1930. It is interesting to note that radium and uranium salts were produced commercially in Canada for the first time in 1933, as these elements were extracted from pitchblende-silver ores mined at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.

In the fuel group increases in quantity over 1932 were registered for coal and petroleum; natural gas, however, was less. Other non-metallics to suffer declines included gypsum and quartz (silica). Shipments of asbestos in 1933 totalled 158,367 tons, an increase of 28·8 p.c. over 1932; the value showed a gain of 71·4 p.c. Production of asbestos, as during recent years, came entirely from Quebec. Increases in quantity in 1933 were also reported for diatomite, feldspar, salt, magnesite, mica, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sulphur and talc.

The value of structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, totalled $16,696,687 compared with $22,398,283 in 1932, a falling-off that emphasizes the "lag" in recovery in building and general construction.

Water Powers.—Canada's fresh water area of 228,070 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 20,347,400 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 33,617,200 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 43,700,000 h.p. is possible. The installation at Jan. 1st, 1935, was 7,547,035 h.p., which represents only about 17·27 p.c. of the possible installation. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Jan. 1, 1935 to 1,636,000 h.p. not including large amounts of secondary power purchased for use in electric boilers. Over 94 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 8,459,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. Owing to the growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist, the hunter and the fisherman new scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate, have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season. In both Dominion and provincial parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild-life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at proper seasons, a wealth of game species. The deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

National Parks of Canada.—The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, which administers the scenic and recreational parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this same body are the national wild animal preserves—large fenced areas for the protection and propagation of species in danger of extinction, the national historic parks, and the historic sites of national interest which have been acquired throughout the country. In the national parks, all wild life is given rigid protection, and primal natural conditions are maintained as far as possible. Access to many outstanding points of interest is provided by fine motor roads or well constructed trails. Several of the provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, and Saskatchewan, also maintain provincial parks for similar purposes; among these are the Algonquin park (2,740 square miles) in Ontario and the Laurentides park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec.

A list of the Dominion national parks and reserves is given in Table 9.

9.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1935.[1]

(Twenty in number with a total area of 29,363·1 square miles.)

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
Scenic Parks.			sq. miles	
Banff	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1885	2,585·00	Mountain playground containing two famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise. Massive ranges, upper slopes bare and worn, or glacier crowned; lower slopes covered with luxuriant forests and flowered alplands; glacier-fed lakes. Wild deer, goat, sheep, elk, etc. Recreations—alpine climbing, riding, swimming, golf, tennis, motoring, ski-ing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, skating, curling.
Yoho	Eastern British Columbia, on west slope of Rockies.	1886	507·00	Rugged scenery on west slope of Rockies; Kicking Horse valley; lofty peaks, large number with permanent ice-caps or glaciers; famous Yoho valley with numerous waterfalls, one over 1,200 feet in height. Natural bridge, Emerald lake, lakes O'Hara and McArthur.
Glacier	Southeastern British Columbia on summit of the Selkirk range.	1886	521·00	Massive formation of the old Selkirk range; luxuriant forests, alpine flower gardens. Centre for alpine climbers. Illecillewaet and Asulkan glaciers and valleys; Nakimu caves. Marion lake, Rogers and Baloo passes.
Mount Revelstoke	Southeastern British Columbia on the summit of Mount Revelstoke.	1914	100·00	Nineteen mile drive up Mt. Revelstoke affording panoramic views of the Columbia and Illecillewaet valleys, Clach-na-Cuddin icefield, lakes Eva and Millar. Game sanctuary and winter sports resort.
Kootenay	Southeastern British Columbia along Banff Windermere highway.	1920	587·00	Park extends five miles on each side of Vermilion-Sinclair section of Banff-Windermere highway. Deep canyons, Iron Gates, Briscoe range, Sinclair canyon, famed Radium Hot Springs. Bear, deer, caribou, and Rocky Mountain sheep.
Jasper	Western Alberta, on east slope of Rockies.	1907	4,200·00	Immense mountain wilderness, rich in historical associations. Numbers of unclimbed peaks; glaciers, snowfields, canyons, lakes of wonderful colouring; Athabaska valley, Maligne lake, Mount Edith Cavell; Miette Hot Springs; big game sanctuary. One of the finest golf courses on the continent.
Waterton Lakes	Southern Alberta, adjoining Glacier park in Montana, U.S.A.	1895	220·00	Canadian section, Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Mountains noted for beauty of colouring; lovely lakes, picturesque trails; waterfalls, snow peaks, trout fishing, camping, golf.
St. Lawrence Islands	In St. Lawrence river between Morrisburg and Kingston, Ontario.	1904	185·60 (acres)	Thirteen islands among the "Thousand Islands" in the St. Lawrence river. Recreational area, camping, fishing.
Point Pelee	Southern Ontario on lake Erie.	1918	6·04	Most southerly mainland point in Canada, 40° 54′ N. Resting place of many migratory birds; summer resort and bird reserve; unique flora. Recreational area.
Georgian Bay Islands (including Flowerpot Island Reserve)	In Georgian Bay near Midland, Ontario.	1929	5·37	Thirty islands in Georgian bay, Beausoleil, largest of the group is a popular camping resort. Fine bathing beaches, beautiful groves of trees, varied bird and plant life. Flowerpot island, at head of Bruce peninsula, has interesting limestone formations and numerous caves.

[1]This table is reproduced from the Annual Report of the Commissioner, National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior.

9.—Details Regarding Locations, Dates Established, Areas and Characteristics of the National Parks of Canada and Dominion Reserves, 1935—concluded.

Park.	Location.	Date Established.	Area.	Characteristics.
Scenic Parks.—Con.			sq. miles	
Riding Mountain.....	Southwestern Manitoba, west of lake Winnipeg.	1929	1,148·04	Rolling woodland country in western Manitoba dotted with several beautiful lakes. Natural home of big game including one of the largest herds of wild elk in Canada. Fine bathing and camping, summer resort; Government golf course.
Prince Albert.....	Central Saskatchewan, north of Prince Albert.	1927	1,869·00	Forest country of northwestern Canada, birch, spruce, jack-pine, poplar; lakes and streams; moose, deer, bear, beaver and interesting bird life. Excellent fishing, northern pike, pickerel and lake trout; fine white sand beaches, ideal camping grounds.
National Parks Tar Sands Reservation.[1]	Alberta.....	1926	2,068·20 (acres)	Four areas comprising in all 2,068 acres in the Fort McMurray District, Alberta, has been reserved for the National Parks Branch to provide a supply of tar sands for road construction purposes in the National Parks.
Animal Parks and Reserves.				
Buffalo.....	Eastern Alberta, near Wainwright..	1908	197·50	Fenced enclosure; home of the Dominion government buffalo herd. Over 5,000 buffalo, also moose, deer, elk, yak and hybrids.
Elk Island.....	Central Alberta, near Lamont.	1911	51·00	Fenced enclosure, containing over 1,600 buffalo, also moose, elk, and deer.
Nemiskam.....	Southern Alberta, near Foremost.	1922	8·50	Fenced antelope reserve, containing more than 300 head of this interesting animal, a species indigenous to the region.
Wawaskesy.....	Southeastern Alberta.	1922	54·00	Antelope reserve, as yet undeveloped.
Wood Buffalo[2].....	Partly in Alberta (13,675 sq. miles) and partly in Northwest Territories (3,625 sq. miles) west of Athabaska and Slave rivers.	1922	17,300·00	Forests interspersed with rivers and open plains. Dotted with innumerable lakes and streams. The home of the wood buffalo, moose, deer, cariboo, bear, beaver—waterfowl abundant. Area as yet undeveloped.
Historic Parks.				
Fort Anne.....	Nova Scotia..... (Annapolis Royal)	1917	31·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—Site of early Acadian settlement of Port Royal; museum containing interesting relics of early days.
Fort Beauséjour.....	New Brunswick, near Sackville.	1926	59·00 (acres)	National Historic Park—Site of old French fort erected middle of 17th century. Renamed Fort Cumberland in 1755 by British; original name was later restored.

[1] Reserved by Order in Council and became a Dominion reserve by agreement with the province of Alberta in 1931. [2] Administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior.

PART VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

Section 1.—The Climate of Canada.

An article on this subject by Sir Frederic Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, appeared in the 1929 edition of the Year Book at pp. 42-51.

Section 2.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.

Under the above heading, Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, Toronto, contributed an article which appeared at pp. 26-31 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book, also at pp. 36–40 of the 1925 edition.

Section 3.—The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada.

An article on "The Distribution of Precipitation in Canada", contributed by A. J. Connor, Climatologist, Dominion Meteorological Office, Toronto, appeared at pp. 42–46 of the 1926 edition of the Year Book.

Section 4.—The Temperature and Precipitation of Northern Canada.

An article on the climate of northern Canada, accompanied by meteorological tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected northern stations, was contributed by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Toronto, to the 1930 edition of the Year Book, where it will be found at pp. 41–56.

Section 5.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederic Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43–47); to it the interested reader is referred.

Section 6.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables showing the normal temperature and precipitation at selected Canadian stations in each of the provinces, together with the recorded extremes, also the averages of sunshine, wind and weather at such stations, will be found at pp. 51–63 inclusive of the 1927-28 edition of the Year Book. The 1931 edition of the Year Book contains at pp. 48–76 additional and more comprehensive tables, contributed by A. J. Connor, of monthly average temperatures and precipitation throughout Canada, as well as of normal snowfall and duration of bright sunshine.

Section 7.—Droughts in Western Canada.

An article on the above subject by A. J. Connor, of the Meteorological Service of the Department of Marine, Ottawa, accompanied by diagrams and tables showing the precipitation and sun-spot incidence in the Prairie Provinces, appeared at pp. 47–59 of the 1933 edition of the Year Book.

Section 8.—Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada.*

In former times, when transportation was slow and people for the most part lived within their own communities, it was natural enough that each community should have its own local time based on sun time. The difference in sun time as between communities is, of course, determined by the difference in their longitude. Inasmuch as the sun appears to travel the 360 degrees around the world in 24 hours or 1,440 minutes, a community which is precisely one degree of longitude west of another community in the same latitude naturally has the sun rise and set four minutes later than it rises and sets in the community which is one degree farther east. Local time, in so far as it was accurately kept, tended therefore to conform to "sun time" and noon came when the sun reached its highest point.

The advent of more rapid transportation, however, made these local times extremely inconvenient for travellers. In particular, railway time tables were found almost impossible to work out on the basis of the local times of each community. Consequently in Great Britain, where the differences of longitude are comparatively small, the problem was solved in 1880 by placing the whole country on the time of Greenwich observatory, while Irish time was standardized at twenty-five minutes behind English time, being the time of Dublin. The American continent, however, extends over such an enormous distance from east to west that it was impracticable to have a single standard of time. Accordingly, in the United States the railways for their own purposes divided the country into four time regions, which were called Eastern, Central, Mountain and Pacific, the time used in these zones being five, six, seven and eight hours, respectively, behind Greenwich time. The change from one time to another was made at divisional points on the several railways and this time, known as railway time, was adopted by most towns in place of their own local time.

From 1878 on, Sir Sandford Fleming had been advocating the general use of what are called standard time zones and this suggestion was adopted at a world conference held at Washington in 1884. Sir Sandford Fleming proposed that the number of times in the world should be reduced to twenty-four, each time zone to extend over one twenty-fourth of the surface of the earth and to include all the territory between two meridians, fifteen degrees of longitude apart, the standard for all times being Greenwich time, and all other time zones being a definite number of hours either in advance of or behind Greenwich. These proposals have been very generally accepted. Mid-European and East European time are to-day respectively one hour and two hours in advance of Greenwich, while on this continent the Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific, Yukon and Alaska time zones have times, respectively, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten hours behind Greenwich. The differences are usually expressed in intervals of so many hours' difference from Greenwich. However, some countries and localities of smaller area have times which are not an exact hour's difference from Greenwich, Newfoundland and Labrador, for example, having a time three hours and thirty-one minutes behind Greenwich. This difference of three hours and thirty-one minutes would correspond to west longitude 52° 45′, which is nearly the longitude of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

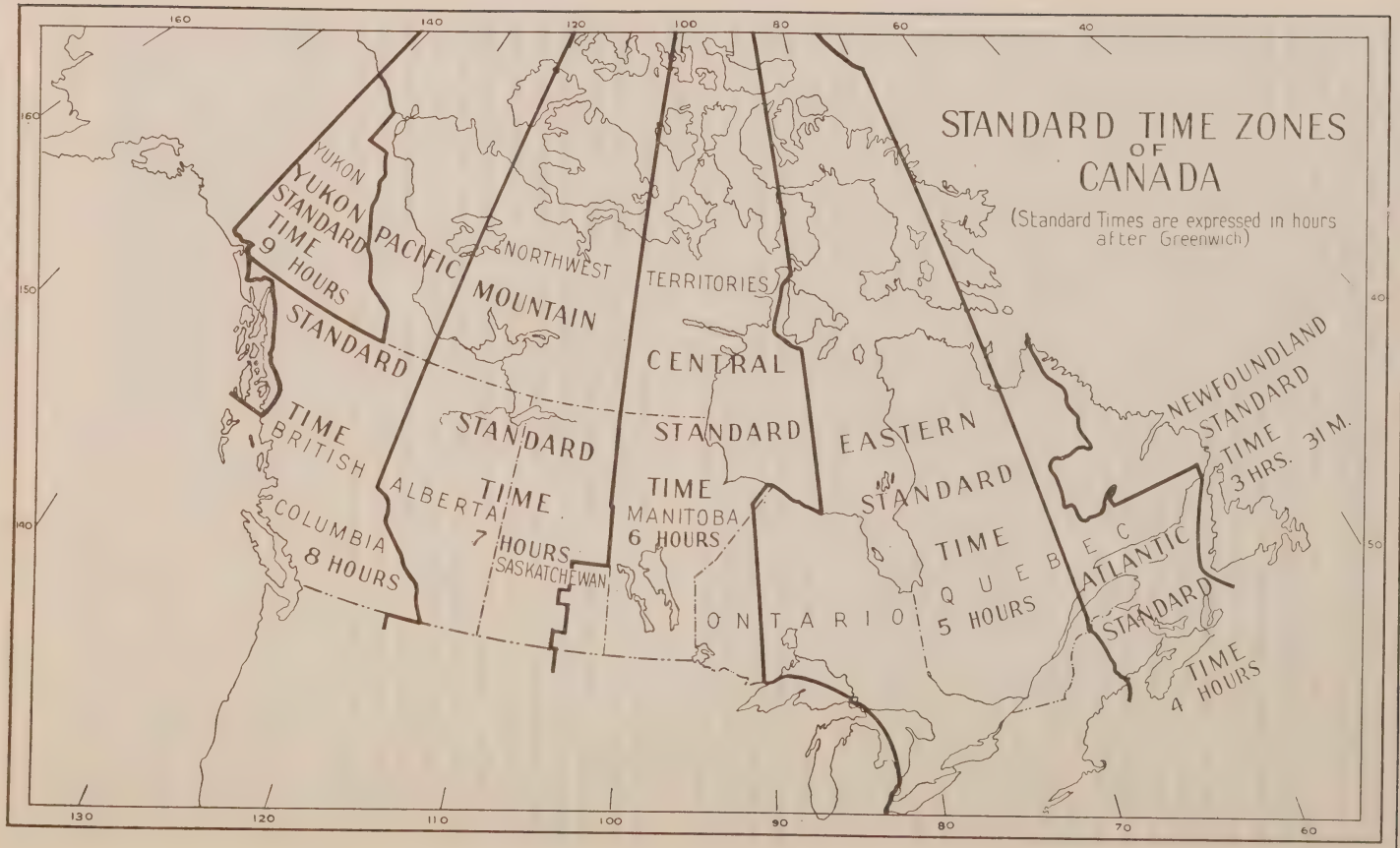
In Canada, Atlantic standard time, which is the local time at the 60th meridian running near Sydney, Nova Scotia, and is four hours behind Greenwich, is used in the Maritime Provinces and those parts of Quebec and the Northwest Territories

*Based on a paper "Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada", by C. C. Smith, Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

east of the 68th meridian of west longitude. Eastern standard time, which is the local time at the 75th meridian running near Cornwall, Ontario, and is thus five hours behind Greenwich, is used in Quebec west of the 68th meridian and in Ontario east of the 90th meridian and in the Northwest Territories between the 68th and 85th meridians. Central standard time, which is the local time at the 90th meridian, is six hours behind Greenwich and is used in Ontario west of the 90th meridian, in Manitoba, in the Northwest between the 85th and the 102nd meridians and in the southeasterly part of Saskatchewan. Mountain time, which is the local time at the 105th meridian running near Regina, is seven hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout Saskatchewan except in the southeasterly part, throughout Alberta and in that part of the Northwest Territories between the 102nd and 120th meridians. Pacific standard time, which is the local time of the 120th meridian running near Kamloops, British Columbia, is eight hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout British Columbia and in that part of the Northwest Territories lying west of the 120th meridian. Yukon standard time, which is the local time at the 135th meridian, running near Whitehorse, Yukon, is nine hours behind Greenwich and is used throughout the Yukon Territory. Thus in the far-flung area of the Dominion there are no fewer than six different standard times roughly corresponding with the 84 degrees of longitude between the Labrador boundary and the Alaskan boundary. The existence of the different time zones is to-day brought home to the average man by the radio; especially in such programs as the Empire Christmas broadcasts.

Some municipalities adopt the time used by the local railways, which in some cases differs from the standard, and there are also villages which adopt such time as seems to best suit their convenience, but, in general, the legal boundaries of the different time zones are actually in use. The boundaries of the standard time zones in Canada and Newfoundland are shown in the map on p. 52.

Daylight Saving Time.—For some years before the Great War there had been an active propaganda, particularly in the cities, for the use of an earlier time, usually referred to as "daylight saving time", and one hour ahead of standard time, during the summer months. It was considered that both from the economic and from the health point of view, the people, particularly in industrial towns and cities, would gain by beginning work earlier in the morning and having a longer period of sunlight at their disposal for recreation after the work of the day was over. The opponents of the scheme pointed out that the same results might be achieved if everyone went to work an hour earlier and quit work an hour earlier, but it was replied that this ignored the extent to which man is a creature of habit. In Great Britain the use of daylight saving time during the summer months was legalized in 1916 in order to economize the use of light and power for ammunition-making and other related manufactures, and it has since been maintained there by law. The United States and Canada adopted daylight saving for the entire country in 1918, but the Canadian Act lapsed at the end of that year. Since that date, however, various towns and cities have adopted daylight saving by-laws for varying periods in the summer months. There is, indeed, a good deal of confusion and inconvenience arising out of this situation, since, of two towns a few miles apart, one may adopt daylight saving and the other may not, while in other cases they may both adopt daylight saving but one of them for a shorter term than the other. Generally speaking, in the United States and Canada the agricultural element in the population has been opposed to daylight saving and this has made it impracticable to adopt daylight saving time on a nation-wide basis.


STANDARD TIME ZONES
OF
CANADA
(Standard Times are expressed in hours after Greenwich)
YUKON
YUKON STANDARD TIME 9 HOURS
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
BRITISH COLUMBIA 8 HOURS
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
ALBERTA 7 HOURS
SASKATCHEWAN
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
MANITOBA 6 HOURS
ONTARIO
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
QUEBEC 5 HOURS
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME 4 HOURS
NEWFOUNDLAND STANDARD TIME 3 HRS. 31 M.
160
140
120
100
80
60
40
150
130
110
90
70

It may be added that the adoption of daylight saving time brings greater benefit to communities situated near the eastern ends of their respective time zones, since in their cases standard time is sometimes slower than sun time, while daylight saving time may be as near to sun time as is standard time. Again, in proportion as places are situated in a more northerly latitude, their days are longer in summer even without daylight saving and this is probably the reason why in the Canadian West, where in the settled areas the summer day is an hour or even two hours longer than in the industrial east, daylight saving is not in vogue. Generally speaking, in Canada daylight saving exists only in the industrial cities and towns between Quebec city and Windsor, Ontario, though Halifax and Saint John in the Maritimes and Regina in Saskatchewan adopted local daylight saving time in the summer of 1930.

Legal Authority for the Time Zones.—All regulations made in Canada concerning standard time, except the Daylight Saving Act of 1918 (which is understood to have lapsed at the end of that year) have been passed by the Provincial Legislatures and the Northwest Territories Council.

The boundaries of the zones are those laid down in the Statutes of the different provinces and the Northwest Territories. They are usually provincial boundaries or meridians. In the more thickly settled portions of the country this leads to some confusion. The Interstate Commerce Commission have charge of the placing of the boundaries of the time zones in the United States and bend the lines around to fit, so far as convenient, the divisional points of the railways and the requirements of the public. Such a national body can deal more effectively with such matters as the time tables of interstate carriers.

The official legislation in Canada in regard to time chiefly affects such matters as the times of coming into effect or expiration of Acts, ordinances, contracts and agreements, times of opening and closing registration offices, law courts, post offices and other public offices, times of open or close seasons for game, times of opening and closing business houses and places of amusement.

CHAPTER II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

PART I.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, pp. 60–80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, not reprinted here for lack of space.

A select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada was contributed by the late Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa, to the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book, where it appears on pp. 53–55.

PART II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1934.

1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot.
1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait.
1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador.
1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia.
1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay.
1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2).
1541. Cartier's third voyage. He plants wheat, cabbages, turnips and lettuces near Cap Rouge river.
1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at cape Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage.
1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France.
1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca.
1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec.
1604. De Monts settles colony on island in the St. Croix river.
1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.).
1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec.
1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain.
1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay.
1611. Brûlé ascends the Ottawa river.
1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made Lieutenant-General of New France.
1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river.
1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (discovered by Brûlé and Le Caron).
1616. First schools opened at Tadoussac and on the site of the city of Three Rivers.
1617. Arrival at Quebec of the first colonist, Louis Hébert and his family.
1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons.
1621. Code of laws issued and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. Nova Scotia granted to Sir William Alexander by King James I.
1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brûlé.
1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia.
1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates.
1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. Mar. 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first Governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers.
1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec. Founding of the first college at Quebec.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chaumonot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France, 240.
1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie (Montreal) by Maisonneuve.
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. Mar. 5, Council of New France created.
1649. Mar. 16-17, Murder of Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians and massacre of the Hurons.
1654. August, Acadia taken by an expedition from New England.
1656. Acadia granted by Cromwell to La Tour, Temple and Crowne.
1659. June 16, François de Laval arrives in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and sixteen companions killed by Iroquois at the Long Sault, Ottawa river.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dissolved. Feb. 5, severe earthquake. April, Sovereign Council of New France established. Population of New France, 2,500, of whom 800 were in Quebec. Foundation of the "Grand Seminary" at Quebec, by Laval.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies founded.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed Intendant.

1666. Feb.-Mar., First census. Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of Breda. Sept.-Oct., Second census; white population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Foundation of the "Little Seminary" at Quebec by Laval. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded by Marquette.
1670. May 13, Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705. April 6, Comte de Frontenac, Governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston) founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara river above the falls by La Salle. Third census; population of New France, 9,400; of Acadia, 515.
1681. Fourth census; population of New France, 9,677.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. First issue of card money. Fifth census; population of New France, 12,263, including 1,538 settled Indians.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373; of Acadia, 885.
1687. Mar. 18, La Salle assassinated.
1688. Sixth census; population of New France, 11,562, including 1,259 settled Indians.
1689. June 7, Frontenac re-appointed Governor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phips captures Port Royal, but is repulsed in an attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1692. Seventh census; population of New France, 12,431. Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères against Indians by Madeleine de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1695. Eighth census; population of New France, 13,639, including 853 settled Indians.
1697. Sept. 20, By the treaty of Ryswick, places taken during the war were mutually restored. D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Ninth census; population of New France, 15,355.
1701. La Motte Cadillac builds a fort at Detroit.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada becomes Superior Council and membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Tenth census; population of New France, 16,417.
1708. Death of Laval.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nicholson.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's fleet, proceeding against Quebec, wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht; Hudson bay, Acadia and Newfoundland ceded to Great Britain. August, Louisbourg founded by the French. Population of New France, 18,119.
1718. Foundation of New Orleans in carrying out French plan to control the Mississippi as well as the St. Lawrence.
1719. Census population of New France, 22,530.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234; of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about 100. April 25, Governor and Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one-half of Montreal. Census population of New France, 24,951.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), 330.
1731. Population of the north of the peninsula of Acadia, 6,000.
1733. Discovery of lake Winnipeg by La Vérendrye.
1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Census population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted on St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Census population of New France, 42,701.
1743. The younger La Vérendrye discovers the Rocky mountains.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's church, Halifax, (oldest Anglican church in Canada) built.
1752. Mar. 25, Issue of the Halifax *Gazette* first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203.
1754. Census population of New France, 55,009.
1755. Establishment at Halifax of first post office in what is now Canada, together with direct mail communication with Great Britain. June 16, Surrender of Fort Beauséjour on the isthmus of Chignecto to the British. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France begins.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.

1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada.

1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.

1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General James Murray appointed Governor in Chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec *Gazette*. Aug. 13, Civil government established.

1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens". May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.

1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.

1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) Governor in Chief.

1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward island) separated from Nova Scotia.

1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave rivers and Great Slave lake.

1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.

1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.

1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.

1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.

1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand Governor in Chief.

1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal *Gazette*.

1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and Saint John, N.B., founded by the United Empire Loyalists.

1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.

1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (Saint John, N.B.).

1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again Governor in Chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from Saint John to Fredericton.

1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican Bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.

1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service restored between Great Britain and Halifax.

1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.

1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast.Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census did not include what became, in the next year, Upper Canada.)

1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

1792. Sept. 17, First Legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First Legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver island circumnavigated by Vancouver.

1793. April 18, First issue of the *Upper Canada Gazette*. June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican Bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie, who reaches the Pacific ocean. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.

1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

1795. Pacific coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.

1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).

1798. St. John's island (Isle St. Jean, population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward island.

1800. Founding of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky mountains crossed by David Thompson.

1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward island.

1806. Nov. 22, Issue of *Le Canadien*—first wholly French newspaper. Population—Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.

1807. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement founded on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, capture an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.
1814. Mar. 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Lundy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population—Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351. Rush-Bagot Convention with the United States, limiting naval armament on the Great Lakes, is signed.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. Mar. 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.
1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).
1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, (including Cape Breton) 123,630.
1828. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. McGill University opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population—Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, crosses the Atlantic from Pictou to England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-Two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellion in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. Mar. 30, The Earl of Durham, Governor in Chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigns. Population—Upper Canada, 339,442; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan ordained first Anglican Bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, Death of Lord Durham.

1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the Province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, Meeting of the first United Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,668; of P.E.I., 47,042.

1842. Mar. 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.

1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.

1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.

1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.

1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau administration. First telegraph line, operated by the Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara and St. Catharines Telegraph Co., opened.

1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau administration. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine Railway opened.

1848. Mar. 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. St. Lawrence canals opened to navigation.

1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament Buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the capital. Vancouver island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.

1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population—Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.

1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk Railway chartered.

1853. Opening of G.T.R. from Montreal to Portland.

1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin Ministry. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.

1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché administration. Mar. 9, Opening of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge. April 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.

1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the Legislature of Vancouver Island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.

1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.

1858. February, Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.

1859. January, Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.

1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.

1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican provincial synod. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.

1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.

1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration.

1864. Mar. 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29; at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.

1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.

1866. Mar. 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian Legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver Island with British Columbia.

1867. Mar. 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first Governor General, Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.

1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.

1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.

1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.

1871. April 2, First Dominion Census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given on p. 99). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and the United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.

1873. Mar. 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander Mackenzie becomes Prime Minister. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.

1874. Mar. 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.

1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and a Northwest Territories Council. April-May, Letting of first contract and commencement of work upon the Canadian Pacific railway as a Government line; Work commenced at Fort William. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax. Branch of Laval University established at Montreal.

1877. June 20, Great fire at Saint John, N.B. October, First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.

1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 17, Sir John A. Macdonald becomes Prime Minister.

1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").

1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, Mar. 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway.

1881. April 4, Second Dominion Census. May 2, First sod of the Canadian Pacific railway as a company line turned.

1882. May 8, Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of Northwest Territories.

1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; united conference.

1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.

1885. Mar. 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.

1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian Cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train of the Canadian Pacific Railway leaves Montreal for Port Moody. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.

1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Colonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.

1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington, August, Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States' Senate.

1890. Mar. 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.

1891. April 5, Third Dominion Census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir John A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott becomes Prime Minister.

1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson becomes Prime Minister.

1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican Primate of all Canada.

1894. June 28, Second Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell becomes Prime Minister.

1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts of Northwest Territories.

1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper becomes Prime Minister. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier becomes Prime Minister. August, Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.

1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court.

1898. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate Territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial penny (2 cent) postage introduced.

1899. Oct. 1, Mgr. Diomède Falconio arrived at Quebec as first permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African War. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.

1900. Feb. 27. Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.

1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accesssion of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Fourth Dominion Census. Sept. 16–Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).

1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.

1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaskan Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.

1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.

1907. April 15–May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. Sept. 19, New commercial convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.

1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa Branch of Royal Mint. June 21–23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20–31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations; Visit of Prince of Wales to Quebec. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.

1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, Opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. July 28, Conference on Imperial defence in London.

1910. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration Award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreements made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

1911. May 23–June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion Census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election. Oct. 10 (Sir) R. L. Borden, Prime Minister. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system. Nov. 15, Opening of twelfth Dominion Parliament.

1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic;* Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.

1914. May 20, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian contingent of over 33,000 troops lands at Plymouth, Eng.

1915. February, First Canadian contingent lands in France and proceeds to Flanders. April 22, Second Battle of Ypres. April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy.

1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20. Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. July 1, Commencement of the Battle of the Somme. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught.

1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Imperial Conference. Mar. 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. Mar. 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 6, United States declares war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15, Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec bridge; Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S. Dec. 17, General election and Union Government sustained.

1918. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of thirteenth Parliament. Mar. 31, Germans launch critical offensive on West Front. March-April, Second Battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on West Front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Quéant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. October, Serious influenza epidemic, Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 11, Capture of Mons. Germany surrenders and signs armistice.

1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20- July 7, Second session of thirteenth Parliament. May 1-June 15, General strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. Aug. 15, Arrival of the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, The Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Third or special peace session, thirteenth Parliament of Canada. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.

1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratify agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26-July 1, Fourth session of the thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 31-June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. July 10, Sir Robert Borden is succeeded by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as Prime Minister. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly begins at Geneva, Switzerland.

1921. Feb. 14 - June 4, Fifth session of thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies becomes effective. June 1, Sixth Dominion Census. June 20-Aug. 5, Imperial Conference. Sept. 5-Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election. Dec. 29, New Ministry (Liberal), with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister, is sworn in.

1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approves 5-power treaty, limiting capital fighting ships and disapproving unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison gas. Mar. 8-June 28, First session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States *re* perpetuating the Rush-Bagot treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third Assembly

of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.

1923. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. Jan. 31-June 30, Second session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Economic Conference at London.

1924. Feb. 28-July 19. Third session of the fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Ottawa. Aug. 6-16, Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland.

1925. Feb. 5-June 27, Fourth session of fourteenth Parliament of Canada. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan. Liberal party under Hon. C. A. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. July 6, Signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Sept. 5, Fourteenth Parliament dissolved. Oct. 29, Dominion general elections. Nov. 20, Death of Queen Alexandra.

1926. Jan. 7-July 1, First session of fifteenth Parliament of Canada. April 15, Budget speech; reductions of income and other taxes announced. June 28, Resignation of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and his Cabinet. Provincial general elections in Alberta; United Farmers under Premier Brownlee retain office. June 29, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen becomes Prime Minister. July 1, Two-cent domestic rate of postage restored. July 2, Fifteenth Parliament dissolved. July 13, Composition of Mr. Meighen's Cabinet announced (see p. 77 of the 1927-28 Year Book). Sept. 14, Dominion general elections. Sept. 25, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King becomes Prime Minister (for composition of Cabinet see p. 69 of the 1930 Year Book). Oct. 19-Nov. 23, Imperial Conference in London. Nov. 26, Hon. C. Vincent Massey is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Dec. 1, General election in Ontario; Ferguson Government retains office. Dec. 9, Opening of first session of sixteenth Parliament.

1927. Feb. 8-April 14, Continuation of first session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Feb. 17, Budget speech; reductions of income tax, sales tax and stamp tax on cheques announced. May 16, General elections in Quebec; the Liberal Government of Hon. L. A. Taschereau sustained. June 1, Hon. Wm. Phillips, first U.S. Minister to Canada, reaches Ottawa. June 25, General election in Prince Edward Island; the Conservative Government of Hon. J.D. Stewart defeated. June 28, General election in Manitoba; the Government of Hon. John Bracken sustained. July 1-3, Diamond Jubilee of Confederation celebrated throughout the Dominion. July 30, The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and party, arrive at Quebec on a visit to Canada. September, Canada elected as a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva. November, Dominion-Provincial Conference on the relations between the Dominion and the provinces.

1928. Jan. 26-June 11, Second session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Jan. 30, President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State visits Ottawa. Feb. 16, Budget speech announces reduction in taxation. April 25, Sir Wm. H. Clark appointed first British High Commissioner to Canada. May 31, Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceases to exist, leaving Quebec as the only province with a bi-cameral Legislature. July 18, General elections in British Columbia; Conservatives successful. Aug. 24-Oct. 5, Empire Parliamentary Association visits Canada. Oct. 1, General elections in Nova Scotia; Conservatives retain power.

1929. Feb. 7-June 14, Third session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada. Mar. 29, Death of Sir Lomer Gouin. June 5, General election in Saskatchewan. Sept. 9, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson becomes Premier of Saskatchewan. Oct. 15-25, The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, visits Canada. Oct. 30, General

elections in Ontario; Conservatives retain power. Nov. 11, Death of Hon. Jas. A. Robb, Minister of Finance. Dec. 14, Transfer of natural resources to Manitoba and Alberta.

1930. Jan. 21, Five power naval arms conference opens at London; Canada represented by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Feb. 3, Death of Hon. P. C. Larkin. Feb. 20, Fourth session of the sixteenth Parliament of Canada commences. Transfer of natural resources to British Columbia. Mar. 20, Transfer of natural resources to Saskatchewan. May 30, Dissolution of sixteenth Parliament of Canada. June 19, General elections in Alberta; United Farmers retain power. June 20, General election in New Brunswick; Conservatives retain power. July 28, Dominion general election. Liberal Govenment of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King defeated. Aug. 1, H.M. Airship R-100 arrives at Montreal, being the first transatlantic lighter-than-air craft to reach Canada. Aug. 7, Conservative Government of Hon. R. B. Bennett takes office as the fifteenth Ministry since Confederation (for the names of the Ministers see p. 67). Sept. 8-22, First (special) session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference in London. Dec. 20, Viscount Willingdon, Governor General of Canada, is appointed Viceroy of India by the King.

1931. Feb. 9, The Earl of Bessborough is appointed Governor General of Canada. Mar. 12-Aug. 3, Second session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 1, Seventh Dominion Census. June 11, Remembrance Day (Nov. 11) proclaimed a general holiday by Act of Parliament. June 22, The U.S. Government grants a one-year moratorium on war debts owing by foreign governments on condition that similar treatment is accorded to Germany in regard to reparation payments. June 30, The Statute of Westminster exempting the Dominion and the provinces from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act and the Merchant Shipping Act is approved by the House of Commons. Aug. 6, Provincial election in Prince Edward Island results in defeat of the Liberal Administration of Hon. D. M. Lea by the Conservatives under Hon. J. D. Stewart. Aug. 24, Hon. L. A. Taschereau's Liberal Administration is sustained in a general election in Quebec. Sept. 21, Great Britain suspends specie payments, following which Canada restricts the export of gold. Nov. 21, Abnormal Importations Act, extending preference to Empire products, assented to in the United Kingdom. Dec. 1, Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint transferred to the Dominion. Dec. 12, Statute of Westminster establishing complete legislative equality of the Parliament of Canada with that of the United Kingdom becomes effective.

1932. Feb. 4-May 26, Third session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. June 16, General election in Manitoba; the Bracken Government retains power. July 18, Treaty between Canada and the United States, providing for the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway, signed at Washington. July 21-Aug. 20, Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. Aug. 6, Official opening of the Welland Ship Canal. Oct. 6-Nov. 25, Beginning of fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada.

1933. Jan. 17-19, Dominion-Provincial Conference. Jan. 30-May 27, Continuation of fourth session of the seventeenth Parliament. May 18, Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at Saint John. July 13, Visit of Italian hydroplanes *en route* to Chicago Exhibition. Aug. 22, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberals under A. L. Macdonald returned. Nov. 2, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberals under T. D. Pattullo returned.

1934. Jan. 1, Resumption of granting of titles in Canada. Jan. 25-July 3, Fifth session of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada. Mar. 6, Centenary of city of Toronto celebrated. June 19, General elections in Ontario and Saskatchewan; Liberals under M. F. Hepburn in Ontario and J. G. Gardiner in Saskatchewan returned. July 15th, Three Rivers begins Tercentenary celebrations. August, Celebration at Gaspé of the four-hundredth anniversary of the first landing of Jacques Cartier in Canada.

CHAPTER III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann), the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, the island colony of Newfoundland (with the Labrador coast),* and the colony of Southern Rhodesia. These Dominions enjoy responsible government of the British type, administered by Executive Councils (or Cabinets), acting as advisers to the representatives of the Sovereign, the Executive Councils being themselves responsible to, and possessing the confidence of, the representatives elected to Parliament by the people, and giving place to other persons more acceptable to Parliament whenever that confidence is shown to have ceased to exist. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the group of self-governing communities consisting of Great Britain and the Dominions as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". The Conference further laid down that, as a consequence of this equality of status, the Governor General of a Dominion "is the representative of the Crown, holding in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs in the Dominion as is held by His Majesty the King in Great Britain", and that "it is the right of the Government of each Dominion to advise the Crown in all matters relating to its own affairs". The Conference also recognized certain treaty-making rights as appertaining to the Dominion. At the Imperial Conference of 1930 the constitutional status of the Dominions was further strengthened by the decisions to repeal the Colonial Laws Validity Act and to establish a voluntary Empire judicial tribunal. It was also definitely laid down that the King appoints his Governors General through the Dominion Governments. An Address of the Parliament of Canada to His Majesty was adopted by the House of Commons on June 30, and by the Senate on July 6, 1931, praying for the enactment by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of the Statute of Westminster removing the remaining legal limitations under the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1895, the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 and the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act of 1890 on the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. In compliance with this Address and similar Addresses from the Parliaments of other Dominions, the Parliament of the United Kingdom having enacted legislation to this effect, the Royal Assent was given thereto on Dec. 12, 1931.

Of the Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa extend over enormous areas of territory, each of the first two approximating in area to Europe, and including great provinces or states larger than most of its Great Powers. Each province or state has its own problems and its own point of view, so that local Parliaments for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, are required. These local Parliaments, established when transportation and communication were more difficult and expensive than at present, were chronologically prior to the central body, to which on its formation they either resigned certain powers, as in the case

* As the result of the depression and the consequent financial embarrassments, the Constitution of Newfoundland, on the initiative of the Newfoundland Legislature, was temporarily suspended by the Newfoundland Act passed by the British Parliament on Dec. 21, 1933.

of Australia, or surrendered all their powers with certain specified exceptions, as in Canada and South Africa. Of such local Parliaments, Canada at the present time has nine, Australia six, and South Africa four.

Besides the Dominions above enumerated, the great Empire of India has been accepted internationally as a member of the League of Nations, and in its internal administration has been placed on the road, formerly traversed by the Dominions which are now fully self-governing, towards responsible government. India proved her loyalty to the Empire in the Great War and, as the result of the work of Royal Commissions and conferences, a constitution for India along Dominion lines is now (January, 1935), nearing its final stages of preparation before presentation to the British House of Commons.* Although the steps so far taken do not meet the demands of the more radical elements, the result will probably mark as great an advance as the country is now prepared to make. The whole evolution of the Empire, throughout all its parts which are more than mere fortresses like Gibraltar or trading stations like Hong Kong, is in the direction of responsible government, to be attained in the dependencies as it has been in what used to be called the colonies, by the gradual extension of self-government in proportion to the growing capacities of their respective populations. It is the recognized aim of British administrators, by the extension of educational facilities and by just administration to develop these capacities to the utmost, so that in the dependencies, as well as in the Dominions and in the Mother Country, the constitutional history of the future may be a record of "freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent".

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pp. 89–100 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

PART II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada", a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pp. 101–115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

PART III.—LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AUTHORITIES.

Section 1.—Dominion Parliament and Ministry.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor General is appointed by the King on the advice of the Government of Canada. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's Representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the Mother Country, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

* Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, moved the Second Reading of the India Constitution Bill in the British House of Commons on Feb. 6, 1935. In instructions later issued to the Governor General the British Government renewed the pledge, given in 1919, that the ultimate goal was Dominion status for India.

Subsection 1.—The Governor General of Canada.

The Governor General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum and forming a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor General is bound by the terms of his commission and can exercise only such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the Executive, summons, prorogues, and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor General in Council). The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry. The practice whereby the Governor General served as the medium of communication between the Canadian and the British Governments has been given up; since July 1, 1927, direct communication between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in Great Britain has been instituted.

A list of the Governors General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table **1.**

1.—Governors General of Canada, 1867-1935.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931

Subsection 2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet are chosen by the Prime Minister; each of them generally assumes charge of one of the various Departments of the Government, although one Minister may hold two portfolios at the same time, while other Ministers may be without portfolio.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and the dates of their tenures of office, together with the members of the Fifteenth Ministry, are given in Table **2.** The complete list of the members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, as at Mar. 1, 1935, is added as Table **3.**

2.—Ministries since Confederation and Members of the Fifteenth Ministry.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1913 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422–429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1911 to 1921 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651–653. A list of the members of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Ministries appeared on pp. 76–77 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Members of the Fourteenth Ministry are listed at p. 65 of the 1929 Year Book and p. 69 of the 1930 Year Book.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From July 1, 1867, to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister. From Nov. 7, 1873, to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Prime Minister. From Oct. 17, 1878, to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister. From June 16, 1891, to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Prime Minister. From Dec. 5, 1892, to December 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Prime Minister. From Dec. 21, 1894, to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Prime Minister. From May 1, 1896, to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister. From July 11, 1896, to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Conservative Administration.) From Oct. 10, 1911, to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Prime Minister. (Unionist Administration.) From Oct. 12, 1917, to July 10, 1920.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. (Unionist—"National Liberal and Conservative Party".) From July 10, 1920, to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Dec. 29, 1921, to June 28, 1926.
13. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister. From June 29, 1926, to Sept. 25, 1926.
14. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister. From Sept. 25, 1926, to Aug. 6, 1930.
15. Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister. From Aug. 7, 1930.

FIFTEENTH DOMINION MINISTRY.

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet.)

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs	Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of Finance	Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C.	Feb. 3, 1932
Minister without portfolio	Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. H. Perley, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister without portfolio	Right Hon. Arthur Meighen (Senator)	Feb. 3, 1932
Minister of Labour	Hon. Gideon D. Robertson (Senator)	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C.	Feb. 3, 1932
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General	Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of Fisheries	Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. Alfred Duranleau, K.C. (Acting)	Feb. 3, 1932
Minister of Trade and Commerce	Hon. H. H. Stevens	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. R. B. Hanson, K.C.	Nov. 17, 1934
Minister of Railways and Canals	Hon. R. J. Manion, M.C., M.D.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of National Revenue	Hon. E. B. Ryckman, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. Robert C. Matthews	Dec. 6, 1933
Minister without portfolio	Hon. J. A. Macdonald	Aug. 7, 1930
Postmaster-General	Hon. Arthur Sauvé	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of Pensions and National Health	Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, C.A.M.C., C.M.G., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S.	Aug. 7, 1930
	Lt. Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, M.B., D.S.O.	Nov. 17, 1934
Minister of Public Works	Hon. H. A. Stewart, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Secretary of State	Hon. C. H. Cahan, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of National Defence	Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, M.B., D.S.O.	Aug. 7, 1930
	Hon. Grote Stirling	Nov. 17, 1934
Minister of Marine	Hon. Alfred Duranleau, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs	Hon. Thomas G. Murphy	Aug. 7, 1930
Solicitor-General	Hon. Maurice Dupré, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Minister of Mines	Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C.	Aug. 7, 1930
Minister of Agriculture	Major the Hon. Robert Weir	Aug. 7, 1930

3.—Members of the King's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada, According to Seniority Therein,[1] as at Mar. 1, 1935.

NOTE.—In this list the prefix Rt. Hon. indicates membership in the British Privy Council. Besides those mentioned in this list, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lyman P. Duff, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a Canadian member of the British Privy Council.

Name.	Date when Sworn In.	Name.	Date when Sworn In.
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock	July 13, 1896	The Hon. James H. King	Feb. 3, 1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick[5]	Feb. 11, 1902	The Hon. Edward Mortimer Macdonald	April 12, 1923
The Hon. Sir A. B. Aylesworth	Oct. 16, 1905	The Hon. Edward James McMurray	Nov. 14, 1923
The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux	June 4, 1906	The Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin	Jan. 30, 1924
The Rt. Hon. George P Graham	Aug. 30, 1907	The Hon. George Newcombe Gordon	Sept. 7, 1925
The Hon Chas. Murphy	Oct. 5, 1908	The Hon. Herbert Marler[6]	Sept. 9, 1925
The Hon. R. Dandurand	Jan. 20, 1909	The Hon. Charles Vincent Massey	Sept. 16, 1925
The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King[4]	June 2, 1909	The Hon. Walter Edward Foster	Sept. 26, 1925
The Hon. Henri S. Béland	Aug. 19, 1911	The Hon. Philippe Roy[6]	Feb. 9, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Charles A. Dunning	Mar. 1, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley[2]	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. John C. Elliott	Mar. 8, 1926
The Hon. Robert Rogers	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. James D. Chaplin	July 13, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas White	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. George Burpee Jones	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Sir John Douglas Hazen	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon Donald Sutherland	July 13, 1926
The Hon. William James Roche	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. Raymond Ducharme Morand	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel	Oct. 10, 1911	The Hon. John Alexander Macdonald[2]	July 13, 1926
The Hon. Martin Burrell	Oct. 16, 1911	The Hon. John Leo Chabot	July 19, 1926
The Hon. Charles Marcil	Feb. 15, 1912	The Hon. Eugène Paquet	Aug. 23, 1926
The Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin	Oct. 20, 1914	The Hon. Guillaume André Fauteux	Aug. 23, 1926
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen[2]	Oct. 2, 1915	The Hon. Lucien Cannon	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude	Oct. 6, 1915	The Hon. Peter John Veniot	Sept. 25, 1926
The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes	Feb. 18, 1916	The Hon. William D. Euler	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Albert Sévigny	Jan. 8, 1917	The Hon. Fernand Rinfret	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne	Oct. 3, 1917	The Hon. James Malcolm	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. James Alexander Calder	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. Peter Heenan	Sept. 25, 1926
The Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell	Oct. 12, 1917	The Hon. James Layton Ralston	Oct. 8, 1926
The Hon. Sydney Chilton Mewburn	Oct. 12, 1917	H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. Thomas Alexander Crerar	Oct. 12, 1917	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin	Aug. 2, 1927
The Hon. Alexander K. Maclean	Oct. 23, 1917	The Hon. Thomas Ahearn	Jan. 16, 1928
The Hon. Hugh Guthrie[2]	July 5, 1919	The Rt. Hon. James Ramsay MacDonald	Oct. 18, 1929
The Hon. Sir Henry Lumley Drayton	Aug. 2, 1919	The Hon. William Frederick Kay	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Simon Fraser Tolmie	Aug. 12, 1919	The Hon. Cyrus Macmillan	June 17, 1930
The Hon. Fleming Blanchard McCurdy	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Ian Alistair Mackenzie	June 27, 1930
The Hon. Rupert W. Wigmore	July 13, 1920	The Hon. Arthur C. Hardy	July 31, 1930
The Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes[2]	Feb. 22, 1921	The Hon Arthur Sauvé[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. John Babington Macaulay Baxter	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Murray MacLaren[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Henry Herbert Stevens[2]	Sept. 21, 1921	The Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Robert James Manion[2]	Sept. 22, 1921	The Hon. Charles Hazlitt Cahan[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. James Robert Wilson	Sept. 26, 1921	The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Rt. Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett[3]	Oct. 4, 1921	The Hon. Alfred Duranleau[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Ernest Lapointe	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Thomas Gerow Murphy[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Maurice Dupré[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. Charles Stewart	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Wesley Ashton Gordon[2]	Aug. 7, 1930
The Hon. William Richard Motherwell	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. Robert Weir[2]	Aug. 8, 1930
The Hon. James Murdock	Dec. 29, 1921	The Hon. G. Howard Ferguson[6]	Jan. 14, 1931
The Hon. John Ewan Sinclair	Dec. 30, 1921	The Hon. W. D. Herridge[6]	June 17, 1931
		The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews[2]	Dec. 6, 1933
		The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson[2]	Nov. 17, 1934
		The Hon. Grote Stirling[2]	Nov. 17, 1934

[1] As in the case of Privy Councillors of the United Kingdom, members of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada take rank *inter se* according to the dates of their being sworn in. [2] Ranks as a member of the Cabinet. [3] Ranks as the Prime Minister of Canada. [4] Ranks as the Leader of the Opposition. [5] Ranks as Retired Chief Justice of Canada. [6] Canadian Ministers abroad.

In Table 4 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1935.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1935.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament.[7]
1st Parliament	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118[1]	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867.[4]
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872.[5]
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d.[6]
2nd Parliament	1st	Mar 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81[2]	July, Aug., Sept., 1872.[3]
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872.[4]
					Jan. 2, 1874.[5]
					1 y., 4m., 0 d.[6]
3rd Parliament	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 22, 1874.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	Feb. 21, 1874.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Aug. 17, 1878.[5]
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	4 y., 5 m., 25 d.[6]
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	
4th Parliament	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	Sept. 17, 1878.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Nov. 21, 1878.[4]
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	May 18, 1882.[5]
	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	3 y., 5 m., 28 d.[6]
5th Parliament	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	June 20, 1882.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	Aug. 7, 1882.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Jan. 15, 1887.[5]
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	4 y., 5 m., 10 d.[6]
6th Parliament	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	Feb. 22, 1887.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	April 7, 1887.[4]
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	Feb. 3, 1891.[5]
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	3 y., 9 m., 27 d.[6]
7th Parliament	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	Mar. 5, 1891.[3]
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891.[4]
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1896.[5]
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
8th Parliament	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896.[3]
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896.[4]
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900.[5]
	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d.[6]
9th Parliament	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900.[3]
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900.[4]
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904.[5]
	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26 d.[6]
10th Parliament	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908.[5]
	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d.[6]
11th Parliament	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908.[3]
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908.[4]
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196[8]	July 29, 1911.[5]
	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	2 y., 7 m., 28 d.[6]
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173[9]	
12th Parliament	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911.[3]
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911.[4]
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917.[5]
	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d.[6]
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207[10]	
13th Parliament	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917.[3]
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918.[4]
	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Oct. 4, 1921.[5]
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	3 y., 7 m., 6 d.[6]

[1] Adjourned from Dec. 21, 1867, to Mar. 12, 1868, to allow the local legislatures to meet. [2] Adjourned May 23 till Aug. 13. [3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. [8] Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19 to July 18. [9] Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19, 1912 to Jan. 14, 1913. [10] Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7 to Mar. 19, 1917.

4.—Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1935—concluded.

Order of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of Session.	Date of Election, Writs Returnable, Dissolution and Length of Parliament.[7]
14th Parliament	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925.[5]
	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d.[6]
15th Parliament	1st	Jan. 7, 1926	July 2, 1926	177[1]	Oct. 29, 1925.[3] Dec. 7, 1925.[4] July 2, 1926.[5] 208 d.[6]
16th Parliament	1st	Dec. 9, 1926	April 14, 1927	73[2]	Sept. 14, 1926.[3]
	2nd	Jan. 26, 1928	June 11, 1928	138	Nov. 2, 1926.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 7, 1929	June 14, 1929	128	May 30, 1930.[5]
	4th	Feb. 20, 1930	May 30, 1930	100	3 y., 7 m., 0 d.[6]
17th Parliament	1st	Sept. 8, 1930	Sept. 22, 1930	15	July 28, 1930.[3]
	2nd	Mar. 12, 1931	Aug. 3, 1931	145	Aug. 18, 1930.[4]
	3rd	Feb. 4, 1932	May 26, 1932	113	
	4th	Oct. 6, 1932	May 27, 1933	169[8]	
	5th	Jan. 25, 1934	July 3, 1934	160	
	6th	Jan. 17, 1935			

[1] Including days (13) of adjournment from Mar. 3 to Mar. 15. [2] Not including days (54) of adjournment from Dec. 15 to Feb. 8. [3] Period of general elections. [4] Writs returnable. [5] Dissolution of Parliament. [6] Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. [7] The ordinary legal limit of duration for each Parliament is five years. [8] Not including days (65) of adjournment from Nov. 25 to Jan. 30.

A brief résumé of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased unit of representation in the Lower House.

Subsection 3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in Sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled Senators. In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; (3) The Maritime Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows: Ontario by twenty-four senators; Quebec by twenty-four senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada, specified in Schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada". Further, under Section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that "in case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members". "Prince Edward Island, when admitted, shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twelve to ten members respectively". In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 76, while the maximum number of 78 (Sec. 28) was to be 82, Sec. 26 containing a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases, to represent equally the three divisions of Canada.

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3 and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the Census of 1881 and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the Census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903, 3. Edw. VII, c. 42, provided for an increase in the representation of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan out of the former Northwest Territories in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by 4 members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by Section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership. A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in Section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, Subsection 6 of Sec. 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. If Newfoundland were admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators would be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 5 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no change has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Mar. 1, 1935, in Table 6.

5.—Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1934.

Province.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915-1934.
(1) Ontario	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces	–	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba	–	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	} 2	2	4	{ 4	6
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–				{ 4	6
Totals	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1935.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island—(4 senators).	
McLean, John	Souris.
Hughes, James J	Souris.
MacArthur, Creelman	Summerside.
Sinclair, John E., P.C	Emerald.
Nova Scotia—(10 senators—three vacancies).	
McLennan, John S.	Sydney.
Tanner, C. E	Halifax.
McCormick, John	Sydney Mines.
Martin, Peter	Halifax.
Logan, H. J	Parrsboro.
Dennis, W. H	Halifax.
MacDonald, J. A	St. Peters.
New Brunswick—(10 senators—three vacancies).	
Bourque, T. J	Richibucto.
McDonald, J. A	Shediac.
Black, Frank B	Sackville.
Turgeon, Onésiphore	Bathurst.
Robinson, C. W	Moncton.
Copp, A. B., P.C	Sackville.
Foster, W. E., P.C	Saint John.
Quebec—(24 senators—three vacancies).	
Dandurand, R., P.C	Montreal.
Casgrain, J. P. B	Montreal.
Wilson, J. M	Montreal.
Pope, Rufus H	Cookshire.
Beaubien, C. P	Montreal.
L'Espérance, D. O	Quebec.
White, R. S	Montreal.
Blondin, P. E., P.C	Montreal.
Chapais, Thomas	Quebec.
Quebec—concluded.	
Webster, L. C	Montreal.
Béland, H. S., P.C	St. Joseph de Beauce.
Raymond, Donat	Montreal.
Lemieux, R., P.C	Montreal.
Tobin, E. W	Bromptonville.
Parent, G	Quebec.
Prévost, J.-E	St. Jérôme.
Ballantyne, C. C	Montreal.
Rainville, J. H	St. Lambert.
Brown, A. J	Montreal.
Fauteux, G. A., P.C	Outremont.
Moraud, L	Quebec.
Ontario—(24 senators—two vacancies).	
Gordon, Geo	North Bay.
Smith, E. D	Winona.
Donnelly, J. J	Pinkerton.
Lynch-Staunton, G	Hamilton.
White, G. V	Pembroke.
Macdonell, A. H., C.M.G	Toronto.
Hardy, A. C., P.C	Brockville.
Aylesworth, Sir. A. B., P.C	Toronto.
Lewis, John	Toronto.
Murphy, Chas., P.C	Ottawa.
Graham, Rt. Hon. George P., P.C	Brockville.
McGuire, William H	Toronto.
Spence, Jas. H	Toronto.
Little, Edgar S	London.
Lacasse, Gustave	Tecumseh.
Horsey, H. H	Cressy.
Wilson, Cairine R	Ottawa.
Murdock, J., P.C	Ottawa.
Meighen, Rt. Hon. A., P.C	Toronto.
Hocken, H. C	Toronto.
Fripp, A. E	Ottawa.
Coté, L	Ottawa.

6.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Mar. 1, 1935—con.

Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.	Name of Senator.	Post Office Address.
Manitoba—(6 senators—one vacancy).		**Alberta**—(6 senators).	
Sharpe, W. H.	Manitou.	Michener, Edward	Red Deer.
McMeans, L.	Winnipeg.	Harmer, Wm. J.	Edmonton.
Bénard, Aimé	Winnipeg.	Griesbach, W. A., C.B., C.M.G.	Edmonton.
Schaffner, F. L.	Boissevain.	Buchanan, W. A.	Lethbridge.
Molloy, J. P.	Morris.	Riley, Daniel E.	High River.
		Burns, P.	Calgary.
Saskatchewan—(6 senators).		**British Columbia**—(6 senators).	
Laird, H. W.	Regina.	Planta, A. E.	Nanaimo.
Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina.	Barnard, G. H.	Victoria.
Gillis, A. B.	Whitewood.	Taylor, J. D.	New Westminster.
Marcotte, A., K.C.	Ponteix.	Green, R. F.	Victoria.
Horner, R. B.	Blaine Lake.	King, J. H., P.C.	Vancouver.
Aseltine, W. M.	Rosetown.	McRae, A. D., C.B.	Vancouver.

Subsection 4.—The House of Commons.

In Section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick". Further, under Section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the Census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

"(1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;

"(2) There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);

"(3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;

"(4) On any such Readjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;

"(5) Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament".

Again, in Section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed".

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in Section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof".

Again in 1915, an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province".

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21, and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the 9 additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), 6 members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

Results of the second census, that of 1881, necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census, of 1891, was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census, of 1901, resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By Chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1902, a member was added for the Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and the admission to Confederation in 1905 of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII,

c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the Quinquennial Census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The Census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the figure to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act, already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had 4 senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19.) The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the Census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under Subsection 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted p. 73), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it had been stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the seventeen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 7.

7.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections 1867-1930.

Province.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.[1]
Ontario	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82
Quebec	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14
New Brunswick	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11
Manitoba	–	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17
British Columbia	–	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	13	13	14
P. E. Island	–	–	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	16	16	21
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–						7	7	12	12	16
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	**181**	**200**	**206**	**206**	**211**	**215**	**215**	**213**	**213**	**214**	**221**	**221**	**235**	**235**	**245**

[1]The representation at the general elections of 1926 and 1930 was the same as in 1925.

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the growth of the population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows: 1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283; 1931, 44,186, being one-sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec exclusive of Ungava.

The 1931 Redistribution Problem.—The population of Quebec in 1931, exclusive of the population (2,177) of the territory added to Quebec by the Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, was 2,872,078, which, divided by 65, gives a unit of representation of 44,186. The quotient obtained by dividing the population of each province as shown at the date of the census by 44,186 indicates (except where Subsection 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act and the Amending Act of 1915 apply) the number of members to which each province is entitled. These numbers as determined by the Census of 1931 and the two preceding censuses are shown in Table 8.

8.—Representation of the Provinces and Territories of Canada in the House of Commons, as Determined by the Censuses of 1931, 1921 and 1911.

Province.	Census of 1931.			Census of 1921.			Census of 1911.		
	Population.	Quotient based on Unit. (44,186)	Representation.	Population.	Quotient Based on Unit. (36,283)	Representation.	Population.	Quotient based on Unit. (30,819)	Representation.
P.E.I.	88,038	1·99	4	88,615	2·44	4	93,728	3·04	4
N.S.	512,846	11·61	12	523,837	14·44	14	492,338	15·98	16
N.B.	408,219	9·24	10	387,876	10·69	11	351,889	11·42	11
Ont.	3,431,683	77·66	82	2,933,662	80·86	82	2,527,292	82·00	82
Man.	700,139	15·85	17	610,118	16·82	17	461,394	14·97	15
Sask.	921,785	20·86	21	757,510	20·88	21	492,432	15·98	16
Alta.	731,605	16·56	17	588,454	16·22	16	374,295	12·41	12
B.C.	694,263	15·71	16	524,582	14·46	14	392,480	12·74	13
Quebec (without New Quebec)	2,872,078	65·00	65	2,358,412	65·00	65	2,003,232	65·00	65
Totals	**10,360,656**	–	**244**	**8,773,066**	–	**244**	**7,189,080**	–	**234**
Quebec (New Quebec)	2,177[1]	–	–	2,253[1]	–	–	2,544[1]	–	–
Yukon	4,230	–	1	4,157	–	1	8,512	–	1
N.W.T.	9,723	–	–	7,988	–	–	6,507	–	–
R.C. Navy	–	–	–	485	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	**10,376,786**	–	**245**	**8,787,949**	–	**245**	**7,206,643**	–	**235**

[1] Represents the population in the area added to Quebec by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912, the population of which by Sec. 2, ss. "A" of said Act, is to be excluded from the population of the province in ascertaining the unit of representation.

The application of the provisions of Subsection 4 of Section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted on p. 73) to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia,

New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba (the provinces in which a decrease in the rate of growth of population as compared with the rate of Canada as a whole, has taken place), is shown in the following statement:—

Province.	Proportion which Population of each Province Bears to the Total Population in Canada.		Decrease in Proportion from 1921-1931.	Ratio of Decrease in Proportion from 1921 to 1931 to Proportion in 1921.	Decrease greater than, equal to or less than One-twentieth of Proportion in 1931.
	1921.	1931.			
Prince Edward Island	·01008426	·00848412	·00160014	·1587	greater
Nova Scotia	·05961197	·04942243	·01018954	·1709	greater
New Brunswick	·04413965	·03933963	·00480002	·1087	greater
Ontario	·33384627	·33070769	·00313858	·0094	less
Manitoba	·06943053	·06747166	·00195887	·0282	less

The above figures show that no reduction should take place in the representation of Ontario or Manitoba, since the proportion which the population of each of these provinces bore to the number of the aggregate population of Canada at the readjustment of the number of members for the provinces, based on the Census of 1921, was ascertained at the Census of 1931 to be diminished by less than one-twentieth part. The situation as regards the other three provinces and Yukon is as follows:—

Nova Scotia.—The proportion for Nova Scotia having diminished by more than one-twentieth part, the provisions of Subsection 4 of Section 51 do not apply and the representation of Nova Scotia should be reduced, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51, Subsections 2 and 3 of the Act, by two members.

Prince Edward Island.—Prince Edward Island would only have two members on the strict basis of population but its representation remains unchanged at 4 under the B.N.A. Act of 1915 referred to above.

New Brunswick.—The representation of New Brunswick if fixed by the unit of representation (44,186) would be reduced from 11 to 9; but as the B.N.A. Act of 1915 provided that "a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons, not less than the number of senators representing such province", the representation of New Brunswick will be 10 instead of 9, corresponding with the number of senators from that province.

Yukon.—The representation of Yukon is not determined by the B.N.A. Act, but is within the competence of Parliament to decide. Pursuant to the Representation Act 1933, it will continue to be represented.

An Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons (23-24 George V, Chapter 54) and cited as "The Representation Act, 1933" was assented to on May 27, 1933. The changes in representation made by the Act are exactly as outlined above, the provisions being:—

> The House of Commons shall consist of two hundred and forty-five members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for the province of Ontario, sixty-five for the province of Quebec, twelve for the province of Nova Scotia, ten for the province of New Brunswick, seventeen for the province of Manitoba, sixteen for the province of British Columbia, four for the province of Prince Edward Island, twenty-one for the province of Saskatchewan, seventeen for the province of Alberta, and one for Yukon Territory.

Constituencies and Representatives in the Seventeenth Parliament.—A complete list of the constituencies, with their 1931 populations, the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of July 28, 1930, together with the

names and addresses of those then elected to the House of Commons of the seventeenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in Table 9. Changes occurring at subsequent by-elections to Mar. 5, 1935, are indicated in the footnotes.

9.—Populations of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Prince Edward Island—					
(4 members)	88,038	46,985	59,519		
Kings	19,147	10,253	9,159	Macdonald, Hon. J. A.	Cardigan, P.E.I.
Prince	31,500	16,350	14,584	Maclean, A. E.	Summerside, P.E.I.
Queens	37,391	20,382	35,776[1]	McLure, W. C. S.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
				Myers, J. H.	Hampton, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia—					
(14 members)	512,846	275,762	268,727		
Antigonish-Guysborough	25,516	14,877	12,215	Duff, W.	Lunenburg, N.S.
Cape Breton North-Victoria	29,116	14,646	12,315	Johnstone, L. W.	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Cape Breton South	66,999	30,961	25,265	MacDonald, F.	Sydney, N.S.
Colchester	25,051	13,656	11,918	Urquhart, M. L.	Truro, N.S.
Cumberland	36,366	19,738	16,328	Smith, R. K.	Amherst, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis	34,650	19,934	16,729	Short, H. B.	Digby, N.S.
Halifax City and County	100,204	53,154	81,662[1]	Black, W. A.[5]	Halifax, N.S.
				Quinn, F. P.	Halifax, N.S.
Hants-Kings	43,750	24,171	21,125	Ilsley, J. L.	Kentville, N.S.
Inverness	21,055	10,847	9,656	MacDougall, I. D.	Port Hood, N.S.
Pictou	39,018	21,783	18,933	Cantley, T.	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg	42,286	24,713	19,969	Ernst, W. G.	Bridgewater, N.S.
Richmond-West Cp. Breton	15,411	9,608	7,542	MacDonald, J. A.[2]	St. Peters, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth	33,424	17,674	15,070	Ralston, Hon. J. L.	Yarmouth, N.S.
New Brunswick—					
(11 members)	408,219	207,006	186,277		
Charlotte	21,337	12,627	9,757	Ganong, A. D.	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester	41,914	18,204	15,276	Veniot, Hon. P. J.	Bathurst, N.B.
Kent	23,478	11,019	9,439	Arsenault, T.	Richibucto, N.B.
Northumberland	34,124	16,056	13,804	McDade, G. M.	Chatham, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska	54,386	23,932	19,771	Cormier, M. D.[4]	Edmundston, N.B.
Royal	31,026	17,469	14,550	Jones, Hon. G. B.[3]	Apohaqui, N. B.
Saint John-Albert	69,292	37,067	50,121[1]	MacLaren, Hon. M.[6]	Saint John, N.B.
				Bell, T.	Saint John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton	35,703	18,635	14,480	Smith, B. F.	East Florenceville, N.B.
Westmorland	57,506	29,668	24,286	Price, O. B.	Moncton, N.B.
York-Sunbury	39,453	22,329	14,793	Hanson, R. B.	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec—					
(65 members)	2,874,255	1,351,585	1,029,480		
Argenteuil	78,976	9,649	8,703	Perley, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. H.	Ottawa, Ont.
Bagot	16,914	7,917	7,174	Dumaine, C.	Upton, Que.
Beauce	57,544	23,745	18,784	Lacroix, E.	St-Georges-de-Beauce, Que.
Beauharnois	25,163	11,238	9,797	Raymond, M.	Outremont, Que.
Bellechasse	21,296	9,308	7,617	Boulanger, O. L.	Quebec, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé	35,545	17,546	14,132	Barrette, J. A.	St.-Barthélémi, Que.
Bonaventure	32,432	14,051	11,822	Marcil, Hon. C.	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome-Missisquoi	32,069	16,916	14,732	Pickel, F. H.	Sweetsburg, Que.
Chambly-Verchères	39,404	20,267	17,014	Duranleau, Hon. A.	Montreal, Que.
Champlain	50,176	22,460	19,199	Baribeau, J. L.	Ste-Geneviève-de-Batiscan, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay	54,999	23,028	19,063	Casgrain, P. F.	Westmount, Que.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon	25,470	13,212	11,446	Moore, J. C.	Huntingdon, Que.
Chicoutimi	55,724	23,622	20,539	Dubuc, J. E. A.	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton	31,858	15,263	13,153	Gobeil, S.	La Patrie, Que.
Dorchester	31,693	13,270	11,266	Gagnon, O.	Quebec, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska	53,338	23,166	19,123	Girouard, W.	Arthabaska, Que.
Gaspé	45,617	19,456	16,327	Brasset, M.	Percé, Que.

[1]Each voter could vote for two candidates. [2]Mr. J. A. MacDonald having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Hon. E. N. Rhodes was elected by acclamation Sept. 2, 1930. [3]Hon. G. B. Jones resigned his seat, April 12, 1932, and was re-elected, June 27, 1932. [4]Mr. Cormier died Jan. 14, 1933, and Mr. Joseph E. Michaud was elected Oct. 23, 1933. [5]Hon. W. A. Black died Sept. 1, 1934. [6]The Hon. M. MacLaren vacated his seat on Feb. 7, 1935, on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

9.—Populations of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Quebec—concluded.					
Hull	49,196	22,790	18,586	Fournier, A.	Hull, Que.
Joliette	27,585	12,721	10,964	Ferland, C. E.	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska	24,085	10,790	8,713	Bouchard, G.	Ste-Anne de-la-Pocatière, Que.
Labelle	36,953	[1]	[1]	Bourassa, H.	Outremont, Que.
Lake St. John	50,253	19,181	16,694	Duguay, J. L.	St-Joseph-d'Alma, Que.
Laprairie-Napierville	21,091	9,152	8,345	Dupuis, V.	Laprairie, Que.
L'Assomption-Montcalm	29,188	14,061	11,299	Séguin, P. A.	L'Assomption, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains	30,434	13,733	12,345	Sauvé, Hon. A.	Saint-Eustache, Que.
Lévis	35,656	16,677	14,074	Fortin, E.	Lévis, Que.
L'Islet	19,404	8,535	6,804	Fafard, J. F.	L'Islet, Que.
Lotbinière	23,034	10,381	8,989	Verville, J. A.	St. Flavien, Que.
Matane	45,272	18,249	14,805	LaRue, J. E. H.	Amqui, Que.
Mégantic	35,492	15,889	13,461	Roberge, E.	Laurierville, Que.
Montmagny	20,239	9,405	7,550	Lavergne, A.[8]	Quebec, Que.
Nicolet	28,673	13,680	11,487	Dubois, L.	Gentilly, Que.
Pontiac	64,155	29,732	21,918	Belec, C.	Fort Coulonge, Que.
Portneuf	39,522	18,418	15,175	Desrochers, J.	St-Raymond, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency	39,552	16,673	14,592	Dorion, C. N.	Courville, Que.
Quebec East	55,596	27,049	21,611	Lapointe, Hon. E.	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South	36,235	19,820	14,881	Power, C. G.	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West	52,309	23,891	20,101	Dupré, Hon. M.	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu	21,483	10,608	8,938	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A.	Sorel, Que.
Richmond-Wolfe	41,867	19,391	16,998	Laflèche, J. F.	Windsor Mills, Que.
Rimouski	33,151	13,564	11,043	Fiset, Sir E.	Rimouski, Que.
St-Hyacinthe-Rouville	39,630	20,492	16,187	Fontaine, J. T. A.	St-Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville	27,051	14,346	12,099	Rhéaume, M.	St. Johns, Que.
Shefford	28,262	14,013	12,648	Tétreault, J. E.	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke	37,386	19,865	16,700	Howard, C. B.	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead	25,118	12,998	11,351	Hackett, J. T.	Stanstead, Que.
Témiscouata	50,163	20,706	17,584	Pouliot, J. F.	Rivière-du-Loup, Que.
Terrebonne	38,611	18,392	15,517	Parent, L. E.	St-Agathe-des-Monts, Que.
Three Rivers-St-Maurice	69,095	32,978	26,110	Bettez, A.[2]	Three Rivers, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,114	10,429	8,500	Thauvette, J.	Vaudreuil, Que.
Wright	27,107	12,927	11,020	Perras, F. W.	Gracefield, Que.
Yamaska	16,820	7,926	7,068	Boucher, A.[4]	Pierreville, Que.
Montreal Island—					
(13 members)	1,003,868	508,062	325,495		
Cartier	48,064	25,442	12,262	Jacobs, S. W.	Montreal, Que.
Hochelaga	87,096	43,728	28,652	St-Père, E. C.	Montreal, Que.
Jacques Cartier	130,776	61,453	44,801	Laurin, J. G. P.	Montreal, Que.
Laurier-Outremont	88,579	45,968	27,310	Mercier, J. A.	Montreal, Que.
Maisonneuve	116,311	50,593	34,196	Robitaille, C.[3]	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal	93,035	48,515	26,590	White, R. S.	Montreal, Que.
St. Ann	60,696	31,256	22,770	Sullivan, J. A.	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine	36,033	19,956	12,639	Bell, L. G.	Montreal, Que.
St. Denis	140,940	69,249	45,396	Denis, J. A.[6]	Montreal, Que.
St. Henri	44,019	23,718	17,722	Mercier, P.	Montreal, Que.
St. James	54,903	32,776	19,721	Rinfret, Hon. F.	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence-St. George	37,861	19,646	10,479	Cahan, Hon. C. H.	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary	65,555	35,762	22,957	Deslauriers, H.	Montreal, Que.
Ontario—					
(82 members)	3,431,683	1,894,624	1,364,960		
Algoma East	37,455	17,879	14,251	Nicholson, G. B[7]	Chapleau, Ont.
Algoma West	38,425	17,893	13,702	Simpson, T. E.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant	21,202	11,538	9,497	Smoke, F.	Paris, Ont.
Brantford City	32,274	19,018	15,309	Ryerson, R. E.	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce North	20,466	12,554	11,185	Malcolm, Hon. J.	Kincardine, Ont.
Bruce South	21,820	13,339	10,602	Hall, W. A.	Walkerton, Ont.
Carleton	38,619	20,493	16,793	Garland, W. F.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe	32,763	20,372	13,790	Rowe, W. E.	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham	25,782	16,338	12,068	Bowen, F. W.	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin West	34,068	21,896	18,680	Hepburn, M. F.[5]	St. Thomas, Ont.

[1] Acclamation. [2] Mr. Bettez died Jan. 4, 1931, and Mr. Charles Bourgeois was elected Aug. 10, 1931. [3] Mr. Robitaille died Jan. 16, 1932, and Mr. Joseph Jean was elected June 27, 1932. [4] Election declared void by the Supreme Court of Canada, Dec. 23, 1932. Mr. Boucher re-elected Oct. 23, 1933. [5] Mr. Hepburn resigned June 8, 1934, and Mr. W. H. Mills was elected Sept. 24, 1934. [6] Mr. Denis died Oct. 1, 1934. [7] Mr Nicholson died Jan. 1, 1935. [8] Mr. Lavergne died Mar. 5, 1935.

9.—Populations of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—continued.					
Essex East	42,976	21,097	16,453	Morand, Hon. R. D.	Windsor, Ont.
Essex South	35,044	17,996	14,609	Gott, E. J.	Amherstburg, Ont.
Essex West	83,808	43,231	27,993	Robinson, S. C.	Walkerville, Ont.
Fort William	36,040	14,412	10,861	Manion, Hon. R. J.	Fort William, Ont.
Fronteнac-Addington	29,434	17,058	11,537	Spankie, W.[5]	Wolfe Island, Ont.
Glengarry	18,666	10,615	8,948	McGillis, A.	Williamstown, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas	32,425	20,645	14,612	Casselman, A. C.	Prescott, Ont.
Grey North	30,288	18,899	15,068	Porteous, V. C.	Owen Sound, Ont.
Grey Southeast	27,411	16,912	13,028	Macphail, Agnes C.	Ceylon, Ont.
Haldimand	21,428	12,835	11,064	Senn, M. C.	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton	26,558	16,035	12,826	Anderson, R. K.	Milton, Ont.
Hamilton East	66,771	36,829	21,475	Rennie, G. S.[2]	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West	56,305	30,928	17,335	Bell, C. W.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough	27,160	14,804	10,034	Embury, A. T.	Bancroft, Ont.
Hastings South	39,327	22,563	18,548	Tummon, W. E.	Tweed, Ont.
Huron North	22,662	14,488	12,116	Spotton, Geo.	Wingham, Ont.
Huron South	22,518	14,146	12,035	McMillan, T.[3]	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River	33,925	15,661	12,178	Heenan, Hon. P.[6]	Kenora, Ont.
Kent	54,715	29,006	23,051	Rutherford, J. W.	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City	26,180	14,569	11,164	Ross, A. E.	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton East	26,736	16,391	12,622	Sproule, J. T.	Oil Springs, Ont.
Lambton West	34,040	18,957	15,236	Gray, R. W.	Sarnia, Ont.
Lanark	32,856	20,816	16,815	Thompson, T. A.	Almonte, Ont.
Leeds	35,157	20,987	15,699	Stewart, Hon. H. A.	Brockville, Ont.
Lincoln	54,199	30,802	21,076	Chaplin, Hon. J. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London	59,821	37,465	23,810	White, J. F.	London, Ont.
Middlesex East	34,788	19,170	14,188	Boyes, F.	Dorchester Station, Ont.
Middlesex West	23,632	14,138	11,204	Elliott, Hon. J. C.	Strathroy, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario	35,513	20,447	14,740	McGibbon, P.	Bracebridge, Ont.
Nipissing	70,204	32,193	23,683	Hurtubise, J. R.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk-Elgin	40,727	23,134	18,902	Taylor, W. H.	Scotland, Ont.
Northumberland	30,727	18,290	16,175	Fraser, W. A.	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario	45,139	24,952	19,843	Moore, W. H.	Dunbarton, Ont.
Ottawa	106,077	61,535	97,369[1]	Chevrier, E. R. E.	Ottawa, Ont.
				Ahearn, T. F.	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford North	25,244	15,405	13,428	Sutherland, Hon. D. M.	Woodstock, Ont.
Oxford South	22,581	13,660	11,388	Cayley, T. M.[4]	Norwich, Ont.
Parkdale	59,246	37,242	17,566	Spence, D.	Toronto, Ont.
Parry Sound	25,900	13,169	9,918	Arthurs, J.	Parry Sound, Ont.
Peel	28,156	17,077	13,995	Charters, S.	Brampton, Ont.
Perth North	33,822	20,249	16,610	Wright, D. M.	Stratford, Ont.
Perth South	17,570	11,099	9,428	Sanderson, F. G.	St. Marys, Ont.
Peterborough West	37,042	21,575	17,608	Peck, E. A.	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay	35,865	14,364	10,859	Cowan, D. J.	Port Arthur, Ont.
Prescott	24,596	12,498	8,927	Bertrand, E. O.	L'Orignal, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox	25,718	15,786	12,414	Weese, J. A.	Belleville, Ont.
Renfrew North	27,230	14,571	11,086	Cotnam, I. D.	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South	26,986	14,534	12,595	Maloney, M. J.	Eganville, Ont.
Russell	43,831	21,807	17,591	Goulet, A.	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East	36,572	19,442	15,669	Thompson, A. B.	Penetanguishene, Ont.
Simcoe North	29,224	16,125	13,791	Simpson, J. T.	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont	32,524	17,694	15,318	Shaver, F. T.	Aultsville, Ont.
Timiskaming North	58,284	24,879	16,773	Bradette, J. A.	Cochrane, Ont.
Timiskaming South	43,948	21,892	16,024	Gordon, Hon. W. A.	Haileybury, Ont.
Toronto East	68,987	40,630	19,835	Ryckman, Hon. E. B.[7]	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto East Centre	66,341	37,971	16,514	Matthews, R. C.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto High Park	64,088	36,245	17,661	Anderson, A. J.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northeast	106,123	63,635	27,742	Baker, R. L.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northwest	70,729	42,875	19,902	MacNicol, J. R.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Scarborough	87,656	50,372	23,321	Harris, J. H.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto South	46,065	18,005	7,681	Geary, G. R.	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto West Centre	61,972	31,136	17,261	Factor, S.	Toronto, Ont.

[1] Each voter could vote for two candidates. [2] Mr. G. S. Rennie died Oct. 13, 1930, and Mr. Humphrey Mitchell was elected Aug. 10, 1931. [3] Mr. T. McMillan died June 7, 1932, and Mr. William H. Golding was elected Oct. 3, 1932. [4] Mr. Cayley died May 30, 1933, and Mr. Almon S. Rennie was elected April 16, 1934. [5] Dr. Spankie died May 27, 1934, and Mr. Colin Campbell was elected Sept. 24, 1934. [6] Hon. P. Heenan resigned July 10, 1934, and Mr. H. B. McKinnon was elected Sept. 24, 1934. [7] Hon. E. B. Ryckman died Jan. 11, 1934, and Mr. T. L. Church was elected Sept. 24, 1934.

9.—Populations of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Ontario—concluded.					
Victoria	31,841	19,725	15,342	Stinson, T. H.	Lindsay, Ont.
Waterloo North	53,777	28,694	22,580	Euler, Hon. W. D.	Kitchener, Ont.
Waterloo South	36,075	20,922	13,984	Edwards, A. McKay	Galt, Ont.
Welland	82,731	41,568	28,831	Pettit, G. H.	Welland, Ont.
Wellington North	19,035	11,826	9,365	Blair, J. K.	Arthur, Ont.
Wellington South	39,129	22,515	16,818	Guthrie, Hon. H.	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth	66,943	34,655	24,782	Wilson, G. C.	Dundas, Ont.
York North	38,607	23,801	20,583	Lennox, T. H.[5]	Toronto, Ont.
York South	62,258	31,010	17,296	McGregor, R. H.	Toronto, Ont.
York West	124,883	62,645	32,300	Lawson, J. E.	Toronto, Ont.
Manitoba—					
(17 members)	700,139	328,089	235,192		
Brandon	30,483	20,438	16,451	Beaubier, D. W.	Brandon, Man.
Dauphin	37,703	16,842	13,621	Bowman, J. L.	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar	31,891	13,217	10,200	Brown, J. L.	Pilot Mound, Man.
Macdonald	32,090	15,152	11,784	Weir, W. G.	Rosebank, Man.
Marquette	37,468	18,051	14,742	Mullins, H. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Neepawa	27,429	13,249	10,855	Murphy, Hon. T. G.	Neepawa, Man.
Nelson	32,238	11,050	8,873	Stitt, B. M.	The Pas, Man.
Portage la Prairie	33,979	15,738	12,641	Burns, W. H.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Provencher	32,613	11,879	7,905	Beaubien, A. L.	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.
Selkirk	44,506	19,287	14,454	Stitt, J. H.	Winnipeg, Man.
Souris	26,726	14,296	12,102	Willis, E. F.	Boissevain, Man.
Springfield	42,350	16,614	11,082	Hay, T.	Gonor, Man.
St. Boniface	43,389	20,775	13,738	Howden, J. P.	St. Boniface, Man.
Winnipeg North	63,917	24,781	14,313	Heaps, A. A.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre	45,350	22,649	10,955	Woodsworth, J. S.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South	51,518	27,959	20,275	Rogers, Hon. R.	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre	77,489	46,112	31,201	Kennedy, W. W.	Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan—					
(21 members)	921,785	410,400	331,652		
Assiniboia	41,144	18,867	15,723	McKenzie, R.	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt	44,146	18,069	14,079	Totzke, A. F.	Vonda, Sask.
Kindersley	35,290	16,465	12,570	Carmichael, A. M.	Kindersley, Sask.
Last Mountain	36,507	15,215	12,946	Butcher, H.	Punnichy, Sask.
Long Lake	31,266	14,640	12,514	Cowan, W. D.[4]	Regina, Sask.
Mackenzie	44,869	17,652	13,592	Campbell, M. N.[3]	Pelly, Sask.
Maple Creek	43,903	20,799	17,449	Swanston, J. B.	Shaunavon, Sask.
Melfort	52,668	22,914	17,587	Weir, Hon. Robt.	Weldon, Sask.
Melville	39,338	16,677	14,273	Motherwell, Hon. W. R.	Abernethy, Sask.
Moose Jaw	42,334	21,825	17,704	Beynon, W. A.	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford	53,708	20,811	15,566	McIntosh, C. R.	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert	50,896	20,676	17,464	Mackenzie King, Rt. Hon. W. L.	Ottawa, Ont.
Qu'Appelle	35,938	17,397	14,851	Perley, E. D.	Wolseley, Sask.
Regina	60,858	30,707	25,430	Turnbull, F. W.	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown	32,526	15,286	12,448	Loucks, W. J.	Delisle, Sask.
Saskatoon	60,636	28,850	21,566	MacMillan, F. R.	Saskatoon, Sask.
South Battleford	45,199	20,026	16,223	Vallance, J.	Onward, Sask.
Swift Current	41,717	17,775	14,010	Bothwell, C. E.	Swift Current, Sask.
Weyburn	41,684	17,523	14,474	Young, E. J.	Dummer, Sask.
Willow Bunch	48,466	22,638	18,799	Donnelly, T. F.	Kincaid, Sask.
Yorkton	38,692	15,388	12,384	McPhee, G. W.	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta—					
(16 members)	731,605	304,475	201,635		
Acadia	34,896	[1]	[1]	Gardiner, R.	Excel, Alta.
Athabaska	55,298	19,617	11,989	Buckley, J. F.[2]	St. Paul, Alta.
Battle River	43,441	19,054	10,900	Spencer, H. E.	Edgerton, Alta.
Bow River	35,901	14,483	10,523	Garland, E. J.	Gleichen, Alta.

[1] Acclamation. [2] Mr. J. F. Buckley was killed Nov. 27, 1931, and Mr. P. G. Davies was elected Mar. 31, 1932. [3] Mr. Campbell resigned Feb. 6, 1933, and Mr. John A. MacMillan was elected Oct. 23, 1933. [4] Dr. Cowan died Sept. 28, 1934. [5] Col. Lennox died May 3, 1934, and Mr. W. P. Mulock was elected Sept. 24, 1934.

9.—Populations of Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as Elected at the Seventeenth General Election—concluded.

Province and Electoral District.	Population, 1931.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Name of Member.	P.O. Address.
Alberta—concluded.					
Calgary East	51,640	25,355	17,442	Stanley, G. D.	Calgary, Alta.
Calgary West	50,898	27,669	19,879	Bennett, Rt. Hon. R. B.	Calgary, Alta.
Camrose	39,806	17,462	10,970	Lucas, W. T.	Lougheed, Alta.
Edmonton East	48,865	22,466	15,007	Bury, A. U. G.	Edmonton, Alta.
Edmonton West	51,584	25,365	18,275	Stewart, Hon. C. S.	Edmonton, Alta.
Lethbridge	47,871	17,555	12,579	Stewart, J. S.	Lethbridge, Alta.
Macleod	40,336	18,844	13,093	Coote, G. G.	Nanton, Alta.
Medicine Hat	32,709	14,071	9,205	Gershaw, F. W.	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Peace River	76,778	31,741	18,732	Kennedy, D. McB.	Waterhole, Alta.
Red Deer	39,385	18,182	10,901	Speakman, A.	Red Deer, Alta.
Vegreville	37,442	15,001	10,137	Luchkovich, M.	Vegreville, Alta.
Wetaskiwin	44,755	17,610	12,003	Irvine, W.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
British Columbia—(14 members)	694,263	333,326	243,631		
Cariboo	52,702	22,197	16,889	Fraser, J. A.	Quesnel, B.C.
Comox-Alberni	25,369	10,751	8,963	Neill, A. W.	Alberni, B.C.
Fraser Valley	38,507	15,802	13,385	Barber, H. J.	Chilliwack, B.C.
Kootenay East	22,566	10,834	9,212	McLean, M. D.[1]	Michel, B.C.
Kootenay West	39,943	17,911	14,150	Esling, W. K.	Rossland, B. C.
Nanaimo	55,524	28,593	20,598	Dickie, C. H.	Duncan, B.C.
New Westminster	69,294	32,647	23,970	Reid, T.	Newton (Surrey Municipality), B.C.
Skeena	30,358	11,770	9,733	Hanson, O.	Prince Rupert, B.C.
Vancouver-Burrard	82,519	45,220	31,878	Hanbury, W.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver Centre	75,234	33,483	22,244	Mackenzie, Hon. I.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver North	32,972	16,737	12,661	Munn, A. E.	Vancouver, B.C.
Vancouver South	89,556	47,226	31,728	MacInnis, A.	Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria	39,082	22,151	14,740	Plunkett, D'A. B.	Victoria, B.C.
Yale	40,637	18,004	13,480	Stirling, G.	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon—(1 member).					
Yukon	4,230	1,719	1,408	Black, G.	Dawson, Yukon.

[1] Mr. M. D. McLean having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, Hon. H. H. Stevens was elected by acclamation, Aug. 25, 1930.

Table **10**, immediately following, gives the population of 1931 arranged for the readjustment of representation in the House of Commons already described on p. 77.

10.—Populations of Electoral Districts According to the Representation Act of 1933.

Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.	Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.	Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.
Prince Edward Island	88,038	**Nova Scotia**—con.		**Quebec**	2,874,255
Kings	19,147	Pictou	39,018	Argenteuil	19,379
Prince	31,500	Queens-Lunenburg	42,286	Beauce	51,614
Queens	37,391	Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare	41,572	Beauharnois-Laprairie	42,104
Nova Scotia	512,846			Bellechasse	27,480
Antigonish-Guysborough	25,516	**New Brunswick**	408,219	Berthier-Maskinongé	35,545
Cape Breton N.-Victoria	31,615	Charlotte	21,337	Bonaventure	36,184
Cape Breton S.	65,198	Gloucester	41,914	Brome-Missisquoi	32,069
Colchester-Hants	44,444	Kent	23,478	Chambly-Rouville	39,648
Cumberland	36,366	Northumberland	34,124	Champlain	37,526
Digby-Annapolis-Kings	50,859	Restigouche-Madawaska	54,386	Chapleau	24,328
Halifax	100,204	Royal	31,026	Charlevoix-Saguenay	55,594
Inverness-Richmond	35,768	St-John-Albert	69,292	Chateauguay-Huntingdon	24,412
		Victoria-Carleton	35,703	Chicoutimi	55,724
		Westmorland	57,506	Compton	31,858
		York-Sunbury	39,453		

10.—Populations of Electoral Districts According to the Representation Act of 1933—continued.

Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.
Quebec—con.	
Dorchester	27,156
Drummond-Arthabaska	53,338
Gaspé	47,160
Hull	49,196
Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm	56,444
Kamouraska	30,853
Labelle	36,953
Lac St. Jean-Roberval	50,253
Laval-Deux Montagnes	26,224
Lévis	28,548
Lotbinière	38,546
Matapédia-Matane	39,977
Mégantic-Frontenac	44,440
Montmagny-L'Islet	30,869
Nicolet-Yamaska	39,219
Pontiac	43,045
Portneuf	37,383
Quebec E	58,145
Quebec S	33,441
Quebec W. and S	43,617
Quebec-Montmorency	40,274
Richelieu-Verchères	35,901
Richmond-Wolfe	36,568
Rimouski	40,208
St. Hyacinthe-Bagot	42,820
St. Jean-Iberville-Napierville	32,259
St. Maurice-Laflèche	45,450
Shefford	28,262
Sherbrooke	37,386
Stanstead	25,118
Témiscouata	42,679
Terrebonne	38,940
Three Rivers	44,223
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,114
Wright	27,107
Montreal Island-	
Cartier	61,280
Hochelaga	78,353
Jacques Cartier	42,671
Laurier	68,784
Maisonneuve-Rosemont	64,845
Mercier	66,651
Mont Royal	65,012
Outremont	46,136
Ste. Anne	38,673
St. Antoine-Westmount	50,009
St. Denis	76,930
St. Henri	78,127
St. Jacques	89,374
St. Laurent-St. Georges	40,213
Ste. Marie	77,472
Verdun	63,144
Ontario	**3,431,683**
Algoma E	27,925
Algoma W	35,618
Brant	21,202
Ontario—con.	
Brantford City-	32,274
Bruce	29,842
Carleton	31,305
Cochrane	58,284
Dufferin-Simcoe	27,394
Durham	25,782
Elgin	43,436
Essex E	51,718
Essex S	31,970
Essex W	75,350
Fort William	34,656
Frontenac-Addington	26,455
Glengarry	18,666
Grenville-Dundas	32,425
Grey-Bruce	35,736
Grey N	34,407
Haldimand	21,428
Halton	26,558
Hamilton E	66,771
Hamilton W	56,305
Hastings-Peterborough	27,160
Hastings S	39,327
Huron N	26,095
Huron-Perth	22,661
Kenora-Rainy River	39,834
Kent	50,994
Kingston City	26,180
Lambton-Kent	34,686
Lambton W	32,601
Lanark	32,856
Leeds	35,157
Lincoln	54,199
London	59,821
Middlesex E	34,788
Middlesex-W	23,632
Muskoka-Ontario	35,513
Nipissing	88,597
Norfolk	31,359
Northumberland	30,727
Ontario	45,139
Ottawa E	51,667
Ottawa W	78,656
Oxford	47,825
Parry Sound	26,198
Peel	28,156
Perth	47,816
Peterborough W	37,042
Port Arthur	35,313
Prescott	24,596
Prince Edward-Lennox	28,697
Renfrew N	27,230
Renfrew S	26,986
Russell	26,899
Simcoe E	36,572
Simcoe N	29,224
Stormont	32,524
Timiskaming	37,594
Victoria	31,841
Waterloo N	53,777
Waterloo S	36,075
Welland	82,731
Wellington N	27,677
Wellington S	35,856
Wentworth	66,943
York E	66,194
York N	43,323
Ontario—con.	
York S	60,350
York W	55,881
Toronto City-	
Broadview	57,523
Danforth	41,824
Davenport	57,039
Eglinton	54,859
Greenwood	57,296
High Park	52,971
Parkdale	51,398
Rosedale	53,081
St. Pauls	62,283
Spadina	82,127
Trinity	60,806
Manitoba	**700,139**
Brandon	40,483
Churchill	32,133
Dauphin	37,703
Lisgar	30,547
Macdonald	34,948
Marquette	37,468
Neepawa	28,346
Portage la Prairie	25,569
Provencher	32,613
St. Boniface	31,289
Selkirk	52,222
Souris	25,094
Springfield	42,350
Winnipeg N	74,762
Winnipeg N. Centre	59,004
Winnipeg S	51,518
Winnipeg S. Centre	64,090
Saskatchewan	**921,785**
Assiniboia	41,036
Humboldt	41,172
Kindersley	39,362
Lake Centre	42,532
Mackenzie	46,171
Maple Creek	42,428
Melford	40,687
Melville	48,910
Moose Jaw	43,668
North Battleford	41,513
Prince Albert	39,869
Qu'Appelle	38,015
Regina City	53,209
Rosetown-Biggar	40,512
Rosthern	43,885
Saskatoon City	47,362
Swift Current	46,447
The Battlefords	45,064
Weyburn	44,710
Wood Mountain	44,558
Yorkton	50,405
Alberta	**731,605**
Acadia	37,423
Athabaska	39,102
Battle River	41,881
Bow River	44,491
Calgary E	44,745
Calgary W	41,418
Camrose	42,717
Edmonton E	46,086
Edmonton W	39,712

10.—Populations of Electoral Districts According to the Representation Act of 1933—concluded.

Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.	Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.	Province and Electoral District.	1931 Population.
Alberta—con.		**British Columbia**....	**694,263**	**Br. Columbia**—con.	
Jasper-Edson.....	47,394	Cariboo.....	26,094	Skeena.....	30,391
Lethbridge.....	44,708	Comox-Alberni.....	28,379	Vancouver-Burrard.	59,583
Macleod.....	44,325	Fraser Valley.....	31,377	Vancouver Centre..	65,683
Medicine Hat.....	40,986	Kamloops.....	29,249	Vancouver E.....	58,921
Peace River.....	43,761	Kootenay E.....	25,662	Vancouver N.....	48,906
Red Deer.....	39,758	Kootenay W.....	32,556	Vancouver S.....	63,122
Vegreville.....	47,768	Nanaimo.....	45,767	Victoria.....	48,599
Wetaskiwin.....	45,330	New Westminster..	59,170	Yale.....	40,804

Subsection 5.—The Dominion Franchise.*

It was provided by the B.N.A. Act, 1867, that, until otherwise directed by Parliament, elections to the House of Commons should be governed by the electoral laws of the several provinces. The qualifications of electors throughout the Dominion consequently remained the same for both Dominion and provincial elections until, in 1885, Parliament legislated on the subject by passing the Electoral Franchise Act (1885, c. 40). That Act defined a uniform qualification for voters throughout Canada for Dominion purposes, the basis of this new franchise being the ownership or occupation of land of a specified value, although the sons of owners, and particularly farmers' sons, were given the right to vote on special conditions; each province, of course, continued separately to define the qualifications of voters at provincial elections. This Dominion franchise remained in force for thirteen years, but between 1898 and 1920, under the Franchise Act of the former year (1898, c. 14), the provincial franchises were again made applicable at Dominion elections, except that on the constitution of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan it was provided that manhood suffrage, which had already been adopted for the Northwest Territories under an Act to amend the N.W.T. Act (1895, c. 16), should continue in force for Dominion purposes independently of any action that might be taken by the newly elected legislatures of these two provinces (R.S.C. 1906, c. 6, ss. 31–65). In the other provinces the rules as to the qualifications of voters varied from time to time. In Manitoba manhood suffrage had been adopted in 1888 (1888, c. 2), and the franchise was extended to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (1916, c. 36). Alberta and Saskatchewan, on their establishment as provinces, continued the previously existing manhood suffrage and both extended the franchise to women on the same terms as to men in 1916 (Alta. 1916, c. 5; Sask. 1916, c. 37). British Columbia adopted manhood suffrage in 1904 (1903–1904, c. 7), Ontario in 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 5), and New Brunswick in 1916 (6 Geo. V, c. 16); in British Columbia (1917, c. 23) and in Ontario (7 Geo. V, c. 5), the franchise was extended equally to women in 1917, and in New Brunswick this was done in 1919 (9 Geo. V, c. 63). In Quebec and Prince Edward Island the provincial franchises throughout the period in question were not so wide; in neither were women admitted to vote and certain property or other special qualifications were required in each. A property qualification was also required in Nova Scotia until 1920 (10-11 Geo. V, c. 49), but between 1918 and 1920 men and women had voted on equal terms (9 Geo. V, c. 3). The adoption of the provincial franchise laws for Dominion purposes was temporarily modified by the War Times Elections Act (1917, c. 39), which admitted certain near female relatives of serving soldiers and

*Revised by John Thompson, Dominion Franchise Commissioner.

sailors to vote at Dominion elections, and three years later, on the adoption of a New Dominion Elections Act (1920, c. 46), the provincial franchises were again wholly abandoned and a new electoral qualification was established for Dominion elections throughout Canada. Subject to a modification of the usual rules as to changes of nationality, which was amended in 1921 (1921, c. 29, s. 3) and repealed in 1922 (1922, c. 20, s. 1), the right to vote was conferred by the new Act upon all British subjects, male and female, of 21 years and upwards, who had resided in Canada for a year, and for two months in the electoral district in which they desired to vote, this last restriction having been removed two years later (1922, c. 20), so far as it applied to general elections.

The right to vote is at present provided for in the Dominion Franchise Act, (24-25 Geo. V, c. 51). The franchise is conferred upon all British subjects who are of the full age of twenty-one years and who have been ordinarily resident in Canada for at least one year and for three months resident in the electoral district in which application is made for registration.

Those denied the right to vote are: prisoners undergoing punishment for any offence; persons restrained of their liberty or management of their property by reason of mental disease; Indians ordinarily resident on an Indian reservation who did not serve in the war 1914–1918; Judges appointed by Order in Council; persons who are disqualified under the law of Canada relating to the disqualification of electors for corrupt and illegal practices; inmates of an institution which is maintained by any government or municipality for the housing of the poor; Eskimos, whether born in Canada or elsewhere; persons who are disqualified by reason of race from voting at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of a province in which they are residing, and who did not serve in the war of 1914–1918; in the province of British Columbia, every Doukhobor or any descendant of such, whether born in that province or elsewhere who is by the law of that province disqualified to vote at an election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province.

The Use of the Franchise.—The number of voters on the lists and the number of votes polled at the general elections of 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930, are given in Table **11.**

11.—Number of Voters and Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930.

Province.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1921.	1925.	1926.	1930.	1921.	1925.	1926.	1930.
P. E. Island	46,879	45,454	46,208	46,985	52,556[1]	49,558[1]	55,569[1]	59,519[1]
Nova Scotia	294,473	277,073	273,712	275,762	260,860[2]	222,883[2]	229,846[2]	268,727[2]
New Brunswick	204,575	211,190	210,028	207,006	156,263[3]	152,652[3]	162,777[3]	186,277[3]
Quebec	1,056,792	1,124,998	1,133,633	1,351,585[5]	779,951	805,492	809,295	1,029,480[5]
Ontario	1,738,020	1,821,906	1,847,512	1,894,624	1,139,635[4]	1,223,027[4]	1,226,267[4]	1,364,960[4]
Manitoba	255,143	250,505	257,244[5]	328,089	173,941	171,124	198,028[5]	235,192
Saskatchewan	333,613	346,791	353,471	410,400	225,236	197,246	246,460	331,652
Alberta	273,705	283,529	279,463	304,475	173,824	161,423	157,993	201,635
British Columbia	230,451	244,352	262,262	333,326	156,012	183,748	185,345	243,631
Yukon	1,658	1,621	1,848	1,719	1,388	1,259	1,482	1,408
Totals	**4,435,310**	**4,607,419**	**4,665,381**[5]	**5,153,971**[6]	**3,119,306**	**3,168,412**	**3,273,062**[5]	**3,922,481**[6]

[1] Each voter in the double member constituency of Queens County, P.E.I., had two votes; in 1930, 20,382 voters on the list cast 35,776 votes. [2] Each voter in the double member constituency of Halifax, N.S., had two votes; in 1930, 53,154 voters on the list cast 81,662 votes. [3] Each voter in the double member constituency of Saint John-Albert, N.B., had two votes; in 1930, 37,067 voters on the list cast 50,121 votes. [4] Each voter in the double member constituency of Ottawa, Ont., had two votes; in 1930, 61,535 voters on the list cast 97,369 votes. [5] Not including one electoral district in which the return was by acclamation. [6] Not including two electoral districts in which the returns were by acclamation.

Section 2.—Provincial Governments.

Table **12** gives the names and areas, as in 1934, of the several provinces, territories and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

12.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with Present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which Admission was Effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Fresh Water.	Total.
Ontario	July 1, 1867	Act of Imperial Parliament — The British North America Act, 1867 (30-31 Vict., c. 3), and Imperial Order in Council of May 22, 1867.	363,282	49,300	412,582[1]
Quebec	" 1, 1867		523,534	71,000[2]	594,534
Nova Scotia	" 1, 1867		20,743	325	21,068
New Brunswick	" 1, 1867		27,710	275	27,985
Manitoba	" 15, 1870	Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3) and Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870	219,723	26,789	246,512[3]
British Columbia	" 20, 1871	Imperial Order in Council, May 16, 1871	359,279	6,976	366,255
P. E. Island	" 1, 1873	Imperial Order in Council, June 26, 1873	2,184	–	2,184
Saskatchewan	Sept. 1, 1905	Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)	237,975	13,725	251,700[4]
Alberta	" 1, 1905	Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3).	248,800	6,485	255,285[4]
Yukon	June 13, 1898	Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61 Vict., c. 6)	205,346	1,730	207,076
Mackenzie	Jan. 1, 1920	Order in Council, Mar. 16, 1918	493,225	34,265	527,490[5]
Keewatin	" 1, 1920		218,460	9,700	228,160[5]
Franklin	" 1, 1920		546,532	7,500	554,032[5]
		Totals	**3,466,793**	**228,070**	**3,694,863**

[1]The area of Ontario was extended by the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40).

[2]Extended by Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45), and diminished in consequence of the award of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council (Mar. 1, 1927), whereby some 112,400 square miles of territory, formerly considered as part of Quebec, were assigned to Newfoundland.

[3]Extended by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

[4]Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the districts of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by minute of Canadian P.C., concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895.

[5]By an Order in Council of June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Acts of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were admitted into the Confederation. The original Northwest Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously defined by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, not included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec, and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor General in Council, and governs with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec are now unicameral,* consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly. For detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to pp. 101–115 of the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table **13**. Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries from Confederation to 1924 were given on pp. 75–84 of the 1924 Year Book.

*The Legislative Council of Nova Scotia ceased to exist in 1928.

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1934, and Present Ministries.

NOTE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of a province is styled "His Honour" and is also styled "Honourable" throughout his life.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson	June 10, 1873	D. A. McKinnon	Oct. 3, 1904
Sir Robert Hodgson	Nov. 22, 1873	Benjamin Rogers	June 1, 1910
Thomas H. Haviland	July 14, 1879	A. C. Macdonald	June 2, 1915
Andrew Archibald Macdonald	Aug. 1, 1884	Murdock McKinnon	Sept. 3, 1919
Jedediah S. Carvell	Sept. 21, 1889	Frank R. Heartz	Sept. 8, 1924
Geo. W. Howland	Feb. 21, 1894	Charles Dalton	Nov. 29, 1930
P. A. McIntyre	May 13, 1899	George D. DeBlois	Dec. 28, 1933

NINETEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Education and Public Health	Hon. William J. P. MacMillan, M.D.	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. G. Shelton Sharp	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Thomas McNutt	Nov. 28, 1932
Attorney and Advocate General	Hon. H. Francis McPhee, B.A.	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Adrian F. Arsenault, B.A.	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Harry D. McLean	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Walter G. McKenzie	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Matthew W. Wood	Aug. 29, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. A. A. MacDonald, M.D.	Oct. 14, 1933

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams	July 1, 1867	Alfred G. Jones	Aug. 7, 1900
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Oct. 18, 1867	Ducan C. Fraser	Mar. 27, 1906
Lieut-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	Jan. 31, 1868[1]	James D. MacGregor	Oct. 18, 1910
Sir E. Kenny (acting)	May 31, 1870	David MacKeen	Oct. 19, 1915
Joseph Howe	May 1, 1873	McCallum Grant	Nov. 29, 1916
Sir. A. G. Archibald	July 4, 1873	McCallum Grant	Mar. 21, 1922[1]
Matthew Henry Richey	July 4, 1883	J. Robson Douglas	Jan. 23, 1925
A. W. McLelan	July 9, 1888	James C. Tory	Sept. 24, 1925
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 11, 1890	Frank Stanfield	Dec. 2, 1930
Sir Malachy Bowes Daly	July 29, 1895[1]	Walter H. Covert	Oct. 5, 1931

[1]Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of Council, Provincial Secretary and Treasurer	Hon. Angus Lewis Macdonald	Sept. 5, 1933
Attorney General	Hon. Josiah H. MacQuarrie	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Highways	Hon. A. Sterling MacMillan	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Public Works and Mines and Minister of Labour	Hon. Michael Dwyer	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing	Hon. John A. McDonald	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister of Health	Hon. Frank R. Davis, M.D., C.M.	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Clarence W. Anderson	Sept. 5, 1933
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. J. Willie Comeau	Sept. 5, 1933

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1934, and Present Ministries—continued.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle	July 1, 1867	A. R. McClelan	Dec. 9, 1896
Col. F. P. Harding	Oct. 18, 1867	Jabez B. Snowball	Feb. 5, 1902
L. A. Wilmot	July 14, 1868	L. J. Tweedie	Mar. 2, 1907
Samuel Leonard Tilley	Nov. 5, 1873	Josiah Wood	Mar. 6, 1912
E. Baron Chandler	July 16, 1878	G. W. Ganong	June 29, 1916
Robert Duncan Wilmot	Feb. 11, 1880	William Pugsley	Nov. 6, 1917
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley	Oct. 31, 1885	William F. Todd	Feb. 24, 1923
John Boyd	Sept. 21, 1893	Major-Gen. Hugh H. McLean	Dec. 28, 1928
John A. Fraser	Dec. 20, 1893	Murray MacLaren	Feb. 5, 1935

NINETEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Attorney General	Hon. L. P. D. Tilley	May 20, 1931
President of Council	Hon. G. H. I. Cockburn	June 1, 1933
Minister of Public Works	Hon. D. A. Stewart	Sept. 14, 1925
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer	Hon. A. J. Leger	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Lands and Mines	Hon. L. P. D. Tilley	May 20, 1931
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Lewis Smith	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Health	Hon. H. I. Taylor	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. E. A. Reilly	Sept. 14, 1925
Attorney General	Hon. W. H. Harrison	June 1, 1933

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau	July 1, 1867	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier	Sept. 4, 1908
Sir N. F. Belleau	Jan. 31, 1868[1]	Sir François Langelier	May 5, 1911
Réné Edouard Caron	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc	Feb. 9, 1915
Luc Letellier de St-Just	Dec. 15, 1876	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick	Oct. 21, 1918
Theodore Robitaille	July 26, 1879	L. P. Brodeur	Oct. 31, 1923
L. F. R. Masson	Nov. 7, 1884	N. Perodeau	Jan. 8, 1924
A. R. Angers	Oct. 24, 1887	Sir Lomer Gouin	Jan. 10, 1929
Sir J. A. Chapleau	Dec. 5, 1892	H. G. Carroll	April 2, 1929
L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1898	E. Patenaude	May 3, 1934
Sir L. A. Jetté	Feb. 2, 1903[1]		

[1] Second term.

SIXTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Attorney General, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Treasurer	Hon. L. A. Taschereau	July 9, 1920
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. A. Godbout	Nov. 27, 1930
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. H. Mercier	July 9, 1920
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. N. Francœur	June 15, 1930
Minister of Colonization and Game and Fisheries	Hon. Irénée Vautrin	July 25, 1934
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. A. David	July 9, 1920
Minister of Roads and Mines	Hon. J. Ed. Perrault	April 24, 1929
Minister of Labour	Hon. C.-A. Arcand	Oct. 28, 1931
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. E. Moreau	Sept. 27, 1921
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. L. Lapierre	June 4, 1924
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. J. H. Dillon	Jan. 10, 1927
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Jacob Nicol	July 25, 1934

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1934, and Present Ministries—continued.

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted	July 1, 1867	Sir William Mortimer Clark	April 20, 1903
W. P. Howland	July 14, 1868	Sir John M. Gibson	Sept. 22, 1908
John W. Crawford	Nov. 5, 1873	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie	Sept. 26, 1914
D. A. Macdonald	May 18, 1875	Lionel H. Clarke	Nov. 27, 1919
John Beverly Robinson	June 30, 1880	Col. Henry Cockshutt	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir Alexander Campbell	Feb. 8, 1887	William Donald Ross	Dec. 30, 1926
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick	May 30, 1892	Col. Herbert Alexander Bruce	Oct. 25, 1932
Sir Oliver Mowat	Nov. 18, 1897		

ELEVENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn	July 10, 1934
Attorney General and Minister of Labour	Hon. A. W. Roebuck, K.C.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Education	Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.D.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Health	Hon. James Faulkner, M.D., C.M.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Mines	Hon. Paul Leduc	July 10, 1934
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. Thomas McQuesten, LL.B.	July 10, 1934
Minister of Lands and Forests	Hon. Peter Heenan	July 10, 1934
Minister of Welfare and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. D. A. Croll	July 10, 1934
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. Duncan Marshall	July 10, 1934
Provincial Secretary and Registrar	Hon. H. C. Nixon	July 10, 1934

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald	May 20, 1870	Sir D. H. McMillan	May 11, 1906[1]
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	Sir D. C. Cameron	Aug. 1, 1911
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 3, 1916
Joseph Ed. Cauchon	Dec. 2, 1877	Sir James A. M. Aikins	Aug. 7, 1921
James C. Aikins	Sept. 22, 1882	Theodore A. Burrows	Oct. 9, 1926
J. C. Schultz	July 1, 1888	J. D. McGregor	Jan. 25, 1929
J. C. Patterson	Sept. 2, 1895	William Johnston Tupper	Nov. 17, 1934
Sir D. H. McMillan	Oct. 16, 1900		

[1] Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council	Hon. John Bracken	Aug. 8, 1922 Jan. 12, 1925
Attorney General and Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs	Hon. W. J. Major, K.C.	April 29, 1927
Minister of Public Works and Labour	Hon. W. R. Clubb	Aug. 8, 1922
Municipal Commissioner, Provincial Secretary and Railway Commissioner	Hon. D. L. McLeod	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration	Hon. D. G. McKenzie	May 27, 1932
Minister of Education	Hon. R. A. Hoey	April 21, 1927
Minister of Health and Public Welfare	Hon. R. A. Hoey	Oct. 14, 1932
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources	Hon. J. S. McDiarmid	May 27, 1932
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. E. A. McPherson	May 27, 1932

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1934, and Present Ministries—continued.

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget	Sept. 1, 1905	H. W. Newlands	Feb. 17, 1921
Geo. W. Brown	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands	Feb. 22, 1926[1]
Sir Richard Stuart Lake	Oct. 6, 1915	Lieut.-Col. H. E. Monroe, O.B.E.	Mar. 31, 1931

[1]Second term.

SIXTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer	Hon. J. G. Gardiner	July 19, 1934
Attorney General and Minister in Charge of the Loan Companies Act and Trust Companies Act	Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Public Health and Provincial Secretary	Hon. J. M. Uhrich, M.D.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Education	Hon. J. W. Estey, K.C.	July 19, 1934
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. J. G. Taggart	July 19, 1934
Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. R. J. M. Parker	July 19, 1934
Minister of Natural Resources, Minister of Telephones and Minister in Charge of the Insurance Department	Hon. W. J. Patterson	July 19, 1934
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries	Hon. George Spence	July 19, 1934
Minister of Highways, and Minister in Charge of the Bureau of Child Protection and Old Age Pensions, the Bureau of Publications and the King's Printer's Office	Hon. C. M. Dunn	July 19, 1934

ALBERTA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett	Oct. 20, 1920[1]
George H. V. Bulyea	Oct. 5, 1910[1]	William Egbert	Oct. 20, 1925
Robert George Brett	Oct. 6, 1915	William L. Walsh	April 24, 1931

[1]Second term.

SIXTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Provincial Secretary	Hon. R. G. Reid	July 10, 1934
Attorney General	Hon. J. F. Lymburn	July 10, 1934
Provincial Treasurer	Hon. J. R. Love	July 10, 1934
Minister of Lands and Mines, and Minister of Municipal Affairs	Hon. Hugh Allen	July 10, 1934
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. F. S. Grisdale	July 10, 1934
Minister of Health, and Minister of Railways and Telephones	Hon. Geo. Hoadley	July 10, 1934
Minister of Public Works	Hon. J. J. McLellan	July 10, 1934
Minister of Education	Hon. Perren Baker	July 10, 1934
Minister without Portfolio	Hon. Irene Parlby	July 10, 1934

13.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1934, and Present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch	July 20, 1871	James Dunsmuir	May 11, 1906
Albert Norton Richards	July 20, 1876	T. W. Paterson	Dec. 3, 1909
Clement F. Cornwall	July 20, 1881	Sir Frank S. Barnard	Dec. 5, 1914
Hugh Nelson	Feb. 8, 1887	Col. Edward G. Prior	Dec. 9, 1919
Edgar Dewdney	Nov. 1, 1892	Walter C. Nichol	Dec. 24, 1920
Thomas R. McInnes	Nov. 18, 1897	R. Randolph Bruce	Jan. 21, 1926
Sir Henry G. Joly de Lotbinière	June 21, 1900	J. W. Fordham Johnson	Aug. 1, 1931

TWENTY-SECOND MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, Minister of Railways, and President of Executive Council	Hon. T. D. Pattullo	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Finance and Industries	Hon. John Hart	Nov. 15, 1933
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education	Hon. G. M. Weir	Nov. 15, 1933
Attorney General	Hon. G. McG. Sloan	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Lands and Municipalities	Hon. A. Wells Gray	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. K. C. MacDonald	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Mines and Labour, and Commissioner of Fisheries	Hon. G. S. Pearson	Nov. 15, 1933
Minister of Public Works	Hon. F. M. MacPherson	Nov. 15, 1933

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Saskatchewan, then called the Northwest Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government, and the old Northwest Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area included in these districts was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on Sept. 1, 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (Yukon and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior. The Deputy Minister of the Department is, *ex officio*, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories which comprises the three provisional districts.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodschall Johnson	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron	May 30, 1898
David Laird	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget	Mar. 30, 1904[1]

[1]Second term.

PART IV.—REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Section 1.—Representatives within the Empire.

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication

*Revised by the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa.

with the British Government than that provided by occasional official visits or by correspondence. Edmund Burke, the noted British statesman, held the position of agent for the colony of New York for some years following 1771. Of the Canadian colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt this plan, its Legislature having appointed an agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. Following Confederation, several of the provinces continued to adhere to, and in certain cases enlarge upon, the practice to the extent of themselves appointing Crown Agents or Agents General. Such developments as have taken place are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Prince Edward Island.—Prince Edward Island appointed its first official Agent General to London, England, by Order in Council of May 14, 1902. The appointee held office until his resignation on Aug. 17, 1917. Since 1917, the province has been without an Agent General in England or elsewhere.

Nova Scotia.—The first Agent General from Nova Scotia was appointed on Oct. 24, 1885, by Order in Council. This appointment was honorary but later the Legislature estimated for a salary to be paid. The office has never been abolished, although the last appointee died in 1929 and, since the end of the fiscal year 1932 no estimate has been made by the Legislature for remuneration or other expenses in connection with the office.

New Brunswick.—A London office was opened by the province of New Brunswick on April 6, 1887. The last appointee to the position of Agent died in 1920; no successor was appointed and the office was then closed.

Quebec.—This province appointed its first "Agent-General for the Province [of Quebec] in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" on Aug. 7, 1911, although legislative action had been taken to establish the office in 1908, the Act being declared to come into force by proclamation. The office of Agent General of Quebec has not been abolished and is still functioning. The Agent General is located in London.

Ontario.—In 1872 the Ontario Government had Agents established in various important centres in England and also in Scotland and Ireland, in connection with immigration matters. Later all these, excepting the Agent at London, were withdrawn. It is only during the past fifteen or twenty years, however, that the term "Agent General" has been used in connection with the London appointee. The London office was closed on Aug. 31, 1934.

Manitoba.—The Provincial Government of Manitoba has never had an Agent or Agent General in London.

Saskatchewan.—The province of Saskatchewan is represented by one of its government officials in Canada House, but has never established its own headquarters nor the office of Agent General.

Alberta.—The office of the Agent General for the province of Alberta was established in London on Feb. 2, 1927, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The office was abolished on Aug. 31, 1933.

British Columbia.—By the Agent General Act, 1901, (B.C. I Ed. VII, c. 1) assented to on May 11 of that year, the office of Agent General for British Columbia, was established, and London was made the seat of this official representative.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces of British North America in 1867, a new political entity which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial agents was brought into existence. To supplement the ordinary method of communication between the Canadian and British Governments (which at that time was by correspondence between the Governor General and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is now between the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada and the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in London), the position of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1880 (see R.S.C. 1927, c. 92). The duties of the office are defined in the Act as follows:—

"The High Commissioner shall—

"(a) act as representative and resident agent of Canada in Great Britain and in that capacity, execute such powers and perform such duties as are, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;

"(b) take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in Great Britain, under the Minister of Immigration and Colonization;

"(c) carry out such instructions as he, from time to time, receives from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of Canada in Great Britain and elsewhere."

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from May 11, 1880, until May, 1883; in 1884 he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896. Sir George H. Perley took charge of the High Commissioner's Office in 1914 but was appointed High Commissioner only on Oct. 12, 1917. The Hon. P. C. Larkin was appointed in February, 1922, and after his decease (Feb. 3, 1930) the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson was appointed on Nov. 28, 1930. The office of the High Commissioner for Canada is in Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1.

High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in Canada.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom appointed in April, 1928, a High Commissioner in Canada, Sir William H. Clark, who was succeeded in January, 1935, by Sir Francis Floud, K.C.B. The High Commissioner resides in Ottawa, and his position corresponds to that of the High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. This appointment was made in consequence of discussions at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The relevant passage in the report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee runs as follows:—

"A special aspect of the question of consultation which we considered was that concerning the representation of Great Britain in the Dominions. By reason of his constitutional position, as explained in Section IV (b) of this report, the Governor General is no longer the representative of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain. There is no one therefore in the Dominion capitals in a position to represent with authority the views of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

"We summed up our conclusions in the following resolution which is submitted for the consideration of the Conference:—

" 'The Governments represented at the Imperial Conference are impressed with the desirability of developing a system of personal contact, both in London and in the Dominion capitals, to supplement the present system of intercommunication and the reciprocal supply of information on affairs requiring joint consideration. The manner in which any new system is to be worked out is a matter for consideration and settlement between His Majesty's Governments in Great Britain and the Dominions, with due regard to the circumstances of

each particular part of the Empire, it being understood that any new arrangements should be supplementary to, and not in replacement of, the system of direct communication from Government to Government and the special arrangements which have been in force since 1918 for communications between Prime Ministers' ".

Section 2.—Representatives outside the Empire.

The Canadian Minister to the United States.—For many years the diplomatic business between Canada and the United States has been steadily increasing, as the natural result of the proximity of the two countries and the closeness of the business relationships between their citizens. Before the Great War a former British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Bryce, said that between two-thirds and three-quarters of the work of the British Embassy in the United States was occasioned by Canadian affairs.

In January, 1918, a temporary Canadian War Mission was established at Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd Harris, and was maintained for some years after the close of the War. Though not a formal diplomatic mission, its duties extended to questions usually dealt with through diplomatic channels. After the retirement of this mission Canada was represented in Washington by Mr. M. M. Mahoney, who acted as agent of the Department of External Affairs, and, through the courtesy of the British Government, occupied an office at the British Embassy.

In 1920, following discussions between the British and Canadian Governments, it was announced that agreement had been reached upon the appointment of a Canadian Minister at Washington, who would act for the British Ambassador in the latter's absence. No appointment was made until Nov. 26, 1926, when, after decision to omit the arrangement that the Canadian Minister should substitute for the British Ambassador, Hon. Vincent Massey was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States of America to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Massey took up his duties in February, 1927, and held office until July 23, 1930. Hon. W. D. Herridge was appointed Minister to the United States on Mar. 7, 1931. The Canadian Legation in Washington is situated at 1746 Massachusetts Ave.

The United States Government reciprocated in 1927 by appointing Hon. William Phillips its first Minister to Canada; his successor, Hon. Hanford MacNider, was appointed in August, 1930, and resigned in September, 1932. The United States Minister in Ottawa is now the Hon. W. D. Robbins, appointed in May, 1933.

The Canadian Minister to France.—For many years the Canadian Government maintained an agency at Paris. The post was first occupied in 1882 by Hon. Hector Fabre, who also represented for a time the Government of Quebec. After his death Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed in May, 1911, with the title of Commissioner-General of Canada in France. In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between Canada and France, and in September of that year Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in France to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation in Paris is situated at No. 1, rue François premier.

The French Government appointed M. Georges Jean Knight as its first Minister in Canada in 1928. From March, 1931, to September, 1934, M. Charles Arsène Henry was Minister. He was succeeded in September, 1934, by M. R. Brugère.

The Canadian Minister to Japan.—In 1928 an exchange of Ministers was agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and Japan, and Hon. H. M. Marler was appointed in 1929 as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan to represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Legation is at 16 Omote-Cho, Sanchome, Akasaka-Ku, Tokyo.

The Japanese Government appointed Mr. Iyemasa Tokugawa as its first Minister in Canada in 1929. Mr. Tokugawa presented his Letters of Recall towards the close of 1934. A successor has not yet (Mar. 1, 1935), been appointed.

Canadian Advisory Officer, League of Nations.—The practice of appointing permanent representatives at Geneva accredited to the League of Nations has been largely followed by those nations which are situated at a distance from Geneva. It was found that, while countries adjacent to the seat of the League were able without difficulty to include in the personnel of their delegations to the Assembly and Council various advisors and assistants at a minimum of expense, distant countries were at a disadvantage in this respect. Canada's duties as a member of the Assembly and of the International Labour Conference, and as one of the countries represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, made this disadvantage especially felt. Accordingly, the position of Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, was created by Order in Council P.C. 2174 of Dec. 17, 1924, and Dr. W. A. Riddell was appointed to the post on Jan. 1, 1925.

The duties of the Canadian Advisory Officer are "to establish and maintain as close relations as possible with the Secretariats of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office", to "communicate with the Government of Canada as to all matters arising and requiring its attention", and to "act in all such matters in an advisory capacity to the Government of Canada and to delegates from the Government of Canada to conferences arising out of the organizations beforenamed". The office of the Canadian Advisory Officer is situated at 41, Quai Wilson, Geneva.

PART V.—CANADA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.*

The League of Nations is an association of fully self-governing States whose relations are governed by the Covenant. The League of Nations acts through an Assembly and Council composed of representatives of Governments. Sixty States are at present Members of the League, as compared with forty-two at the time of the first Assembly in 1920. Canada, as a signatory of the Treaties of Peace, is an original Member of the League.

The League of Nations has two aims: (1) to preserve peace and to seek a settlement of international disputes; and (2) to organize in the most varied spheres co-operation of peoples, with a view to the material and moral welfare of humanity.

The Covenant, which constitutes the fundamental charter of the League of

*Prepared by N. A. Robertson, Department of External Affairs. A fuller article on Canada and the League of Nations, contributed by Mr. N. A. Robertson of the Department of External Affairs to the 1931 Year Book, gave information regarding the budget of the League, mandates, minorities, the economic and financial organization, the organization for communications and transit, the health organization and social and humanitarian work of the League, in addition to fuller treatment of the subjects here dealt with. This article appeared at pp. 115-22 of the 1931 Year Book. The League of Nations Society in Canada, 124 Wellington St., Ottawa, is the authorized agent for the publications of the League of Nations.

Nations, was formed in 1919 by a Commission set up for the purpose, which drew up the twenty-six articles of which it is composed. The Covenant was inserted at the head of the several Treaties of Peace and came into force on Jan. 10, 1920.

The Organs of the League.—The organs of the League are:—

(a) The Assembly;
(b) The Council;
(c) The Secretariat;
(d) The International Labour Organization; (see Chapter XIX).
(e) The Permanent Court of International Justice.

The Assembly.—The Assembly consists of representatives of the members of the League, and meets annually in regular session each September in Geneva. At the 15th Assembly in September, 1934, the Canadian Delegation was headed by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Council.—The Council, which originally consisted of five permanent members and four non-permanent members, now consists of six permanent members (the British Empire, France, Italy, Germany,* Japan† and the U.S.S.R.) together with ten non-permanent members elected for three years (three retiring each year) from among the sixty States which are Members of the League. The non-permanent members of the Council are at present as follows: Czechoslovakia, the United States of Mexico and Poland, terms expiring 1935; Argentine Republic, Australia, Denmark and Portugal, terms expiring 1936; Chile, Spain and Turkey, terms expiring 1937. Canada was a member of the Council of the League from 1927 to 1930.

The Council, which normally meets four times a year and more frequently if circumstances should require it to do so, may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

The Secretariat.—The Permanent Secretariat represents the Civil Service of the League. The staff is appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Council. The officials of the Secretariat of the League are exclusively international officials, having international and not national duties. The first Secretary General, Sir Eric Drummond, who was named in the Annex to the Covenant, resigned in 1933 and was succeeded by M. Joseph Avenol, who is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries General (one Spanish and one Italian) and by one Under-Secretary General (British).

Permanent Court of International Justice.—The Permanent Court of International Justice was established by the Protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, in accordance with Article 14 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is composed of a body of fifteen judges elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations for a term of nine years, and sits at the Hague. The Court is competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it; it may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or the Assembly. Article 36 of the Statute of the Court provides that any State may recognize as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal dispute concerning:—

For footnotes see end of article, p. 97.

(*a*) The interpretation of a Treaty.

(*b*) Any question of international law.

(c) The existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature and extent of the reparations to be made for the breach of the international obligation.

Canada has been a Member of the Court from its establishment, and in 1929 accepted, subject to certain reservations, the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in the cases contemplated in Article 36.

The Budget of the League.—The expenditure of the League is covered by the contributions of States Members which are fixed in accordance with a scale which takes into account the population, area and public revenue of each State concerned. The Budget for the year 1934 was 30,827,805 gold francs, of which 20,031,102 francs were for the work of the Assembly, Council and Secretariat, 8,257,576 francs for the International Labour Office, and 2,538,827 for the Permanent Court of International Justice. Canada's share of this outlay assessed at 35/1013 of the total was 1,065,126.55 francs gold, or 205,569.42 dollars gold.

Membership of the League of Nations.—The 60 States which are Members of the League (November, 1934), are as follows:—

Abyssinia
Afghanistan
Union of South Africa
Albania
Argentine Republic
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bolivia
British Empire
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany*
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Iraq
Irish Free State
Italy
Japan†
Latvia
Liberia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
United States of Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Panama
Paraguay‡
Persia
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Salvador
Siam
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

*By a letter received on Oct. 21, 1933, Germany gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant, which provides that after two years' notice a Member which has discharged its international obligations and other obligations under the Covenant, may withdraw from the League.

†By a telegram received Mar. 27, 1933, Japan gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

‡By a telegram sent May 23, 1934, Paraguay gave notice of her intention to withdraw from the League of Nations, in accordance with Article 1, paragraph 3, of the Covenant.

CHAPTER IV.—POPULATION.*

The Population chapter of the Year Book is a *précis* of the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made in the seven censuses of Canada since Confederation, summarizing the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1931, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses.

The modern census, now established in all civilized countries as the chief method of measuring periodically the population and its social and economic condition, has been described by a modern United States' writer as the greatest single peace-time activity in which a government engages, both in respect of the physical extent of its organization and the important part which its results play in the general administration of public affairs.

Under the Canadian consitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pp. 74–77 of this volume. But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a mere counting of heads. It is a great periodical stock-taking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally, constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related if their importance is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the Government relies in conducting the business of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method, adopted in the United Kingdom, each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* plan better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in the application of the latter method is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees". A date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian census, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, jails, lunatic asylums, etc., are counted where found.

Section 1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 5, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, 1921, and 1931. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on each date, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, are given in Tables **1** to **4** immediately following.

*This chapter has been revised by A. J. Pelletier, Chief, Demography Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Population".

1.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in the Census Years 1871 to 1931.[1]

Province or Territory.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,728	88,615	88,038
Nova Scotia	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837	512,846
New Brunswick	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876	408,219
Quebec	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776[2]	2,360,665[5]	2,874,255
Ontario	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292[2]	2,933,662	3,431,683
Manitoba	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394[2]	610,118	700,139
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	91,279	492,432	757,510	921,785
Alberta	–	–	–	73,022	374,295[3]	588,454	731,605
British Columbia	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582	694,263
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	8,512	4,157	4,230
Northwest Territories[4]	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,129	6,507[2]	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy	–	–	–	–	–	485	[6]
Totals	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**[5]	**10,376,786**

2.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	2·55	2·52	2·25	1·92	1·30	1·01	0·85
Nova Scotia	10·51	10·19	9·32	8·56	6·83	5·96	4·94
New Brunswick	7·74	7·43	6·65	6·16	4·88	4·41	3·94
Quebec	32·30	31·42	30·80	30·70	27·83	26·86	27·70
Ontario	43·94	44·56	43·74	40·64	35·07	33·38	33·07
Manitoba	0·68	1·44	3·16	4·75	6·40	6·94	6·75
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1·70	6·84	8·62	8·88
Alberta	–	–	–	1·36	5·19	6·70	7·05
British Columbia	0·98	1·14	2·03	3·33	5·45	5·97	6·69
Yukon	–	–	–	0·51	0·12	0·05	0·04
Northwest Territories[4]	1·30	1·30	2·05	0·37	0·09	0·09	0·09
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

3.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871 and 1931, Numerical Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931 and Total Increase.

Province or Territory.	Population in 1871.	Increase in each Decade from 1871 to 1931.						Population in 1931.	Increase, 1871 to 1931.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	94,021	14,870	187	−5,819	−9,531	−5,113	−577	88,038	−5,983
N.S.	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	−10,991	512,846	125,046
N.B.	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	20,343	408,219	122,625
Que.	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	354,889[5]	513,590	2,874,255	1,682,739
Ont.	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	498,021	3,431,683	1,810,832
Man.	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	90,021	700,139	674,911
Sask.	–	–	–	91,279	401,153	265,078	164,275	921,785	921,785
Alta.	–	–	–	73,022	301,273	214,159	143,151	731,605	731,605
B.C.	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	169,681	694,263	658,016
Yukon	–	–	–	27,219	−18,707	−4,355	73	4,230	4,230
N.W.T.[4]	48,000	8,446	42,521	−78,838	−13,622	1,481	1,735	9,723	−38,277
Royal Cdn. Navy	–	–	–	–	–	485	[6]	[6]	–
Totals	**3,689,257**	**635,553**	**508,429**	**538,076**	**1,835,328**	**1,581,306**[5]	**1,588,837**	**10,376,786**	**6,687,529**

[1]The population of the Prairie Provinces in 1906, 1916 and 1926 is shown on pp. 127-128 of the 1930 Year Book. For intercensal estimated populations, see Table 59, p. 164. [2]Corrected as a result of the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [3]Corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith (368) to Northwest Territories. [4]The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. [5]Revised in acordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927. [6]Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

4.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, in 1871, and Increase Per Cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.

Province or Territory.	Population in 1871.	Increase per cent, by Decades, from 1871 to 1931.						Increase per cent in 60 Years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	
	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p. c.
Prince Edward Island	94,021	15·82	0·17	−5·33	−9·23	−5·46	−0·65	−6·36
Nova Scotia	387,800	13·61	2·23	2·04	7·13	6·40	−2·10	32·24
New Brunswick	285,594	12·48	0·01	3·07	6·27	10·23	5·24	42·94
Quebec	1,191,516	14·06	9·53	10·77	21·64	17·69[2]	21·76	141·23
Ontario	1,620,851	18·88	9·73	3·25	15·77	16·08	16·98	111·72
Manitoba	25,228	146·79	144·95	67·34	80·79	32·23	14·75	2,675·25
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	439·48	53·83	21·69	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	412·58	57·22	24·33	–
British Columbia	36,247	36·45	98·49	81·98	119·68	33·66	32·35	1,815·37
Yukon	–	–	–	–	−68·73	−51·16	1·76	–
Northwest Territories[1]	48,000	17·60	75·33	−79·66	−67·67	22·76	21·72	−79·74
Totals	**3,689,257**	**17·23**	**11·76**	**11·13**	**34·17**	**21·94[2]**	**18·08**	**181·27**

[1]The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of immense areas to form Yukon and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.
[2]Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1666, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the Census of 1666 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation and conjugal and family condition. A second census in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that, in the United States, the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony, in instituting what is to-day one of the principal instruments of government throughout the civilized world, may call for more than passing appreciation.

The Census of 1666 (the results occupy 154 pages in manuscript, and are still to be seen in the Archives in Paris, or in a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 10,904, including 1,538 Indians settled in villages and living a civilized life under the supervision of the missionaries. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, some of which will be found in the Chronology on pp. 54–63, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was nearly 70,000 (69,810 in 1765), whilst another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what are now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was 8,104 in 1762, thirteen years after the foundation of Halifax in 1749.

Our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more after the cession are the reports—more or less sporadic—of colonial governors, though censuses of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. British settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf provinces and in Ontario dates only from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution, at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of

Lower Canada was approximately 163,000, whilst the newly constituted province of Upper Canada, under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, numbered perhaps 15,000, and the addition of the maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the populations of the different colonies as follows: Upper Canada (1824) 150,066, (1840) 432,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,465, (1844) 697,084; New Brunswick (1824) 74,176, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 81,351, (1838) 202,575; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042.*

The policy of irregular census-taking was supposed to have been ended after the union of Upper and Lower Canada by an Act, passed on Sept. 18, 1841, which provided for a census in the year 1842 and every fifth year thereafter, but under this Act only the census of Upper Canada was taken and the following year on Dec. 9, the Act was amended, the reason being stated as follows: "Whereas the Census of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two as required by an Act of this Legislature, . . . hath not been duly taken . . . and whereas it is of the greatest importance that such Census should be taken . . . Be it therefore enacted . . . ." The Census of 1844 of Lower Canada was taken under this Act.

Another Act was passed and given Royal Assent on July 28, 1847, creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics" with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same" and providing for a census to be taken in the year 1848, to be repeated in 1850 and every fifth year thereafter. This Act resulted in the Census of Upper Canada of 1848.

Finally an Act was passed on Aug. 30, 1851, providing for a census to be taken in January, 1852, then in the year 1861 and thereafter every tenth year, and that better provision should be made for taking the census. The first census thereunder was taken in January, 1852, and, as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past 80 years. The 'fifties saw a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, whilst the 'sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end) being 635,553, or 17·23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a third millions, or twenty times that of 1800. It has increased by five millions in the past thirty years.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the population of Canada has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening to settlement of the "last best West". The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the 'eighties and 'nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern

*A résumé of the results of all the censuses taken in Canada between 1666 and 1931 has been published in bulletin form and will be included in Vol. I, Census of 1931.

Canada, forming the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of $1,500,000,000 between 1900 and 1912—which went to finance the large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway, municipal and industrial) which characterized the movement and which represented at bottom the traditional policy of England in search of cheap and abundant food for her workshop population. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years between 1901 and 1911 it exceeded 1,800,000 and, though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural "drag" of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless, the decade which closed with the census of 1921 showed over 1,700,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and, though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada's relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

Results of the Census of 1931.—According to the final results of the Census of 1931 the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1931, was 10,376,786, as compared with 8,787,949 on June 1, 1921, an increase of 1,588,837 or 18·08 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 21·94 p.c. and 34·17 p.c. during the decades 1911 to 1921 and 1901 to 1911 respectively.

During the decade 1911-21 the countries which comprise the British Empire, and more especially the United States which was in the Great War for only nineteen months as against Canada's fifty-two, had suffered less in actual loss of life from the War and its consequences than the continental countries of Europe. None of them declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries did. Their percentage increases, however, were in almost all cases lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,886,699, or 5·0 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·9 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,497, or 2·6 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911. Nor has this situation been much improved in the post-war decade 1921-31, for the increase in England and Wales during these years was but 5·4 p.c. and Scotland actually showed a decrease of 0·8 p.c. Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand, according to the latest official estimate (the 1931 census was postponed), increased her population from 1,218,913 to 1,510,940 or by nearly 24 p.c. for the decade ended 1931, as compared with 20·9 p.c. and 30·5 p.c. respectively for the decades ended 1921 and 1911. In the case of the white population of South Africa, much the same condition obtained. The Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,435,734 in 1921 or by 22·01 p.c. as compared with 18·05 p.c. for the previous decade and by 19·85 p.c. to 6,630,600 in the most recent twelve-year period 1921-33.* The population of the

*As in the case of New Zealand the 1931 census was postponed, but was taken as of June 30, 1933.

continental United States increased between 1920 and 1930 from 105,710,620 to 122,775,046, an increase of 16·1 p.c., as compared with 14·9 p.c. in the decade 1910-20 and 21 p.c. in the decade 1900-10.

Considering now the movement of population within the Dominion of Canada itself, it is evident from Table **1** that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct movement of population from east to west. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 this was clearly apparent, for the four western provinces then increased their population by no less than 44 p.c. and for the decade 1921-31 the increase was from 2,480,664 to 3,047,792, or 22·86 p.c. From 1921 to 1931 the five eastern provinces increased from 6,294,655 to 7,315,041, an increase of 1,020,386 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 16·2 p.c. over the 1921 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table **2**, which shows that while in 1871 only 2·97 p.c. and in 1881 only 3·89 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 7·23; in 1901, 12·02; in 1911, 24·08; in 1921, 28·37; and in 1931, 29·51.

On the other hand, the Maritime Provinces, which in 1871 contained 20·80 p.c. of the total population of the Dominion, had in 1881 20·13 p.c., in 1891 18·22 p.c., in 1901 16·64 p.c., in 1911 13·02 p.c., in 1921 11·38 p.c., and in 1931 only 9·72 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population. Their proportion of the total was 60·77 p.c. in 1931, as compared with 76·23 p.c. in 1871, 75·98 p.c. in 1881, 74·54 p.c. in 1891, 71·34 p.c. in 1901, 62·90 p.c. in 1911 and 60·25 p.c. in 1921. In other words, the net result of the sixty years has been that in 1931 three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

Table **5** gives the population of each county and census division for each of the census years, 1871 to 1931.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1931.

Province and County.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Canada	**3,689,257**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**[1]	**10,376,786**
P.E. Island	**94,021**	**108,891**	**109,078**	**103,259**	**93,728**	**88,615**	**88,038**
Kings	23,068	26,433	26,633	24,725	22,636	20,445	19,147
Prince	28,302	34,347	36,470	35,400	32,779	31,520	31,500
Queens	42,651	48,111	45,975	43,134	38,313	36,650	37,391
Nova Scotia	**387,800**	**440,572**	**450,396**	**459,574**	**492,338**	**523,837**	**512,846**
Annapolis	18,121	20,598	19,350	18,842	18,581	18,153	16,297
Antigonish	16,512	18,060	16,114	13,617	11,962	11,580	10,073
Cape Breton	26,454	31,258	34,244	49,166	73,330	86,296	92,419
Colchester	23,331	26,720	27,160	24,900	23,664	25,196	25,051
Cumberland	23,518	27,368	34,529	36,168	40,543	41,191	36,366
Digby	17,037	19,881	19,897	20,322	20,167	19,612	18,353
Guysborough	16,555	17,808	17,195	18,320	17,048	15,518	15,443
Halifax	56,963	67,917	71,358	74,662	80,257	97,228	100,204
Hants	21,301	23,359	22,052	20,056	19,703	19,739	19,393
Inverness	23,415	25,651	25,779	24,353	25,571	23,808	21,055
Kings	21,510	23,469	22,489	21,937	21,780	23,723	24,357
Lunenburg	23,834	28,583	31,075	32,389	33,260	33,742	31,674
Pictou	32,114	35,535	34,541	33,459	35,858	40,851	39,018
Queens	10,554	10,577	10,610	10,226	10,106	9,944	10,612
Richmond	14,268	15,121	14,399	13,515	13,273	12,577	11,098
Shelburne	12,417	14,913	14,956	14,202	14,105	13,491	12,485
Victoria	11,346	12,470	12,432	10,571	9,910	8,814	8,009
Yarmouth	18,550	21,284	22,216	22,869	23,220	22,374	20,939

[1]Includes personnel of Royal Canadian Navy.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1931—continued.

Province and County.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
New Brunswick	**285,594**	**321,233**	**321,263**	**331,120**	**351,889**	**387,876**	**408,219**
Albert	10,672	12,329	10,971	10,925	9,691	8,607	7,679
Carleton	19,938	23,365	22,529	21,621	21,446	21,100	20,796
Charlotte	25,882	26,087	23,752	22,415	21,147	21,435	21,337
Gloucester	18,810	21,614	24,897	27,936	32,662	38,684	41,914
Kent	19,101	22,618	23,845	23,958	24,376	23,916	23,478
Kings	24,593	25,617	23,087	21,655	20,594	20,399	19,807
Madawaska	7,234	8,676	10,512	12,311	16,678	20,138	24,527
Northumberland	20,116	25,109	25,713	28,543	31,194	33,985	34,124
Queens	13,847	14,017	12,152	11,177	10,897	11,679	11,219
Restigouche	5,575	7,058	8,308	10,586	15,687	22,839	29,859
St. John	52,120	52,966	49,574	51,759	53,572	60,486	61,613
Sunbury	6,824	6,651	5,762	5,729	6,219	6,162	6,999
Victoria	4,407	7,010	7,705	8,825	11,544	12,800	14,907
Westmorland	29,335	37,719	41,477	42,060	44,621	53,387	57,506
York	27,140	30,397	30,979	31,620	31,561	32,259	32,454
Quebec	**1,191,516**	**1,359,027**	**1,488,535**	**1,648,898**	**2,005,776**	**2,360,665**[1]	**2,874,255**
Abitibi[2]	–	–	–	2,405	2,063	14,807	23,692
Argenteuil	12,806	14,947	15,158	16,467	16,766	17,165	18,976
Arthabaska	17,241	19,153	23,254	22,958	24,441	24,848	27,159
Bagot	19,491	21,199	21,695	18,181	18,206	18,035	16,914
Beauce	23,485	27,201	30,837	33,198	38,161	40,308	44,793
Beauharnois	14,757	16,005	16,662	21,732	20,802	19,888	25,163
Bellechasse	17,637	18,068	18,368	18,706	21,141	21,813	22,006
Berthier	19,804	22,238	20,399	20,710	20,606	20,509	19,506
Bonaventure	15,923	18,908	20,835	24,495	28,110	29,092	32,432
Brome	13,757	15,827	14,709	13,397	13,216	13,381	12,433
Chambly	10,498	10,858	11,704	12,779	16,711	21,924	26,801
Champlain	21,254	25,550	27,335	32,015	43,866	54,034	59,935
Charlevoix	15,611	17,901	19,038	19,334	20,637	20,708	22,940
Châteauguay	16,166	14,393	13,864	13,583	13,322	13,557	13,125
Chicoutimi	11,812	13,801	14,244	16,872	23,375	37,578	55,724
Compton	11,988	15,115	17,386	19,343	21,235	23,271	21,917
Deux-Montagnes	15,615	15,894	15,027	14,438	13,868	14,309	14,284
Dorchester	17,779	18,710	18,364	20,697	24,457	26,788	27,994
Drummond	10,975	14,130	16,639	16,041	17,149	19,975	26,179
Frontenac	5,445	9,285	12,431	17,358	22,272	24,090	25,681
Gaspé	18,729	25,001	26,875	30,683	35,001	40,375	45,617
Hochelaga (included in Montreal Island).							
Hull	23,057	28,891	37,712	42,830	48,332	54,682	63,870
Huntingdon	16,304	15,495	14,385	13,979	13,240	13,174	12,345
Iberville	15,413	14,459	11,893	9,673	9,493	9,299	9,402
Jacques Cartier (included in Montreal Island).							
Joliette	23,075	21,988	22,921	22,255	23,911	25,913	27,585
Kamouraska	21,254	22,181	20,454	19,099	20,888	22,014	23,954
Labelle	336	1,727	2,676	7,175	13,691	19,734	20,140
Lac-St-Jean	5,681	9,729	14,048	20,156	27,111	35,539	50,253
Laprairie	11,861	11,436	10,900	11,057	11,623	12,071	13,491
L'Assomption	15,473	15,282	13,674	13,995	15,164	14,331	15,323
Laval (included in Jesus Island).							
Lévis	24,831	27,980	25,995	26,210	28,913	33,323	35,656
L'Islet	13,517	14,917	13,823	14,439	16,435	17,859	19,404
Lotbinière	20,606	20,857	20,688	20,039	22,158	21,837	23,034
Maskinongé	15,079	17,093	17,266	15,083	15,775	16,253	16,039
Matane	10,022	13,544	14,621	20,456	27,539	36,303	45,272
Mégantic	18,879	19,056	22,233	23,878	31,314	33,633	35,492
Missisquoi	16,922	17,784	18,549	17,339	17,466	17,709	19,636
Montcalm	12,742	12,966	12,131	13,001	13,342	13,987	13,865
Montmagny	13,555	15,268	14,726	14,757	17,356	21,997	20,239
Montmorency	12,085	12,322	12,309	12,311	13,215	14,008	16,955
Montreal Island and Jesus Island	153,516	202,633	286,961	371,086	566,168	738,210	1,020,018
Napierville	11,688	10,511	10,101	8,576	7,712	7,994	7,600
Nicolet	23,262	26,874	28,735	27,209	30,055	29,695	28,673
Papineau	14,521	18,814	22,972	25,726	27,180	26,558	29,246
Pontiac	15,501	18,840	20,381	21,442	21,123	20,271	21,241
Portneuf	22,569	25,175	25,813	27,159	30,529	32,960	35,890
Quebec	79,306	82,724	82,593	90,941	104,554	124,627	170,915

[1]Northwest River Arm and Rigolet on Hamilton Inlet populations deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

[2]Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1931—continued.

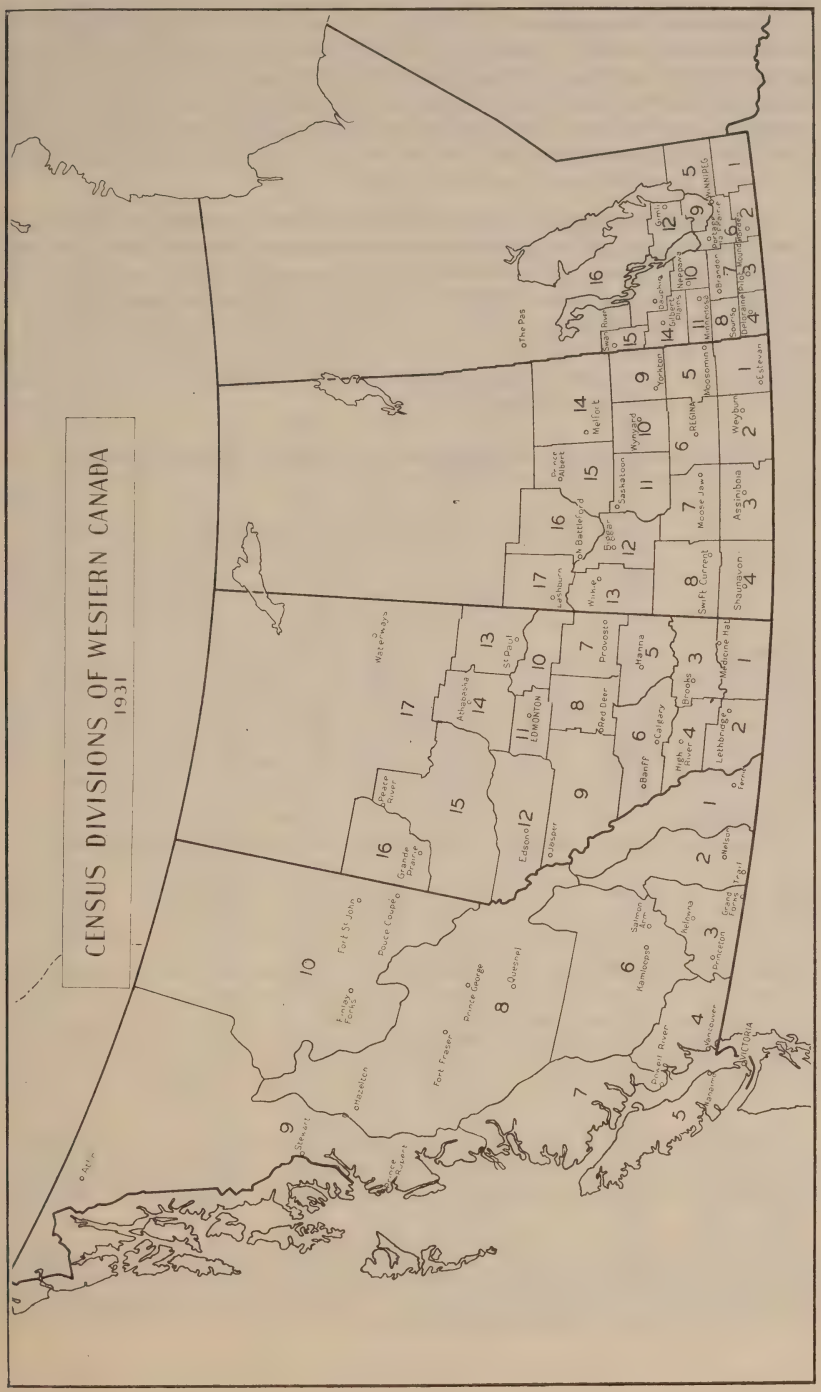
Province and County.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Quebec—concluded.							
Richelieu	20,048	20,424	21,652	19,518	20,686	19,548	21,483
Richmond	11,213	14,598	16,329	17,821	21,282	24,067	24,956
Rimouski	17,396	20,247	18,809	19,701	23,951	27,520	33,151
Rouville	17,634	18,547	16,012	13,407	13,131	13,656	13,776
Saguenay[1]	5,487	8,879	9,989	11,263	15,402	16,818	21,754
Shefford	19,077	23,233	23,263	23,628	23,976	25,734	28,262
Sherbrooke	8,516	12,221	16,088	18,426	23,211	30,786	37,386
Soulanges	10,808	10,220	9,608	9,928	9,400	10,065	9,099
Stanstead	13,138	15,556	18,067	18,998	20,765	23,380	25,118
St-Hyacinthe	18,310	20,425	21,135	21,543	22,342	23,098	25,854
St-Jean	12,122	12,265	12,282	11,006	12,389	14,219	17,649
St-Maurice	20,297	23,550	23,033	29,311	35,045	50,845	69,095
Temiskaming	1,024	1,099	1,903	4,280	8,293	11,764	20,609
Témiscouata	22,491	25,484	25,698	29,185	36,430	44,310	50,294
Terrebonne	19,591	22,969	23,128	26,816	29,018	33,908	38,611
Vaudreuil	11,003	11,485	10,792	10,445	11,039	11,555	12,015
Verchères	12,717	12,449	12,257	11,539	12,004	12,719	12,603
Wolfe	8,823	11,741	15,018	16,316	18,209	18,181	16,911
Yamaska	19,993	20,905	20,088	20,564	19,511	18,056	16,820
Ontario	**1,620,851**	**1,926,922**	**2,114,321**	**2,182,947**	**2,527,292**	**2,933,662**	**3,431,683**
Addington	10,309	10,170	9,850	9,925	8,138	7,184	6,879
Algoma	4,569	6,934	13,534	25,273	40,962	43,695	46,444
Brant	32,259	33,869	36,445	38,140	45,876	53,377	53,476
Bruce	48,515	65,218	64,603	59,020	50,032	44,285	42,286
Carleton	52,932	64,103	77,630	96,904	119,384	148,705	170,040
Cochrane	–	–	–	–	12,236	26,293	58,033
Dufferin	16,689	22,084	22,332	21,036	17,740	15,415	14,892
Dundas	18,777	20,598	20,132	19,757	18,165	17,309	16,098
Durham	37,380	36,265	32,427	27,570	26,411	24,629	25,782
Elgin	33,666	42,361	43,377	43,586	44,312	44,984	43,436
Essex	32,697	46,962	55,545	58,744	67,547	102,575	159,780
Frontenac	39,720	42,384	47,009	44,534	42,604	44,494	45,756
Glengarry	20,524	22,221	22,447	22,131	21,259	20,518	18,666
Grenville	22,616	22,741	21,609	21,021	17,545	16,644	16,327
Grey	57,352	70,539	71,214	69,590	65,891	59,051	57,699
Haldimand	24,851	24,980	23,440	21,233	21,562	21,287	21,428
Haliburton	2,676	5,911	6,350	6,559	6,320	6,209	5,997
Halton	22,606	21,919	21,982	19,545	22,208	24,899	26,558
Hastings	48,364	55,061	59,084	59,291	55,803	57,523	58,846
Huron	66,165	76,526	66,781	61,820	52,983	47,088	45,180
Kenora	–	4,564	4,984	10,369	15,490	16,662	21,946
Kent	40,634	54,310	57,814	57,194	55,995	57,949	62,865
Lambton	38,897	52,034	58,810	56,642	51,332	52,879	54,674
Lanark	33,020	33,975	37,725	37,232	34,375	32,993	32,856
Leeds	35,302	38,434	39,279	37,975	36,753	34,909	35,157
Lennox	16,396	16,314	14,900	13,421	12,248	11,810	12,004
Lincoln	29,547	31,573	30,079	30,552	35,429	48,625	54,199
Manitoulin	2,011	8,460	10,794	11,828	11,324	10,468	10,734
Middlesex	82,595	93,081	92,344	92,702	97,065	106,865	118,241
Muskoka	5,360	12,973	15,666	20,971	21,233	19,601	20,985
Nipissing	1,791	1,774	10,654	17,306	28,066	34,541	41,207
Norfolk	30,760	33,527	30,992	29,147	27,110	26,366	31,359
Northumberland	40,231	41,123	38,035	34,479	33,759	31,285	31,452
Ontario	45,890	48,812	45,355	40,408	41,006	46,494	59,667
Oxford	48,237	50,159	49,849	48,404	47,371	46,762	47,825
Parry Sound	1,559	14,231	21,152	24,936	26,547	26,860	25,900
Peel	26,011	26,175	24,871	21,475	22,102	23,896	28,156
Perth	46,536	53,693	51,716	49,871	49,182	50,843	51,392
Peterborough	27,167	30,472	34,597	36,066	40,783	42,261	43,958
Prescott	17,647	22,857	24,173	27,035	26,968	26,478	24,596
Prince Edward	20,336	21,044	18,889	17,864	17,150	16,806	16,693
Rainy River	–	–	2,210	6,568	10,429	13,518	17,359
Renfrew	27,977	38,482	46,977	52,715	51,856	51,505	52,227
Russell	8,696	13,080	18,289	20,282	21,649	21,121	18,487
Simcoe	56,762	74,803	82,727	82,315	85,053	84,032	83,667
Stormont	18,987	23,198	27,156	27,042	24,775	25,134	32,524
Sudbury	–	–	4,842	16,103	29,778	43,029	58,251
Thunder Bay	438	4,056	8,000	11,219	39,496	49,560	65,118
Timiskaming	–	–	–	1,252	26,592	26,657	37,043
Victoria	29,685	33,655	32,991	31,952	30,179	27,786	25,844
Waterloo	40,251	42,740	50,464	52,594	62,607	75,266	89,852
Welland	25,760	31,771	30,631	31,588	42,163	66,668	82,731
Wellington	56,128	64,641	59,350	55,646	54,492	54,160	58,164

[1]Includes New Quebec district.

5.—Population of Canada, by Provinces and Counties, or Census Divisions, 1871-1931—concluded.

Province and County or Census Division.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Ontario—concluded.							
Wentworth	57,599	66,952	77,114	79,452	111,706	153,567	190,019
York	115,974	153,113	245,101	272,663	444,234	647,665	856,955
District of Patricia	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	4,017	2,477	3,973
Manitoba[2]	**25,228**	**62,260**	**152,506**	**255,211**	**461,394**	**610,118**	**700,139**
Division No. 1	543	3,774	5,663	8,693	15,401	20,009	22,817
Division No. 2	1,124	12,050	20,923	29,948	31,954	37,413	38,810
Division No. 3	–	2,335	12,995	20,193	23,218	24,042	26,753
Division No. 4	990	1,505	6,539	14,258	17,764	17,241	18,253
Division No. 5	3,175	4,895	6,372	9,748	20,120	33,783	46,228
Division No. 6	5,157	19,297	40,367	65,346	172,126	229,084	283,828
Division No. 7	–	1,051	16,034	24,652	33,904	35,810	36,912
Division No. 8	2,200	3,000	10,044	14,063	20,394	19,663	19,846
Division No. 9	5,727	6,120	8,819	12,520	23,129	39,528	45,414
Division No. 10	432	1,083	7,122	12,402	16,655	19,802	17,916
Division No. 11	2,800	3,200	9,750	15,580	22,305	27,059	28,100
Division No. 12	1,701	1,598	3,338	5,629	15,581	27,750	24,344
Division No. 13	–	500	665	9,254	16,374	25,941	24,263
Division No. 14	521	975	2,708	8,425	17,251	23,735	25,978
Division No. 15	–	–	–	1,849	4,682	8,856	10,008
Division No. 16	858	877	1,167	2,651	10,536	20,402	30,669
Saskatchewan[2]	–	–	–	**91,279**	**492,432**	**757,510**	**921,785**
Division No. 1	–	–	–	9,657	32,301	35,297	41,544
Division No. 2	–	–	–	837	29,386	36,414	42,831
Division No. 3	–	–	–	467	14,363	38,900	46,881
Division No. 4	–	–	–	1,324	10,497	23,198	28,126
Division No. 5	–	–	–	17,502	40,505	50,543	53,948
Division No. 6	–	–	–	15,843	75,686	89,207	109,906
Division No. 7	–	–	–	3,417	39,896	60,433	63,230
Division No. 8	–	–	–	379	17,569	45,667	49,361
Division No. 9	–	–	–	13,481	38,870	57,265	60,539
Division No. 10	–	–	–	1,320	23,184	36,026	41,890
Division No. 11	–	–	–	694	41,007	68,023	87,976
Division No. 12	–	–	–	1,670	22,586	35,885	40,612
Division No. 13	–	–	–	141	19,611	35,483	42,632
Division No. 14	–	–	–	952	9,687	24,262	46,222
Division No. 15	–	–	–	13,174	44,120	65,284	83,697
Division No. 16	–	–	–	2,279	18,991	33,267	48,736
Division No. 17	–	–	–	1,057	9,279	17,911	27,315
Division No. 18	–	–	–	7,085	4,894	4,445	6,339
Alberta[2]	–	–	–	**73,022**	**374,295**	**588,454**	**731,605**
Division No. 1	–	–	–	3,144	24,738	30,664	28,849
Division No. 2	–	–	–	11,357	38,989	46,823	57,186
Division No. 3	–	–	–	278	9,330	17,404	15,066
Division No. 4	–	–	–	2,536	18,375	23,302	29,067
Division No. 5	–	–	–	75	13,170	31,220	26,651
Division No. 6	–	–	–	11,358	73,178	112,689	140,624
Division No. 7	–	–	–	59	22,107	37,143	38,106
Division No. 8	–	–	–	11,904	42,976	56,820	61,016
Division No. 9	–	–	–	1,747	13,043	17,728	24,503
Division No. 10	–	–	–	5,694	29,378	45,579	58,049
Division No. 11	–	–	–	18,491	58,703	95,334	126,832
Division No. 12	–	–	–	–	3,197	8,750	13,815
Division No. 13	–	–	–	1,490	7,273	16,288	24,936
Division No. 14	–	–	–	1,012	9,998	25,299	39,508
Division No. 15	–	–	–	–	951	6,358	13,664
Division No. 16	–	–	–	–	273	12,131	27,945
Division No. 17	–	–	–	3,877	8,616	4,922	5,788
British Columbia[2]	**36,247**	**49,459**	**98,173**	**178,657**	**392,480**	**524,582**	**694,263**
Division No. 1	–	863	1,220	8,446	22,466	19,137	22,566
Division No. 2	–		2,185	23,516	28,373	31,075	40,455
Division No. 3	–	817	3,360	12,085	28,066	35,522	40,523
Division No. 4	–	7,939	41,507	53,641	183,108	256,579	379,858
Division No. 5	–	17,292	35,744	50,886	81,241	108,792	120,933
Division No. 6	–	6,753	8,191	11,563	19,031	24,484	30,025
Division No. 7	–	2,208	2,475	3,743	3,545	10,232	12,658
Division No. 8	–	9,825	2,003	4,523	8,411	17,631	21,534
Division No. 9	–	2,762	548	9,270	16,595	18,986	18,698
Division No. 10	–	1,000	940	984	1,644	2,144	7,013
Yukon	–	–	–	**27,219**	**8,512**	**4,157**	**4,230**
Northwest Territories	**48,000**	**56,446**	**98,967**	**20,129**	**6,507**	**7,988**	**9,723**

[1]Included in Northwest Territories. [2]Populations for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are included in the N.W.T. for censuses prior to 1901. Comparative figures for the census divisions of British Columbia are not available for 1871. The chart on p. 107 shows the boundaries of the census divisions of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.


CENSUS DIVISIONS OF WESTERN CANADA
1931
Fort St John
Fort Fraser
Prince George
Kamloops
Salmon Arm
Nelson
Penticton
Fernie
Cranbrook
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Swift Current
Moose Jaw
Regina
Yorkton
Melfort
Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Battleford
Kindersley
Assiniboia
Weyburn
Estevan
Brandon
Dauphin
Portage la Prairie
Winnipeg
Selkirk
The Pas
Flin Flon
Norway House
Lac du Bonnet
Beausejour
Gimli
Minnedosa
Neepawa
Dauphin
Swan River
Provost
Vermilion
Wainwright
Camrose
Edmonton
Lacombe
Red Deer
Calgary
Drumheller
Banff
Macleod
Pincher Creek
Cardston
Grande Prairie
Peace River
Athabasca
St Paul
Waterways
Manna
Brooks
High River
Okotoks
Nanaimo
Victoria
Vancouver
New Westminster
Chilliwack
Princeton
Stewart
Atlin
Dawson
Whitehorse
Mayo
Watson Lake
Finlay Forks
Pouce Coupe
Quesnel

Centres of Population.—The "centre of population"* for the Dominion of Canada has been carefully worked out for each census from 1851-1931 inclusive and shows a definite north-westward movement up to 1911, westward for the next decade and northward for 1931. For the censuses 1851 to 1881 the location was near Valleyfield, Que.; in 1891, it was 25 miles west of Ottawa; in 1901, near Pembroke; in 1911, 45 miles west of Sudbury; in 1921, 50 miles north-east of Sault Ste. Marie; and in 1931, 35 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1931 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area as in that year), as compared with 1921, 1911 and 1901 is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table **6,** and by counties or census divisions in Table **7.** Generally speaking the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec unduly reduces the density of its population, which was 5·49 in 1931. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

6.—Area and Density of Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1901-31.

Province.	Land Area in sq. miles.	Population, 1901.[1]		Population, 1911.		Population, 1921.		Population, 1931.	
		Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.	Total.	Per sq. mile.
P. E. Island	2,184	103,259	47·28	93,728	42·92	88,615	40·57	88,038	40·31
Nova Scotia	20,743	459,574	22·16	492,338	23·74	523,837	25·25	512,846	24·72
New Brunswick	27,710	331,120	11·95	351,889	12·70	387,876	14·00	408,219	14·73
Quebec	523,534	1,648,898	3·15	2,005,776	3·83	2,360,665[2]	4·51	2,874,255	5·49
Ontario	363,282	2,182,947	6·01	2,527,292	6·96	2,933,662	8·08	3,431,683	9·45
Manitoba	219,723	255,211	1·16	461,394	2·10	610,118	2·78	700,139	3·19
Saskatchewan	237,975	91,279	0·38	492,432	2·07	757,510	3·18	921,785	3·87
Alberta	248,800	73,022	0·29	374,295	1·50	588,454	2·37	731,605	2·94
British Columbia	359,279	178,657	0·50	392,480	1·09	524,582	1·46	694,263	1·93
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)	**2,003,230**	**5,323,967**	**2·66**	**7,191,624**	**3·59**	**8,775,319**	**4·38**	**10,362,833**	**5·17**
Yukon	205,346	27,219	0·13	8,512	0·04	4,157	0·02	4,230	0·02
N.W.T.	1,258,217	20,129	0·02	6,507	0·01	7,988	0·01	9,723	0·01
R. C. Navy	–	–	–	–	–	485	–	–	–
Canada	**3,466,793**	**5,371,315**	**1·55**	**7,206,643**	**2·08**	**8,787,949**[2]	**2·53**	**10,376,786**	**2·99**

[1]The populations of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Northwest Territories in 1901 are not adjusted according to the provisions of the Boundary Extensions Act, 1912.

[2]Populations of Northwest River Arm and Rigolet, on Hamilton inlet, as in 1921, have been deducted from Quebec, as these parts were awarded to Newfoundland by decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the

*The centres of population are the centres of gravity (not the intersection of median lines). The units of area in which the moments (*i.e.*, population multiplied by distance from a fixed point) were calculated were the permanent counties or census divisions, of which there are about 220, the same units being used so far as possible for all censuses from 1851 to 1931. The geographical centre of the unit area was assumed to be the centre of population of that unit except in the cases of the thinly settled northern areas of the counties with very large cities, where special adjustments were made.

commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 8) may, however, be of interest. During the decade 1911-21, in addition to 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and her allies in the Great War and did not return.

7.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931.

Province and County.	Land Area in sq. miles.	Population, 1931.	
		Total.	Per sq. mile.
CANADA	**3,466,793**	**10,376,786**	**2·99**
Prince Edward Island	**2,184**	**88,038**	**40·31**
Kings	641	19,147	29·87
Prince	778	31,500	40·49
Queens	765	37,391	48·88
Nova Scotia	**20,743**	**512,846**	**24·72**
Annapolis	1,285	16,297	12·68
Antigonish	541	10,073	18·62
Cape Breton	972	92,419	95·08
Colchester	1,451	25,051	17·26
Cumberland	1,683	36,366	21·61
Digby	970	18,353	18·92
Guysborough	1,611	15,443	9·59
Halifax	2,063	100,204	48·57
Hants	1,229	19,393	15·78
Inverness	1,409	21,055	14·94
Kings	842	24,357	28·93
Lunenburg	1,169	31,674	27·09
Pictou	1,124	39,018	34·71
Queens	983	10,612	10·80
Richmond	489	11,098	22·70
Shelburne	979	12,485	12·75
Victoria	1,105	8,009	7·25
Yarmouth	838	20,939	24·99
New Brunswick	**27,710**	**408,219**	**14·73**
Albert	687	7,679	11·18
Carleton	1,311	20,796	15·86
Charlotte	1,254	21,337	17·02
Gloucester	1,870	41,914	22·41
Kent	1,749	23,478	13·42
Kings	1,386	19,807	14·29
Madawaska	1,273	24,527	19·27
Northumberland	4,711	34,124	7·24
Queens	1,385	11,219	8·10
Restigouche	3,270	29,859	9·13
St. John	616	61,613	100·02
Sunbury	1,088	6,999	6·43
Victoria	2,092	14,907	7·13
Westmorland	1,442	57,506	39·88
York	3,576	32,454	9·08
Quebec	**523,534**	**2,874,255**	**5·49**
Abitibi[1]	76,725	23,692	0·31
Argenteuil	783	18,976	24·23
Arthabaska	666	27,159	40·78
Bagot	346	16,914	48·88
Beauce	1,128	44,793	39·71
Beauharnois	147	25,163	171·18
Bellechasse	653	22,006	33·70
Berthier	1,816	19,506	10·74
Bonaventure	3,464	32,432	9·36
Brome	488	12,433	25·48
Chambly	138	26,801	194·21
Champlain	8,586	59,935	6·98
Quebec-concluded.			
Charlevoix	2,273	22,940	10·09
Chateauguay	265	13,125	49·53
Chicoutimi	17,800	55,724	3·13
Compton	933	21,917	23·49
Deux-Montagnes	279	14,284	51·20
Dorchester	842	27,994	33·25
Drummond	532	26,179	49·21
Frontenac	1,370	25,681	18·75
Gaspé	4,551	45,617	10·02
Hull	2,432	63,870	26·26
Huntingdon	361	12,345	34·20
Iberville	198	9,402	47·48
Joliette	2,506	27,585	11·01
Kamouraska	1,038	23,954	23·08
Labelle	2,392	20,140	8·42
Lac-St-Jean	23,590	50,253	2·13
Laprairie	170	13,491	79·36
L'Assomption	247	15,323	62·04
Lévis	272	35,656	131·09
L'Islet	773	19,404	25·10
Lotbinière	726	23,034	31·73
Maskinongé	2,378	16,039	6·74
Matane	3,496	45,272	12·95
Mégantic	780	35,492	45·50
Missisquoi	375	19,636	52·36
Montcalm	3,894	13,865	3·56
Montmagny	630	20,239	32·13
Montmorency	2,137	16,955	7·93
Montreal and			
Jesus Islands	294	1,020,018	3,469·45
Montreal Island	201	1,003,868	4,994·37
Jesus Island	93	16,150	173·66
Napierville	149	7,600	51·01
Nicolet	626	28,673	45·80
Papineau	1,581	29,246	18·50
Pontiac	9,560	21,241	2·22
Portneuf	1,440	35,890	24·92
Quebec	2,745	170,915	62·26
Richelieu	221	21,483	97·21
Richmond	544	24,956	45·88
Rimouski	2,089	33,151	15·87
Rouville	243	13,776	56·69
Saguenay[2]	315,176	21,754	0·07
Shefford	567	28,262	49·84
Sherbrooke	238	37,386	157·08
Soulanges	136	9,099	66·90
Stanstead	432	25,118	58·14
St-Hyacinthe	278	25,854	93·00
St-Jean	205	17,649	86·09
St-Maurice	1,820	69,095	37·96
Temiskaming	8,977	20,609	2·30
Témiscouata	1,806	50,294	27·85
Terrebonne	782	38,611	49·37
Vaudreuil	201	12,015	59·78
Verchères	199	12,603	63·33
Wolfe	680	16,911	24·87
Yamaska	365	16,820	461·08

[1]Includes districts of Abitibi and Mistassini.

[2]Includes district of New Quebec.

7.—Area and Density of Population, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931—concluded.

Province and County or Census Division.	Land Area in sq. miles.	Population, 1931.	
		Total.	Per sq. mile.
Ontario	**363,282**	**3,431,683**	**9·45**
Addington	873	6,879	7·88
Algoma	19,320	46,444	2·40
Brant	421	53,476	127·02
Bruce	1,650	42,286	25·63
Carleton	947	170,040	179·56
Cochrane	52,237	58,033	1·11
Dufferin	557	14,892	26·74
Dundas	384	16,098	41·92
Durham	629	25,782	40·99
Elgin	720	43,436	60·33
Essex	707	159,780	226·00
Frontenac	1,599	45,756	28·62
Glengarry	478	18,666	39·05
Grenville	463	16,327	35·26
Grey	1,708	57,699	33·78
Haldimand	488	21,428	43·91
Haliburton	1,486	5,997	4·04
Halton	363	26,558	73·16
Hastings	2,323	58,846	25·33
Huron	1,295	45,180	34·89
Kenora	18,150	21,946	1·21
Kent	918	62,865	68·48
Lambton	1,124	54,674	48·64
Lanark	1,138	32,856	28·87
Leeds	900	35,157	39·06
Lennox	297	12,004	40·42
Lincoln	332	54,199	163·25
Manitoulin	1,588	10,734	6·76
Middlesex	1,240	118,241	95·36
Muskoka	1,585	20,985	13·24
Nipissing	7,560	41,207	5·45
Norfolk	634	31,359	49·46
Northumberland	734	31,452	42·85
Ontario	853	59,667	69·95
Oxford	765	47,825	62·52
Parry Sound	4,336	25,900	5·97
Peel	469	28,156	60·03
Perth	840	51,392	61·18
Peterborough	1,415	43,958	31·07
Prescott	494	24,596	49·79
Prince Edward	390	16,693	42·80
Rainy River	7,276	17,359	2·39
Renfrew	3,009	52,227	17·36
Russell	407	18,487	45·42
Simcoe	1,663	83,667	50·31
Stormont	412	32,524	78·94
Sudbury	18,058	58,251	3·23
Thunder Bay	52,471	65,118	1·24
Timiskaming	5,896	37,043	6·28
Victoria	1,348	25,844	19·17
Waterloo	516	89,852	174·13
Welland	387	82,731	213·78
Wellington	1,019	58,164	57·08
Wentworth	458	190,019	414·89
York	882	856,955	971·60
District of Patricia	135,070	3,973	0·03
Manitoba	**219,723**	**700,139**	**3·19**
Division No. 1	4,281	22,817	5·33
Division No. 2	2,320	38,810	16·73
Division No. 3	2,577	26,753	10·38
Division No. 4	2,466	18,253	7·40
Division No. 5	5,256	46,228	8·80
Division No. 6	2,436	283,828	116·51
Division No. 7	2,578	36,912	14·32
Manitoba—con.			
Division No. 8	2,160	19,846	9·19
Division No. 9	1,217	45,414	37·32
Division No. 10	2,377	17,916	7·54
Division No. 11	2,914	28,100	9·64
Division No. 12	3,240	24,344	7·51
Division No. 13	3,324	24,263	7·30
Division No. 14	3,636	25,978	7·14
Division No. 15	2,304	10,008	4·34
Division No. 16	176,637	30,669	0·17
Saskatchewan	**237,975**	**921,785**	**3·87**
Division No. 1	5,944	41,544	6·99
Division No. 2	6,686	42,831	6·41
Division No. 3	7,646	46,881	6·13
Division No. 4	7,579	28,126	3·71
Division No. 5	5,760	53,948	9·37
Division No. 6	6,787	109,906	16·19
Division No. 7	7,471	63,230	8·46
Division No. 8	9,264	49,361	5·33
Division No. 9	5,010	60,539	12·08
Division No. 10	4,860	41,890	8·62
Division No. 11	5,979	87,976	14·71
Division No. 12	5,982	40,612	6·79
Division No. 13	6,848	42,632	6·23
Division No. 14	13,419	46,222	3·44
Division No. 15	8,082	83,697	10·36
Division No. 16	8,912	48,736	5·47
Division No. 17	6,913	27,315	3·95
Division No. 18	114,833	6,339	0·06
Alberta	**248,800**	**731,605**	**2·94**
Division No. 1	7,323	28,849	3·94
Division No. 2	6,342	57,186	9·02
Division No. 3	7,018	15,066	2·15
Division No. 4	6,119	29,067	4·75
Division No. 5	7,681	26,651	3·47
Division No. 6	10,595	140,624	13·27
Division No. 7	6,684	38,106	5·70
Division No. 8	6,510	61,016	9·37
Division No. 9	14,415	24,503	1·70
Division No. 10	6,180	58,049	9·39
Division No. 11	4,753	126,832	26·68
Division No. 12	13,083	13,815	1·06
Division No. 13	8,103	24,936	3·08
Division No. 14	8,731	39,508	4·53
Division No. 15	22,845	13,664	0·60
Division No. 16	11,100	27,945	2·52
Division No. 17	101,318	5,788	0·06
British Columbia	**359,279**	**694,263**	**1·93**
Division No. 1	15,984	22,566	1·41
Division No. 2	13,343	40,455	3·03
Division No. 3	10,729	40,523	3·78
Division No. 4	9,764	379,858	38·90
Division No. 5	13,206	120,933	9·16
Division No. 6	31,420	30,025	0·96
Division No. 7	22,187	12,658	0·57
Division No. 8	71,985	21,534	0·30
Division No. 9	88,128	18,698	0·21
Division No. 10	82,533	7,013	0·08
Yukon	**205,346**	**4,230**	**0·02**
Northwest Territories	**1,258,217**	**9,723**	**0·01**

8.—Movement of Population, Including Estimated Natural Increase, Recorded Immigration and Estimated Emigration for the Inter-Censal Periods 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31.

Decade and Item.	No.
Decade, 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901–1911), estimated	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911)	1,847,651
Total	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated	865,889
Decade, 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911–1921), estimated	1,150,125
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921)	1,728,921
Total	10,085,689
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921), estimated	1,297,740[2]
Decade, 1921-1931—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1921	8,787,949[1]
Natural Increase (1921–1931), partly estimated for the years 1921-25 in the case of Quebec	1,325,256
Immigration (June 1, 1921, to May 31, 1931), including 288,874 returned Canadians	1,509,136
Total	11,622,341
Population, Census of June 1, 1931	10,376,786
Emigration (June 1, 1921 to May 31, 1931), estimated	1,245,555
Net Gain in Population, 1901-1911	**1,835,328**
Net Gain in Population, 1911-1921	**1,581,306**
Net Gain in Population, 1921-1931	**1,588,837**

[1]Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, Mar. 1, 1927.

[2]This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table **11.**

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census, 1666, showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population, after about 1680, was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the colony. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Con-

federation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6·07 p.c. in 1911. The Great War, however, both checked immigration and took about 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the Census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population.

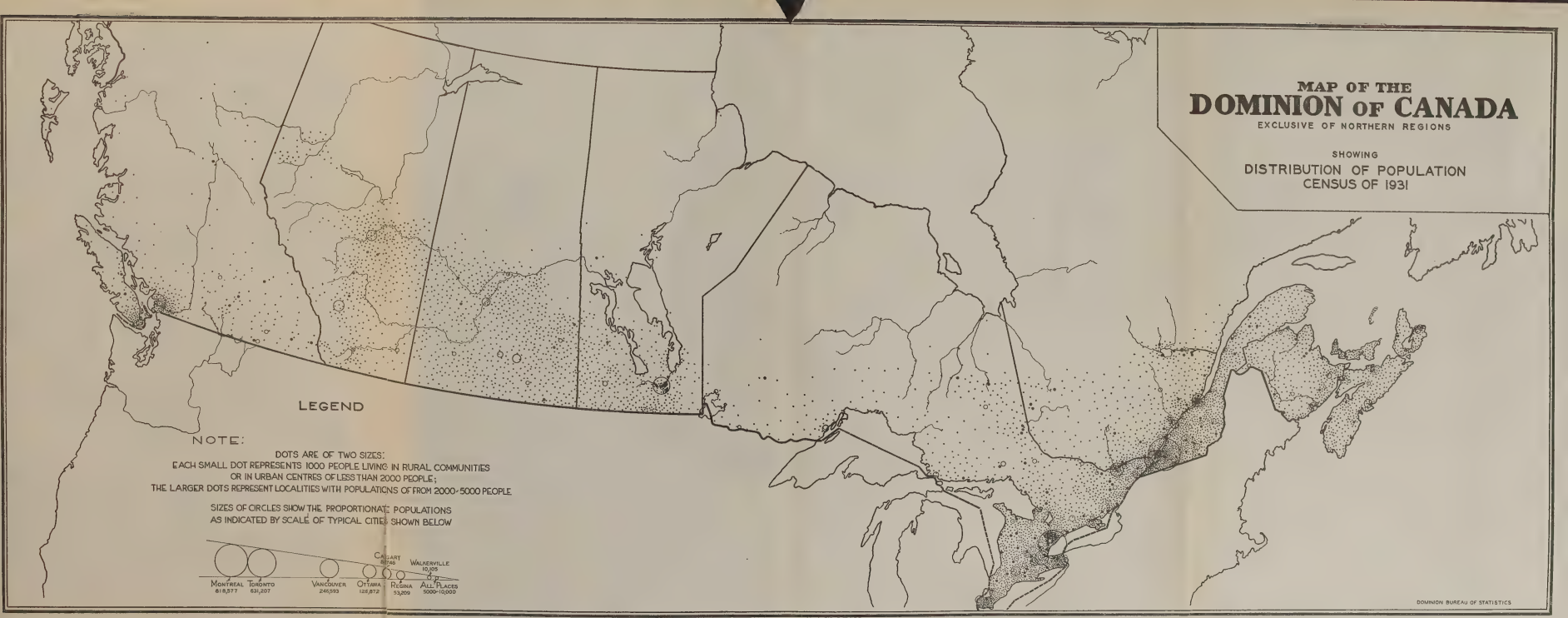
In 1931 there were 518 males to 482 females for Canada as a whole. It is interesting to note that the masculinity of the population has increased in the eastern provinces and decreased in the western ones, where it was formerly greatest. In Table 9 statistics are presented, showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table **10** shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table **11** show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

9.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Columbia	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Canada	**1,869,264**	**1,819,993**	**2,188,854**	**2,135,956**	**2,460,471**	**2,372,768**

Province or Territory.	1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P.E. Island	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646
N.S.	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742
N.B.	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599
Que.	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131
Ont.	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839
Man.	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074
Sask.	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850
Alta.	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406
B.C.	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044
Yukon	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405
N.W.T.	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859	5,214	4,509
Canada	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**4,529,643**[1]	**4,258,306**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**

[1] Includes 485, Royal Canadian Navy.


MAP OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS
SHOWING
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
CENSUS OF 1931
LEGEND
NOTE:
DOTS ARE OF TWO SIZES:
EACH SMALL DOT REPRESENTS 1000 PEOPLE LIVING IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
OR IN URBAN CENTRES OF LESS THAN 2000 PEOPLE;
THE LARGER DOTS REPRESENT LOCALITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF FROM 2000-5000 PEOPLE
SIZES OF CIRCLES SHOW THE PROPORTIONATE POPULATIONS
AS INDICATED BY SCALE OF TYPICAL CITIES SHOWN BELOW
MONTREAL 818,577
TORONTO 631,207
VANCOUVER 246,593
OTTAWA 126,872
CALGARY 83,761
REGINA 53,209
WALKERVILLE 10,109
ALL PLACES 5000-10,000
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

10.—Proportion of Sexes per 1,000 of Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931.

Province.	1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Females.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island	501	499	2	503	497	6	503	497	6
Nova Scotia	500	500	–	501	499	2	504	496	8
New Brunswick	511	489	22	511	489	22	510	490	20
Quebec	500	500	–	499	501	–2	500	500	–
Ontario	511	489	22	508	492	16	506	494	12
Manitoba	510	490	20	564	436	128	553	447	106
Saskatchewan	*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alberta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British Columbia	571	429	142	597	403	194	642	358	284
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northwest Territories	506	494	12	498	502	–4	543	457	86
Canada	**507**	**493**	**14**	**506**	**494**	**12**	**509**	**491**	**18**

Province.	1901.			1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Males.	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males.	Females	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Females	Excess of Males over Females	Males.	Females	Excess of Male over Females
P.E. Island	503	497	6	502	498	4	507	493	14	516	484	32
N.S.	508	492	16	510	490	20	509	491	18	513	487	26
N.B.	509	491	18	511	489	22	509	491	18	511	489	22
Que.	500	500	–	505	495	10	500	500	–	503	497	6
Ont.	502	498	4	515	485	30	505	495	10	510	490	20
Man.	543	457	86	548	452	96	525	475	50	526	474	52
Sask.	542	458	84	592	408	184	546	454	92	542	458	84
Alta.	562	438	124	598	402	196	551	449	102	547	453	94
B.C.	639	361	278	641	359	282	559	441	118	555	445	110
Yukon	848	152	696	765	235	530	678	322	356	668	332	336
N.W.T.	506	494	12	515	485	30	517	483	34	536	464	72
Canada	**512**	**488**	**24**	**530**	**470**	**60**	**515**	**485**	**30**	**518**	**482**	**36**

11.—Masculinity of the Populations of Various Countries in Recent Years.

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) indicates a deficiency of males.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.
Argentina	1928	6·57	Sweden	1930	—1·53
Canada	**1931**	**3·59**	Denmark	1930	—2·20
India	1931	3·07	Italy	1931	—2·27
New Zealand	1931	2·18	Norway	1930	—2·63
Australia	1931	1·88	Finland	1920	—2·67
Union of South Africa[1]	1931	1·80	Germany	1925	—3·14
Irish Free State	1929	1·56	Northern Ireland	1926	—3·26
United States	1930	1·22	Poland	1921	—3·37
Japan	1930	0·51	Switzerland	1930	—3·65
Bulgaria	1926	0·12	Scotland	1931	—3·94
Netherlands	1930	—0·62	France	1926	—4·00
Greece	1928	—0·84	England and Wales	1931	—4·18
Belgium	1930	—0·96	Austria	1920	—4·23
Chile	1930	—0·98	U.S.S.R. (in Europe)	1926	—4·89
Spain	1930	—1·32	Portugal	1930	—6·81

[1]White population only

Section 3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table **12** are given, in summary form together with percentages, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced and legally separated, for 1871 and subsequent censuses. Especially notable is the larger percentage of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger percentage of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger percentage of divorced and legally separated in recent years. The reader is referred to p. 191, for details of divorces granted in the years 1901-33.

The conjugal condition of the 1931 population is shown by provinces in Table **13** and by age groups in Table **14.**

12.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by Numbers and Percentages, as Shown by the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1871—[1]							
Male	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	–	–	–	1,764,311
Female	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	–	–	–	1,721,450
1881—							
Male	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	–	–	–	2,188,854
Female	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	–	–	–	2,135,956
1891—							
Male	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	–	–	–	2,460,471
Female	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	–	–	–	2,372,768
1901—							
Male	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	–	–	2,751,708
Female	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	–	–	2,619,607
1911—							
Male	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—							
Male	2,698,564	1,698,297	119,695	3,670	[2]	9,417	4,529,643
Female	2,378,728	1,631,663	236,504	3,731	[2]	7,680	4,258,306
1931—							
Male	3,179,444	2,033,240	148,954	4,049	[3]	8,854	5,374,541
Female	2,771,968	1,937,950	288,641	3,392	[3]	294	5,002,245
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871—[1]							
Male	67·10	30·78	2·12	–	–	–	100·00
Female	63·85	31·51	4·64	–	–	–	100·00
1881—							
Male	66·12	31·55	2·33	–	–	–	100·00
Female	62·59	32·28	5·13	–	–	–	100·00
1891—							
Male	65·09	32·36	2·55	–	–	–	100·00
Female	61·19	33·37	5·44	–	–	–	100·00
1901—							
Male	63·55	33·76	2·68	0·01	–	–	100·00
Female	59·71	34·51	5·77	0·01	–	–	100·00
1911—							
Male	62·00	34·85	2·33	0·02	0·04	0·76	100·00
Female	57·37	36·97	5·31	0·02	0·05	0·28	100·00
1921—							
Male	59·58	37·49	2·64	0·08	[2]	0·21	100·00
Female	55·86	38·32	5·55	0·09	[2]	0·18	100·00
1931—							
Male	59·16	37·83	2·77	0·08	[3]	0·16	100·00
Female	55·41	38·74	5·77	0·07	[3]	0·01	100·00

[1]The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. [2] Legally separated included with divorced. [3]Legally separated included with married.

13.—Conjugal Condition of the People of Canada Classified as Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced, and Not Given, by Provinces and Sex, 1931.

Province.	Males.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	27,820	15,886	1,667	15	4	45,392
Nova Scotia	160,044	94,181	8,638	170	71	263,104
New Brunswick	129,407	72,577	6,453	146	37	208,620
Quebec	910,618	494,136	41,538	345	487	1,447,124
Ontario	962,790	731,191	52,223	1,071	1,569	1,748,844
Manitoba	221,183	137,568	8,671	344	299	368,065
Saskatchewan	315,196	173,610	10,024	394	711	499,935
Alberta	242,542	147,549	8,807	621	680	400,199
British Columbia	204,961	163,730	10,615	921	4,992	385,219
Yukon	1,857	807	140	17	4	2,825
Northwest Territories	3,026	2,005	178	5	–	5,214
Canada	**3,179,444**	**2,033,240**	**148,954**	**4,049**	**8,854**	**5,374,541**

Province.	Females.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed	Divorced.	Not Given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island	23,611	15,695	3,327	13	–	42,646
Nova Scotia	138,027	92,807	18,764	138	6	249,742
New Brunswick	115,368	71,699	12,422	109	1	199,599
Quebec	877,075	478,694	70,909	405	48	1,427,131
Ontario	859,594	703,232	118,840	1,015	158	1,682,839
Manitoba	184,410	131,078	16,264	309	13	332,074
Saskatchewan	242,039	164,779	14,747	273	12	421,850
Alberta	179,961	137,810	13,234	393	8	331,406
British Columbia	148,909	139,655	19,701	731	48	309,044
Yukon	699	618	85	3	–	1,405
Northwest Territories	2,275	1,883	348	3	–	4,509
Canada	**2,771,968**	**1,937,950**	**288,641**	**3,392**	**294**	**5,002,245**

14.—Conjugal Condition of the People, 15 Years of Age and Over, 1931.

Age Period and Sex.	Total Population.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Not Given.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Number.
15–19—									
Males	525,250	523,338	99·64	1,761	0·34	11	0·00	–	140
Females	514,341	488,115	94·90	26,079	5·07	122	0·02	15	10
20–24—									
Males	463,722	396,576	85·52	66,031	14·24	445	0·10	63	607
Females	447,463	282,469	63·13	163,552	36·55	1,229	0·27	199	14
25–29—									
Males	409,976	213,745	52·14	193,652	47·23	1,832	0·45	259	488
Females	376,305	121,749	32·35	250,870	66·67	3,235	0·86	437	14
30–34—									
Males	368,135	106,923	29·04	256,567	69·69	3,487	0·95	424	734
Females	340,701	63,619	18·67	270,033	79·26	6,497	1·91	533	19
35–39—									
Males	359,081	69,889	19·46	281,737	78·46	5,747	1·60	517	1,191
Females	329,382	44,701	13·57	272,293	82·67	11,781	3·58	592	15

14.—Conjugal Condition of the People, 15 Years of Age and Over, 1931—concluded.

Age Period and Sex.	Total Population.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.	Not Given.
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent	Number.	Number.
40–44—									
Males	347,763	54,136	15·57	282,949	81·36	8,769	2·52	624	1,285
Females	298,336	33,776	11·32	246,927	82·77	17,081	5·73	534	18
45–49—									
Males	321,513	44,941	13·98	262,973	81·79	11,858	3·69	623	1,118
Females	263,698	27,107	10·28	214,712	81·42	21,463	8·14	386	30
50–54—									
Males	267,332	35,352	13·22	216,276	80·90	14,244	5·33	508	952
Females	221,349	23,426	10·58	171,190	77·34	26,438	11·94	271	24
55–59—									
Males	199,160	24,917	12·51	158,443	79·56	14,691	7·38	367	742
Females	167,865	17,960	10·70	121,085	72·13	28,625	17·05	175	20
60–64—									
Males	156,912	19,230	12·26	120,281	76·66	16,731	10·66	290	380
Females	137,685	15,499	11·26	87,537	63·58	34,518	25·07	108	23
65–69—									
Males	120,695	13,746	11·39	88,024	72·93	18,647	15·45	180	98
Females	110,439	11,930	10·80	59,326	53·72	39,104	35·41	68	11
70–74—									
Males	88,581	9,659	10·90	58,964	66·57	19,814	22·37	118	26
Females	83,019	9,139	11·01	33,984	40·94	39,846	48·00	41	9
75–79—									
Males	50,017	4,649	9·29	29,456	58·89	15,845	31·68	52	15
Females	48,612	5,198	10·69	14,147	29·10	29,238	60·15	23	6
80–84—									
Males	23,877	1,924	8·06	11,586	48·52	10,337	43·29	21	9
Females	25,294	2,823	11·16	4,370	17·28	18,089	71·51	6	6
85–89—									
Males	8,665	617	7·12	3,291	37·98	4,753	54·85	2	2
Females	10,464	1,095	10·46	1,124	10·74	8,238	78·73	4	3
90–94—									
Males	2,051	161	7·85	569	27·74	1,321	64·41	–	–
Females	2,881	291	10·10	190	6·59	2,400	83·30	–	–
95–99—									
Males	417	34	8·15	111	26·62	272	65·23	–	–
Females	656	69	10·52	36	5·49	551	83·99	–	–
100 and over—									
Males	74	7	9·46	20	27·03	47	63·51	–	–
Females	89	11	12·36	3	3·37	75	84·27	–	–
Age not given—									
Males	2,711	991	36·55	549	20·25	103	3·80	1	1,067
Females	1,060	405	38·30	471	44·43	111	10·47	–	72
Totals, 15 years and over—[1]									
Males	3,713,221	1,519,844	40·93	2,032,691	54·74	148,851	4·01	4,048	7,787
Females	3,378,579	1,148,977	34·01	1,937,458	57·35	288,530	8·54	3,392	222
Totals, All Ages	**10,376,786**	**5,951,412**	**57·35**	**3,971,190**	**38·27**	**437,595**	**4·22**	**7,441**	**9,148**
Males	**5,374,541**	**3,179,444**	**59·16**	**2,033,240**	**37·83**	**148,954**	**2·77**	**4,049**	**8,854**
Females	**5,002,245**	**2,771,968**	**55·41**	**1,937,950**	**38·74**	**288,641**	**5·77**	**3,392**	**294**

[1]Exclusive of "age not given".

Section 4.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which have in the past rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there will be a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table **15**), 286·91 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age and over half the total population (526·76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But, with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231·83 were under 10 years of age and 423·42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239·67 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434·81 per 1,000 under 20 years. In 1931, the number of children under 10 years of age had dropped to 212·70 per 1,000 of the population, and of persons under 20 to 416·39 per 1,000.

Table **16** shows the varying age distribution of the population of the respective provinces, while Table **17** gives details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion, by sex, for the census years 1881 to 1931.

15.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Age Period.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Under 1 year	30·567	28·019	24·923	24·497	25·734	23·858	19·531
1— 4 years	115·649	108·507	99·964	95·210	97·413	96·482	84·009
5— 9 "	140·691	128·251	121·242	114·664	108·685	119·333	109·162
10—19 "	239·854	227·404	219·710	210·906	191·585	195·138	203·689
20—29 "	171·436	175·957	178·080	173·549	189·335	159·041	163·583
30—39 "	111·404	113·099	122·080	129·259	141·938	146·247	134·656
40—49 "	79·995	83·817	88·441	98·494	100·071	109·481	118·660
50—59 "	54·788	58·087	62·360	67·886	69·121	73·082	82·463
60 and over	55·128	63·270	70·142	76·397	71·027	74·917	83·882
Not given	0·488	13·589	13·059	9·137	5·090	2·419	0·363

16.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age Periods, by Provinces, 1931, with Totals for 1921.

Province.	0-9 Years.	10-19 Years.	20-44 Years.	45-69 Years.	70 Years and Over.	Age Not Given.
Prince Edward Island	212·47	207·97	308·15	206·52	64·81	0·08
Nova Scotia	215·36	214·17	320·93	198·39	50·93	0·22
New Brunswick	239·83	219·63	317·25	181·18	41·95	0·17
Quebec	245·89	214·20	352·95	157·69	29·05	0·23
Ontario	186·68	185·67	373·92	212·28	41·20	0·25
Manitoba	203·29	219·27	365·99	185·52	25·72	0·20
Saskatchewan	234·80	228·98	353·08	163·81	19·12	0·21
Alberta	217·98	210·00	374·07	178·47	19·32	0·16
British Columbia	160·07	175·97	377·16	254·66	29·97	2·17
Canada, 1931[1]	**212·70**	**203·69**	**360·50**	**189·52**	**33·22**	**0·36**
Canada, 1921[1]	**239·67**	**195·14**	**365·27**	**169·38**	**28·12**	**2·42**

[1] The statistics for Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the totals.

17.—Male and Female Population of Canada, by Age Periods, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Age Period.	1881.			1891.			1901.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year....	61,704	59,473	121,177	61,308	59,149	120,457	66,464	65,116	131,580
1 year.....	50,298	48,288	98,586	52,160	50,833	102,993	62,384	61,203	123,587
2 years.....	65,187	63,069	128,256	65,465	63,898	129,363	65,245	64,182	129,427
3 years.....	62,217	60,455	122,672	63,854	62,047	125,901	64,748	64,158	128,906
4 years.....	60,616	59,144	119,760	63,328	61,563	124,891	65,455	64,030	129,485
Totals, Under 5 Years...	**300,022**	**290,429**	**590,451**	**306,115**	**297,490**	**603,605**	**324,296**	**318,689**	**642,985**
5 to 9 years....	281,216	273,446	554,662	297,385	288,605	585,990	311,134	304,765	615,899
10 to 14 " ...	259,154	247,728	506,882	279,889	269,287	549,176	295,674	284,665	580,339
15 to 19 " ...	237,317	239,281	476,598	258,325	254,412	512,737	280,275	272,228	552,503
20 to 24 " ...	211,634	217,771	429,405	237,144	235,913	473,057	256,981	251,823	508,804
25 to 29 " ...	165,339	166,236	331,575	194,531	193,115	387,646	216,334	207,051	423,385
30 to 34 " ...	131,051	129,538	260,589	163,866	155,724	319,590	188,125	174,942	363,067
35 to 39 " ...	115,029	113,515	228,544	139,899	130,551	270,450	172,553	158,673	331,226
40 to 44 " ...	97,807	95,537	193,344	118,954	112,685	231,639	152,036	137,822	289,858
45 to 49 " ...	86,784	82,364	169,148	100,827	94,992	195,819	125,636	113,550	239,186
50 to 54 " ...	72,046	68,762	140,808	87,861	83,565	171,426	106,107	97,857	203,964
55 to 59 " ...	57,379	53,027	110,406	66,887	63,089	129,976	82,136	78,535	160,671
60 to 64 " ...	52,006	45,354	97,360	62,819	57,403	120,222	72,807	68,156	140,963
65 to 69 " ...	36,544	32,052	68,596	44,717	40,172	84,889	54,497	51,176	105,673
70 to 74 " ...	26,158	23,453	49,611	32,941	29,906	62,847	39,086	37,294	76,380
75 to 79 " ...	16,361	14,649	31,010	20,047	17,864	37,911	24,548	23,248	47,796
80 to 84 " ...	9,251	8,307	17,558	10,798	10,151	20,949	13,090	12,740	25,830
85 to 89 " ...	3,344	3,151	6,495	4,160	4,390	8,550	4,848	4,990	9,838
90 to 94 " ...	987	1,094	2,081	1,360	1,436	2,796	1,356	1,554	2,910
95 to 99 " ...	330	379	709	411	437	848	423	538	961
100 and over.....	99	110	209						
Not given.....	28,996	29,773	58,769	31,535	31,581	63,116	29,766	19,311	49,077
Totals, Population.....	**2,188,854**	**2,135,956**	**4,324,810**	**2,460,471**	**2,372,768**	**4,833,239**	**2,751,708**	**2,619,607**	**5,371,315**

Age Period.	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year....	93,513	91,946	185,459	105,941	103,725	209,666	102,930	99,738	202,668
1 year.....	87,399	86,002	173,401	104,562	103,209	207,771	102,879	101,486	204,365
2 years.....	90,697	88,943	179,640	105,801	104,144	209,945	111,910	109,668	221,578
3 years.....	89,688	87,730	177,418	108,415	106,203	214,618	113,021	111,110	224,131
4 years.....	86,922	84,643	171,565	108,671	106,878	215,549	112,432	109,241	221,673
Totals, Under 5 Years...	**448,219**	**439,264**	**887,483**	**533,390**	**524,159**	**1,057,549**	**543,172**	**531,243**	**1,074,415**
5 to 9 years....	395,045	388,207	783,252	528,663	520,031	1,048,694	572,507	560,242	1,132,749
10 to 14 " ...	354,911	345,401	700,312	461,282	451,805	913,087	542,930	531,121	1,074,051
15 to 19 " ...	351,244	329,129	680,373	403,235	398,545	801,780	525,250	514,341	1,039,591
20 to 24 " ...	385,855	320,435	706,290	350,971	360,198	711,169	463,722	447,463	911,185
25 to 29 " ...	370,494	287,684	658,178	347,622	338,852	686,474	409,976	376,305	786,281
30 to 34 " ...	310,339	244,777	555,116	343,237	309,608	652,845	368,135	340,701	708,836
35 to 39 " ...	257,875	209,904	467,779	342,300	290,066	632,366	359,081	329,382	688,463
40 to 44 " ...	213,018	176,677	389,695	286,451	240,651	527,102	347,763	298,336	646,099
45 to 49 " ...	178,715	152,768	331,483	236,884	198,129	435,013	321,513	263,698	585,211
50 to 54 " ...	152,718	132,366	285,084	195,133	166,811	361,944	267,332	221,349	488,681
55 to 59 " ...	112,952	100,096	213,048	148,133	132,163	280,296	199,160	167,865	367,025
60 to 64 " ...	94,318	83,786	178,104	126,397	112,881	239,278	156,912	137,685	294,597
65 to 69 " ...	67,626	63,523	131,149	90,615	81,381	171,996	120,695	110,439	231,134
70 to 74 " ...	47,807	46,197	94,004	60,579	56,846	117,425	88,581	83,019	171,600
75 to 79 " ...	30,266	29,260	59,526	35,583	35,767	71,350	50,017	48,612	98,629
80 to 84 " ...	15,550	15,921	31,471	18,136	19,465	37,601	23,877	25,294	49,171
85 to 89 " ...	6,184	6,687	12,871	7,142	8,236	15,378	8,665	10,464	19,129
90 to 94 " ...	1,693	2,010	3,703	1,800	2,380	4,180	2,051	2,881	4,932
95 to 99 " ...	417	502	919	412	565	977	417	656	1,073
100 and over.....	62	58	120	90	93	183	74	89	163
Not given.....	26,687	9,996	36,683	11,588	9,674	21,262	2,711	1,060	3,771
Totals, Population.....	**3,821,995**	**3,384,648**	**7,206,643**	**4,529,643**	**4,258,306**	**8,787,949**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**10,376,786**

Age Distribution by Sex.—Table **18** shows the quartile and decile age distributions by sex of the populations for each decennial census 1881-1931. These quartiles and deciles are obtained by arranging the male and female populations according to age and then dividing each array into four or ten equal parts as the case may be. The increasing average age of the population from census to census is clearly shown in the results. In 1881 one-quarter of the male population were 9·27 years of age and under, one half were 20·05 years and under, and three-quarters were 36·48 years and under. In 1931, on the other hand, one-quarter of the male population were of ages up to 12·10 years, one-half up to 25·48, and three-quarters up to 43·54 years. The female population has not shown quite as pronounced an increase in average age but a substantial increase is, nevertheless, strongly in evidence. Only in the Census of 1911, first quartile for females and third quartile for both males and females, and in the Census of 1921, first quartile for both males and females, was the upward trend of average age interrupted.

In the second part of the table the deciles show with more detail the information given by the quartiles. For instance, we see clearly that the greatest increase in average age over the 50-year period has taken place in the seventh decile, *i.e.*, in the "thirties", for both males and females and that the average age of the population in the "forties" and later, while clearly increasing, has done so with diminishing force. The influences which affect the age distribution are the birth rate and immigration. There is evidence to show that the first showed a steady reduction over the country as a whole in the '70's, '80's and '90's of last century and probably also in the early years of the twentieth century. Its effect would be felt in the younger sections first, but would be carried throughout the entire population with the passage of time, and would account for the gradual increase in average age shown in all quartiles and deciles up to 1911. Quite clearly, there is a break in the degree of increase shown in the first and second quartiles for 1911 and 1921. This could be accounted for by a temporary increase in the birth rate beginning early in the present century, which other evidence supports. The fact that such increase in the birth rate was only temporary is supported, too, by the re-establishment of the trend of increasing age in the data for 1931.

Immigration does not directly affect the younger sections of the population except to a very small degree. It immediately affects the middle-aged groups, but its effect is carried to the older groups as time goes by. The very heavy immigration of the early years of the century (1900-1911) would thus immediately affect mainly the age groups in the late "teens" and the early "twenties", and although immigration was later cut down very severely the influence of these earlier accretions to the population would creep through the upper age groups year by year. The seventh decile shows that it has now reached to those of our people in the "forties" and without doubt it will creep into the higher age groups as future censuses come to be taken.

18.—Quartile and Decile Ages of the Populations of Canada at each of the Decennial Censuses, by Sex, 1881-1931.

Position in Array by Age.	1881.		1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1931.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
First Quartile Yrs.....	9·27	9·32	10·07	9·98	10·76	10·47	11·49	10·23	10·73	10·20	12·10	11·50
Second " "	20·05	20·05	21·54	21·28	22·91	22·37	24·51	22·89	24·74	23·19	25·48	24·07
Third " "	36·48	35·68	38·03	37·34	39·89	39·28	39·46	39·20	41·36	39·88	43·54	42·03
First Decile Yrs.....	3·62	3·66	4·00	3·97	4·20	4·08	4·21	3·80	4·25	4·07	4·95	4·72
Second " "	7·35	7·39	8·02	7·96	8·54	8·30	8·93	8·03	8·50	8·13	9·64	9·19
Third " "	11·29	11·37	12·24	12·16	13·07	12·75	14·16	12·68	13·18	12·55	14·57	13·85
Fourth " "	15·50	15·65	16·71	16·59	17·82	17·42	19·55	17·69	18·52	17·55	19·68	18·68
Fifth " "	20·05	20·05	21·54	21·28	22·91	22·37	24·51	22·89	24·74	23·19	25·48	24·07
Sixth " "	25·20	24·89	27·03	26·52	28·81	28·08	29·61	28·52	31·25	29·34	32·27	30·59
Seventh " "	32·18	31·53	33·88	33·20	35·95	35·18	35·78	35·18	37·84	36·22	39·69	38·04
Eighth " "	41·38	40·37	42·79	42·11	44·35	43·89	43·81	43·82	45·36	44·27	47·60	46·39
Ninth " "	54·05	52·89	55·11	54·43	56·26	56·14	54·91	55·52	56·25	55·93	57·91	57·63

Section 5.—Racial Origins.

In six out of the seven censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being in 1891. The object of this information is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds: (*a*) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; (*b*) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms the following three points must be considered: (*a*) that the Canadian whose family is of three or more generations residence is enumerated and differentiated through the question on the birth place of parents above described; (*b*) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisement and study—for example, 271 children of Chinese fathers and 842 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada in 1931. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors: only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions to-day. Measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin, yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians", no one is; (*c*) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a

scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

Racial Distribution.—The total increase in population over the decade 1921-31 was 1,588,837. The population of English origin increased by only 196,061 compared with 722,208 in the previous decade; that of Scottish origin by 172,725 compared with 175,745; and that of Irish origin by 123,005 compared with 57,419. The population of British origin, taken together, increased from 4,868,738 to 5,381,071, or by 512,333, between 1921 and 1931. This represented 32 p.c. of the total increase as compared with 61 p.c. of the total increase for the previous decade. On the other hand the population of French origin increased from 2,452,743 in 1921 to 2,927,990 in 1931, or by 475,247 (slightly under 30 p.c. of the total increase for the decade) and showed the greatest absolute increase for any decade since 1871. Figures for the minor racial groups which make up the nation (see Table **19**) would indicate that the people of Scandinavian, German and Ukrainian origins increased between 1921 and 1931 by 36 p.c., 61 p.c. and 111 p.c., respectively. Owing to the new national and racial alignments in Central and Southeastern Europe following the Great War, comparison of the post-war numerical strength of certain ethnic stocks in Canada with pre-war returns cannot be made with any certainty. For example a number of people reported as of Ukrainian stock in the seventh census were described in the Censuses of 1921 and 1911 as Galician, Bukovinian, Ruthenian or Russian.

A perspective of the actual relationship of the origin groups to the population as a whole is obtained by a study of Table **20** where the proportion which the people of each origin bear to total population is given for each census for which the figures are available. Here it is clearly seen that the relative position of the English group showed substantial improvement up to 1921 (when for the first time it superseded the French) but, in 1931, there was a decided check. The French group, on the other hand, which showed a gradual decline between 1871 and 1901 and a more pronounced one in 1911 and 1921, has improved its relative position considerably and in 1931 is once again the foremost single racial group.

Together the British and French groups now constitute 80 p.c. of the total population, compared with 83 p.c. in 1921 and 1911, 88 p.c. in 1901, 89 p.c. in 1881 and no less than 92 p.c. in 1871.

The pronounced decline after 1901 in the combined proportion of the two major racial groups, *viz.*, British and French, with a corresponding increase in ethnic stocks of minor importance, has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past thirty years. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French,

increased from 8·53 p.c. of the total in 1901, to 12·82 p.c. in 1911, to 14·19 p.c. in 1921, and to 17·59 p.c. in 1931.

Oriental immigration to Canada in the past thirty years has been responsible for the relative increase of the Chinese and Japanese racial groups from 0·41 p.c. in 1901 to 0·67 p.c. in 1931. In the same period the population of Negro origin has declined from 0·32 p.c. to 0·19 p.c. of the total, and that of Indian and Eskimo origin from 2·38 p.c. to 1·24 p.c.

The racial origin of the population of Canada, by provinces and territories, is given in Table **21** for the Census of 1931.

19.—Origins of the People According to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NOTE.—Origins were not taken in the Census of 1891. N.o.p.=Not otherwise provided for.

Origin.	1871.[3]	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British—						
English	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,358	2,741,419
Irish	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,803	1,230,808
Scottish	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,625	1,346,350
Other	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,952	62,494
Totals, British	**2,110,502**	**2,548,514**	**3,063,195**	**3,896,985**	**4,868,738**	**5,381,071**
French	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,743	2,927,990
Austrian, n.o.p.	–	–	10,947	42,535	107,671	48,639
Belgian	–	–	2,994	9,593	20,234	27,585
Bulgarian and Roumanian	–	–	354	5,875	15,235	32,216
Chinese	–	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587	46,519
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian)	–	–	–	–	8,840	30,401
Dutch	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,505	148,962
Finnish	–	–	2,502	15,497	21,494	43,885
German	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,635	473,544
Greek	–	–	291	3,594	5,740	9,444
Hebrew	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196	156,726
Hungarian	–	–	1,549	11,605	13,181	40,582
Indian and Eskimo[1]	23,037	108,547	127,941	105,492	113,724	128,890
Italian	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769	98,173
Japanese	–	–	4,738	9,021	15,868	23,342
Negro	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291	19,456
Polish	–	–	6,285	33,365	53,403	145,503
Russian	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064	88,148
Scandinavian[2]	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359	228,049
Ukrainian	–	–	5,682	74,963	106,721	225,113
Yugoslavic	–	–	–	–	3,906	16,174
Various	4,182	8,540	7,000	31,157	28,796	27,476
Unspecified	7,561	40,806	31,539	147,345	21,249	8,898
Grand Totals	**3,485,761**	**4,324,810**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**

For footnotes see end of Table **20**, p. 123.

20.—Percentage which the People of Each Origin Formed of the Total Population, According to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NOTE.—Origins were not taken in the Census of 1891. N.o.p.=Not otherwise provided for.

Origin.	Percentages of Total Populations.					
	1871.[3]	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British—						
English	20·26	20·38	23·47	25·30	28·96	26·42
Irish	24·28	22·14	18·41	14·58	12·61	11·86
Scottish	15·78	16·18	14·90	13·85	13·35	12·97
Other	0·22	0·23	0·25	0·35	0·48	0·60
Totals, British	**60·55**	**58·93**	**57·03**	**54·07**	**55·40**	**51·86**
French	31·07	30·03	30·71	28·51	27·91	28·22
Austrian, n.o.p.	–	–	0·20	0·59	1·23	0·47
Belgian	–	–	0·06	0·13	0·23	0·27
Bulgarian and Roumanian	–	–	0·01	0·08	0·17	0·31
Chinese	–	0·10	0·32	0·39	0·45	0·45
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian)	–	–	–	–	0·10	0·29
Dutch	0·85	0·70	0·63	0·76	1·34	1·44
Finnish	–	–	0·05	0·22	0·24	0·42
German	5·82	5·88	5·78	5·46	3·35	4·56
Greek	–	–	0·01	0·05	0·07	0·09
Hebrew	–	0·02	0·30	1·05	1·44	1·51
Hungarian	–	–	0·03	0·16	0·15	0·39
Indian and Eskimo[1]	0·66	2·51	2·38	1·46	1·29	1·24
Italian	0·03	0·04	0·20	0·63	0·76	0·95
Japanese	–	–	0·09	0·13	0·18	0·22
Negro	0·62	0·49	0·32	0·23	0·21	0·19
Polish	–	–	0·12	0·46	0·61	1·40
Russian	0·02	0·03	0·37	0·60	1·14	0·85
Scandinavian[2]	0·05	0·12	0·58	1·49	1·90	2·20
Ukrainian	–	–	0·11	1·04	1·21	2·17
Yugoslavic	–	–	–	–	0·04	0·16
Various	0·12	0·20	0·13	0·43	0·33	0·26
Unspecified	0·22	0·94	0·59	2·04	0·24	0·09
Grand Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1]Incomplete in 1871; includes "half-breeds" in 1901. [2]Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish; in 1921 they numbered respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503; in 1931, 34,118, 19,382, 93,243 and 81,306. [3]The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only.

21.—Racial Origins of the Population,

No.	Origin.	P. E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
1	*British Races*	*73,758*	*391,878*	*255,567*	*432,726*
2	English	23,398	193,170	129,911	234,739
3	Irish	17,698	56,453	66,873	108,312
4	Scottish	32,489	139,992	56,561	87,300
5	Other	173	2,263	2,222	2,375
6	*Other European Races*	*13,779*	*109,486*	*148,627*	*2,418,209*
7	French	12,962	56,629	136,999	2,270,059
8	Austrian, n.o.p.	8	342	87	2,032
9	Belgian	4	631	193	4,324
10	Bulgarian	–	106	47	206
11	Czech and Slovak	4	452	19	4,430
12	Danish	124	771	1,499	1,740
13	Dutch	300	13,412	3,602	1,824
14	Finnish	1	99	135	2,973
15	German	282	27,098	2,659	10,616
16	Greek	1	294	78	2,466
17	Hebrew	20	2,046	1,262	60,087
18	Hungarian	4	580	53	4,018
19	Icelandic	1	5	–	30
20	Italian	28	1,897	405	24,845
21	Lithuanian	–	187	1	2,343
22	Norwegian	17	501	601	1,504
23	Polish	–	1,488	121	9,534
24	Roumanian	–	189	41	3,068
25	Russian	–	575	148	3,574
26	Swedish	20	576	525	1,658
27	Ukrainian	–	871	12	4,340
28	Yugoslavic	–	253	11	1,562
29	Other European	3	484	129	976
30	*Asiatic Races*	*166*	*1,559*	*873*	*7,034*
31	Chinese	31	340	231	2,750
32	Japanese	–	4	–	43
33	Other Asiatic	135	1,215	642	4,241
34	Eskimo	–	–	–	1,159
35	Indian	233	2,191	1,685	12,312
36	Negro	70	7,361	1,150	1,649
37	Various	–	20	5	154
38	Unspecified	32	351	312	1,012
	Totals, Population	**88,038**	**512,846**	**408,219**	**2,874,255**

Section 6.—Religions.

At each of the censuses from 1871 to 1931 every inhabitant of Canada has been asked to state the religious body of which he is a member or an adherent. During the sixty-year period there have been various fluctuations in the proportions of the population belonging to the leading religious bodies, and these fluctuations are, in a new country like this, largely occasioned by the religious affiliations of immigrants.

From Table **23**, it will be seen that throughout the sixty-year period something like two-fifths of the population of Canada has been of the Roman Catholic faith, the 1931 percentage, inclusive of Greek Catholics, being 41·30. Methodists were 16·27 p.c. of the population in 1871 but fell to 13·19 p.c. in 1921, while Presbyterians increased from 15·63 p.c. in 1871 to 16·04 p.c. in 1921, being reinforced by a considerable immigration from Scotland after the beginning of the century. The fusion of the Methodists and Congregationalists in 1925 with a large section of the Presbyterians, as the United Church of Canada, left that body the second largest religious body in the Dominion in 1931 with 19·44 p.c. of the population. The Presbyterians who did not adhere to the United Church of Canada numbered 8·39 p.c. of the population in 1931. The proportion of Anglicans in the population of Canada fell from 14·17 p.c. in 1871 to 12·69 p.c. in 1901 but thereafter the large immigration from the British Isles raised it to 16·02 p.c. in 1921, followed by a

by Provinces and Territories, Census of 1931.

Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories.	Canada.	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2,589,771	*368,010*	*437,836*	*389,238*	*489,923*	*1,741*	*623*	*5,381,071*	1
1,319,612	172,992	205,519	188,456	272,501	825	296	2,741,419	2
647,831	77,559	104,096	79,978	71,612	298	98	1,230,808	3
549,648	112,326	121,485	110,720	135,038	576	215	1,346,350	4
22,680	5,133	6,736	10,084	10,772	42	14	62,494	5
837,469	*313,309*	*463,302*	*320,648*	*127,246*	*798*	*369*	*4,753,242*	6
299,732	47,039	50,700	38,377	15,028	250	215	2,927,990	7
9,607	8,858	17,061	6,737	3,891	14	2	48,639	8
7,310	6,323	4,458	2,726	1,597	16	3	27,585	9
2,415	36	126	146	76	2	–	3,160	10
8,871	2,396	5,056	6,404	2,756	9	4	30,401	11
4,718	3,235	6,630	11,403	3,945	34	19	34,118	12
60,241	24,957	24,695	13,665	6,234	26	6	148,962	13
27,137	1,013	2,313	3,318	6,858	34	4	43,885	14
174,006	38,078	129,232	74,450	16,986	98	39	473,544	15
4,195	295	534	601	977	3	–	9,444	16
62,383	19,341	5,116	3,722	2,743	4	2	156,726	17
13,786	1,955	13,363	5,502	1,313	8	–	40,582	18
326	13,450	3,841	870	858	–	1	19,382	19
50,536	2,379	1,040	4,766	12,254	22	1	98,173	20
1,521	370	529	678	245	1	1	5,876	21
5,172	5,263	39,755	27,360	12,943	108	19	93,243	22
42,384	40,243	25,961	21,157	4,599	12	4	145,503	23
8,267	2,087	9,530	4,712	1,162	–	–	29,056	24
10,050	11,573	35,421	16,381	10,398	14	14	88,148	25
10,544	9,449	22,458	19,828	16,108	112	28	81,306	26
24,426	73,606	63,400	55,872	2,583	2	1	225,113	27
8,100	291	1,686	1,335	2,911	20	5	16,174	28
1,742	1,072	397	638	781	9	1	6,232	29
12,297	*2,255*	*4,419*	*4,929*	*50,951*	*54*	*11*	*84,548*	30
6,919	1,732	3,501	3,875	27,139	1	–	46,519	31
220	51	114	652	22,205	52	1	23,342	32
5,158	472	804	402	1,607	1	10	14,687	33
–	62	–	3	–	85	4,670	5,979	34
30,368	15,417	15,268	15,249	24,599	1,543	4,046	122,911	35
6,886	465	410	924	533	8	–	19,456	36
287	43	27	45	96	–	4	681	37
4,605	578	523	569	915	1	–	8,898	38
3,431,683	**700,139**	**921,785**	**731,605**	**694,263**	**4,230**	**9,723**	**10,376,786**	

slight falling off to 15·76 p.c. in 1931. The Baptists have shown a fairly steady decline from 6·87 p.c. in 1871 to 4·27 p.c. in 1931.

The immigration from non-English-speaking countries during the first three decades of the twentieth century has led to a great growth of the religious bodies whose members come from the continent of Europe. Thus the Lutherans, who were only 1·09 p.c. of the population in 1871 and 1·72 p.c. in 1901, have risen to 3·80 p.c. in 1931. The Jews, again, who were only 0·03 p.c. in 1871 and 0·31 p.c. in 1901, were 1·50 p.c. in 1931. The adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, who in earlier years were not distinguished from Greek Catholics (the two together being only 0·29 p.c. in 1901) were 0·99 p.c. in 1931.

Of the total population in 1931 (10,376,786), 16,042 or 0·15 p.c. did not state their religion while 54,164 or 0·52 p.c., persons belonging to small sects, were classed as "various" and 21,071 or 0·20 p.c. as of "no religion". Of the non-Christian sects, 155,614 or 1·50 p.c. were Jews, 24,087 or 0·23 p.c. were Confucians, 15,784 or 0·15 p.c. were Buddhists and 5,008 or 0·05 p.c. were pagans. The figures in the following tables are revised and final. In Table **22** the totals for each religion are brought together for all censuses since Confederation; Table **23** gives the same information as Table **22** in the form of percentages to total populations for the census years; Table **24** gives the 1931 census figures of the numbers of persons accredited to each of 31 specified religions, by provinces.

22.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931.

Religion.	1871.[6]	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adventist	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179	16,026
Anglican	494,049	574,818	646,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,780	1,635,615
Baptist[1]	239,343[7]	296,525[7]	303,839[7]	318,005	382,720	421,730	443,341
Brethren	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580	13,472
Buddhist	–	–	–	10,407	10,012	11,281	15,784
Christian	–	–	–	7,484	17,421	17,142	11,527
Christian Science	–	–	–	2,619	5,073	13,826	18,436
Church of Christ, Disciples	–	20,193	12,763	17,164	14,554	13,107	15,811
Confucian	–	–	–	5,115	14,562	27,114	24,087
Congregationalist	21,829	26,900	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730	694[2]
Doukhobor	–	–	–	8,775	10,493	12,648	14,913
Evangelical Association	–	–	–	10,193	10,595	13,905	22,213
Friends (Quaker)	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149	2,424
Greek Church	–	–	–	15,630	88,507	169,832	[3]
Greek Orthodox	–	–	–	–	–	–	102,389[3]
Holiness Movement	–	–	–	2,775	3,856	3,245	4,436
International Bible Students	–	–	–	99	925	6,678	13,552
Jewish	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197	155,614
Lutheran	37,935	46,350	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458	394,194
Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)	[7]	[7]	[7]	31,797	44,625	58,797	88,736
Methodist	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,246	[2]
Mormon	–	–	–	6,891	15,971	19,622	22,005
No religion	5,146	2,634	[5]	4,810	26,027	21,739	21,071
Pagan	1,886	4,478	[5]	15,107	11,840	6,778	5,008
Pentecostal	–	–	–	–	513	7,003	26,301
Plymouth Brethren	–	–	–	3,040	3,438	6,482	6,983
Presbyterian	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,406	870,728[2]
Protestant	10,146	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,753	23,296
Roman Catholic	1,492,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,626	4,285,388[4]
Salvation Army	–	–	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733	30,716
Unitarian	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926	4,445
United Church	–	–	–	–	–	8,728[2]	2,017,375[2]
All other (various)	35,035	21,382	46,030	16,427	26,383	31,270	54,164
Not given	17,055	86,769	80,267	43,222	32,490	19,259	16,042
Totals	**3,485,761**	**4,324,810**	**4,833,239**	**5,371,315**	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**

[1]Including Tunkers. [2]Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists and a large number of Presbyterians united to form the United Church of Canada in 1925, although a relatively small number reported themselves as "United Church" in 1921, chiefly in Western Canada where the movement towards union began. [3]In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church". A rapid increase of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown for recent censuses and, since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931. [4]Including 186,654 Greek Catholics, see footnote 3. [5]Included with "all other" religions for 1891. [6]The figures for 1871 cover the four original provinces of Canada only. [7]Mennonites were included with Baptists prior to 1901.

23.—Percentages of Specified Religions at each Decennial Census, 1871-1931.

Religion.	1871.[6]	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Adventist	0·18	0·17	0·13	0·15	0·14	0·16	0·15
Anglican	14·17	13·29	13·37	12·69	14·47	16·02	15·76
Baptist[1]	6·87[7]	6·86[7]	6·29[7]	5·92	5·31	4·80	4·27
Brethren	0·07	0·20	0·24	0·15	0·13	0·13	0·13
Buddhist	–	–	–	0·19	0·14	0·13	0·15
Christian	–	–	–	0·14	0·24	0·20	0·11
Christian Science	–	–	–	0·05	0·07	0·16	0·18
Church of Christ, Disciples	–	0·47	0·26	0·32	0·20	0·15	0·15
Confucian	–	–	–	0·10	0·20	0·31	0·23
Congregationalist	0·63	0·62	0·58	0·53	0·47	0·35	0·01[2]
Doukhobor	–	–	–	0·16	0·15	0·14	0·14
Evangelical Association	–	–	–	0·19	0·15	0·16	0·21
Friends (Quaker)	0·21	0·15	0·10	0·08	0·06	0·04	0·02
Greek Church	–	–	–	0·29	1·23	1·93	[3]
Greek Orthodox	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·99[3]
Holiness Movement	–	–	–	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·04
International Bible Students	–	–	–	–	0·01	0·08	0·13
Jewish	0·03	0·06	0·13	0·31	1·03	1·42	1·50
Lutheran	1·09	1·07	1·32	1·72	3·19	3·26	3·80
Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)	[7]	[7]	[7]	0·59	0·62	0·67	0·86
Methodist	16·27	17·18	17·54	17·07	14·99	13·19	[2]
Mormon	–	–	–	0·13	0·22	0·22	0·21
No religion	0·15	0·06	[5]	0·09	0·36	0·25	0·20
Pagan	0·05	0·10	[5]	0·28	0·16	0·08	0·05
Pentecostal	–	–	–	–	0·01	0·08	0·25
Plymouth Brethren	–	–	–	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·07
Presbyterian	15·63	15·63	15·63	15·69	15·49	16·04	8·39[2]
Protestant	0·29	0·15	0·25	0·22	0·42	0·35	0·22
Roman Catholic	42·80	41·43	41·21	41·51	39·31	38·57	41·30[4]
Salvation Army	–	–	0·29	0·19	0·26	0·28	0·30
Unitarian	0·07	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·04
United Church	–	–	–	–	–	0·10[2]	19·44[2]
All other (various)	1·01	0·49	0·95	0·31	0·37	0·36	0·52
Not given	0·49	2·01	1·66	0·80	0·45	0·22	0·15
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

For footnotes see end of Table **22**, p. 126.

24.—Religions of the People, by

No.	Religion.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.
		No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Adventist	13	1,144	1,064	1,174
2	Anglican	5,074	88,738	48,931	149,843
3	Baptist	5,066	82,098	83,853	10,970
4	Brethren	–	96	336	757
5	Buddhist	–	2	3	73
6	Christadelphian	9	8	30	29
7	Christian	794	722	704	162
8	Christian Science	2	188	128	816
9	Church of Christ, Disciples	596	1,119	1,341	49
10	Confucian	3	44	62	1,121
11	Doukhobor	–	–	–	–
12	Evangelical Association	3	11	5	409
13	Friends (Quaker)	6	13	5	38
14	Greek Orthodox	6	315	75	8,992
15	Holiness Movement	–	1	10	276
16	International Bible Students	16	474	170	90
17	Jewish	19	1,935	1,257	59,736
18	Lutheran	76	7,949	969	8,261
19	Mennonite (inc. Hutterite)	2	1	–	8
20	Mormon	–	42	51	49
21	No religion	30	342	128	1,621
22	Pagan	–	–	–	38
23	Pentecostal	188	637	1,767	1,214
24	Plymouth Brethren	2	83	43	509
25	Presbyterian	14,813	48,960	16,260	59,532
26	Protestant	20	372	143	11,279
27	Roman Catholic	39,105	162,754	188,098	2,463,160
28	Salvation Army	162	2,665	946	1,135
29	Unitarian	17	72	28	792
30	United Brethren in Christ	–	2	12	8
31	United Church	21,979	110,548	61,176	88,253
32	All other (various)	31	1,053	496	1,836
33	Not given	6	458	128	2,025
	Totals, Population	**88,038**	**512,846**	**408,219**	**2,874,255**

Provinces, Census of 1931.

Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories.	Canada.	No.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
2,353	897	3,381	4,213	1,786	1	–	16,026	1
764,130	128,385	126,837	112,979	205,047	2,299	3,352	1,635,615	2
171,305	13,483	22,613	30,496	23,395	44	18	443,341	3
7,640	675	1,099	1,192	1,677	–	–	13,472	4
110	33	88	366	15,074	35	–	15,784	5
1,364	102	77	136	377	–	1	2,133	6
4,302	367	1,098	2,315	875	6	182	11,527	7
6,957	1,797	1,039	2,075	5,418	14	2	18,436	8
8,359	1,136	1,601	1,251	358	–	1	15,811	9
1,590	760	1,231	1,728	17,548	–	–	24,087	10
7	131	7,956	786	6,033	–	–	14,913	11
17,225	307	2,034	2,133	85	–	1	22,213	12
1,602	66	212	200	281	–	1	2,424	13
16,387	15,774	31,126	26,427	3,274	8	5	102,389	14
3,185	94	539	252	79	–	–	4,436	15
4,486	2,316	3,152	1,252	1,596	–	–	13,552	16
62,094	19,193	5,047	3,663	2,666	2	2	155,614	17
97,022	46,892	113,676	82,411	36,635	239	64	394,194	18
17,661	30,352	31,338	8,289	1,085	–	–	88,736	19
6,184	228	1,607	13,185	655	3	1	22,005	20
3,418	2,629	2,504	2,188	7,855	45	311	21,071	21
1,625	390	1,150	496	69	33	1,207	5,008	22
8,152	3,441	4,970	3,655	2,277	–	–	26,301	23
3,186	591	432	528	1,608	1	–	6,983	24
450,664	55,720	67,954	72,069	84,183	432	141	870,728	25
3,286	1,479	1,734	1,931	2,653	38	361	23,296	26
744,740	189,693	233,979	168,408	90,852	667	3,932	4,285,388	27
16,701	2,266	2,015	2,024	2,801	–	1	30,716	28
1,244	1,178	328	294	491	–	1	4,445	29
1,369	23	65	124	44	–	–	1,647	30
973,768	176,240	243,399	176,816	164,750	352	94	2,017,375	31
24,829	2,973	6,451	6,700	6,670	2	37	51,078	32
4,738	528	1,053	1,023	6,066	9	8	16,042	33
3,431,683	**700,139**	**921,785**	**731,605**	**694,263**	**4,230**	**9,723**	**10,376,786**	

25.—Religions of the People

No.	Racial Origin.	Total Population.	Adventist.	Anglican.	Baptist.	Brethren and United Brethren.	Confucian and Buddhist.	Christian.	Church of Christ Disciples.	Christian Science	Evangelical Association.	Greek Orthodox.
1	British Races.....	5,381,071	8,551	1,503,943	367,071	12,540	49	8,536	13,001	16,307	6,198	164
2	English.....	2,741,419	5,392	1,127,751	237,753	6,224	32	4,634	7,451	9,661	3,804	100
3	Irish.....	1,230,808	1,468	216,794	50,305	2,530	3	1,477	2,228	2,666	1,114	35
4	Scottish.....	1,346,350	1,566	137,713	72,240	3,664	13	2,320	3,164	3,698	1,229	29
5	Other.....	62,494	125	21,685	6,773	122	1	105	158	282	51	–
6	Continental European Races.....	4,753,242	7,346	88,290	65,490	2,552	21	2,259	2,675	2,056	15,957	99,154
7	French.....	2,927,990	390	22,315	7,930	235	2	205	233	278	327	50
8	Austrian, n.e.s..	48,639	196	771	573	28	–	4	3	37	48	4,841
9	Belgian.....	27,585	6	796	149	3	–	8	3	3	1	2
10	Czech and Slovak.....	30,401	17	455	215	4	2	5	2	9	255	828
11	Danish.....	34,118	148	3,148	919	45	1	55	81	99	20	12
12	Dutch.....	148,962	483	16,275	13,029	554	–	785	865	332	364	15
13	Finnish.....	43,885	17	661	175	10	2	5	4	9	22	120
14	German.....	473,544	2,674	26,878	28,049	1,430	9	681	1,090	866	13,441	427
15	Greek.....	9,444	3	1,031	88	2	–	2	–	–	4	6,127
16	Hebrew.....	156,726	7	255	131	1	–	4	6	19	4	73
17	Hungarian.....	40,582	59	310	737	–	1	21	–	8	181	342
18	Icelandic.....	19,382	35	619	87	4	–	5	3	29	2	5
19	Italian.....	98,173	18	1,496	363	23	–	44	15	16	117	18
20	Norwegian.....	93,243	304	3,643	1,490	19	–	107	167	133	150	18
21	Polish.....	145,503	194	1,285	1,812	16	–	8	16	24	187	5,570
22	Roumanian.....	29,056	230	600	438	3	1	52	2	14	86	12,192
23	Russian.....	88,148	1,435	1,544	3,592	121	–	131	33	20	333	8,965
24	Swedish.....	81,306	322	4,448	4,061	51	–	103	119	142	34	12
25	Ukrainian.....	225,113	769	755	1,262	2	1	23	24	6	344	55,386
26	Yugoslavic.....	16,174	34	180	75	–	2	10	–	–	26	2,484
27	Other.....	15,268	5	825	315	1	–	1	9	12	11	1,667
28	Asiatic Races.....	84,548	11	4,545	526	8	39,801	463	37	15	30	3,046
29	Chinese.....	46,519	7	1,329	228	3	24,693	304	30	12	27	18
30	Japanese.....	23,342	3	1,298	200	3	15,090	155	–	3	–	1
31	Other.....	14,687	1	1,918	98	2	18	4	7	–	3	3,027
32	Indian and Eskimo.....	128,890	51	33,939	1,535	9	–	247	4	3	6	–
33	Negro.....	19,456	50	3,411	8,024	1	–	7	34	28	–	–
34	Various and Unspecified...	9,579	17	1,487	695	9	–	15	60	27	22	25
	Canada.....	**10,376,786**	**16,026**	**1,635,615**	**443,341**	**15,119**	**39,871**	**11,527**	**15,811**	**18,436**	**22,213**	**102,389**

In 1931, for the first time in the history of the Dominion Census, the religions of the people were cross-classified according to racial origin. The results, for Canada as a whole, are shown in Table **25.**

It is seen from the information there given that in Canada the Anglican, the Baptist, the Presbyterian and the United Church of Canada derive the great proportion of their support from the British races. More than 61 p.c. of those of British race are members either of the United Church of Canada or are Anglicans.

The Roman Catholic Church not only derives very strong support from the French Canadians of Quebec province, where 91·42 p.c. of the population are members of that Church, but also from other continental European races. For instance, such important racial elements in the Canadian population as the Ukrainian, the Polish and even the German have nearly 70 p.c., over 85 p.c. and nearly 23 p.c. of their respective populations reported as Roman Catholic, while such lesser elements, as the Austrian, the Hungarian and the Yugoslavic have over 67 p.c., over 72 p.c. and 76 p.c., respectively, members of the same religion. The Russian element, which ranks between these two groups in numbers, has over 28 p.c. of its people Roman Catholic.

Among the Protestant denominations of the continental European races, the Lutheran ranks very high among the German, the Norwegian, the Swedish and the Finnish elements.

Classified by Racial Origin, 1931.

Int. Bible Students.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Mormon.	No Religion.	Pentecostal.	Presbyterian.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Salvation Army.	United Church.	Other.	Not Stated	No.
9,250	57	14,448	2,863	17,030	10,184	18,179	802,619	16,833	691,459	27,468	1,781,532	47,917	4,872	1
5,285	41	8,531	1,763	11,122	5,500	9,637	195,349	10,764	177,634	19,823	863,087	27,322	2,759	2
1,763	7	3,081	618	2,509	2,013	4,410	141,327	2,191	384,748	3,086	395,366	10,252	817	3
2,072	7	2,636	449	2,957	2,483	3,920	460,115	3,713	126,486	4,276	500,778	9,599	1,223	4
130	2	200	33	442	188	212	5,828	165	2,591	283	22,301	744	73	5
4,236	155,557	379,527	85,828	4,879	6,710	7,764	63,115	5,402	3,515,337	2,596	201,554	32,563	2,374	6
224	4	1,977	243	407	821	513	10,074	981	2,849,096	512	28,701	1,193	1,279	7
91	6	5,924	452	15	121	73	775	66	32,783	19	1,550	218	45	8
13	1	119	7	9	75	26	516	40	24,673	13	1,066	43	13	9
12	1	1,696	8	6	265	48	591	292	24,266	10	1,260	116	38	10
52	–	18,910	156	1,159	211	145	1,734	172	1,197	94	5,535	177	48	11
409	2	3,692	37,555	516	539	676	11,032	341	8,892	575	47,799	4,128	104	12
18	1	38,742	1	11	496	33	927	168	561	19	1,711	101	71	13
1,012	24	147,290	34,687	1,582	1,008	2,855	20,789	1,074	107,940	703	73,086	5,665	284	14
17	–	42	–	–	15	1	143	20	1,623	6	289	11	20	15
1	155,351	66	11	–	112	1	127	53	292	1	176	28	7	16
61	–	2,171	2	6	40	210	4,187	449	29,425	21	1,702	634	15	17
51	1	14,972	7	85	80	47	350	30	172	26	1,624	1,134	44	18
16	4	119	18	32	99	690	955	164	91,742	56	2,026	113	29	19
284	–	68,665	44	281	267	981	2,664	203	2,094	161	11,089	404	75	20
534	59	6,815	134	7	317	159	1,026	181	124,252	37	2,030	748	92	21
37	11	1,957	4	18	51	101	400	109	11,437	8	1,034	258	13	22
124	89	12,719	12,084	41	490	255	1,209	246	24,874	128	3,799	15,838	78	23
245	1	50,678	14	671	394	765	3,205	336	1,911	144	12,295	1,290	65	24
1,003	–	1,180	385	20	1,215	105	1,823	369	156,315	44	3,667	359	56	25
5	–	393	7	1	39	61	185	53	12,298	2	246	60	13	26
27	2	1,400	9	12	55	19	403	55	9,494	17	869	45	15	27
20	–	56	15	9	3,452	13	2,747	84	7,586	72	10,502	3,281	8,229	28
15	–	17	–	–	3,238	7	2,289	56	803	34	4,638	648	8,123	29
5	–	3	–	–	186	2	134	10	292	27	5,268	591	71	30
–	–	36	15	9	28	4	324	18	6,491	11	596	2,042	35	31
5	–	57	2	13	611	112	1,022	529	67,201	421	16,955	6,008	160	32
27	–	27	5	44	40	165	364	159	1,272	96	4,174	1,512	16	33
14	–	79	23	30	74	68	861	289	2,533	63	2,658	139	391	34
13,552	**155,614**	**394,194**	**88,736**	**22,005**	**21,071**	**26,301**	**870,728**	**23,296**	**4,285,388**	**30,716**	**2,017,375**	**91,420**	**16,042**	

Section 7.—Birthplaces.

The birthplaces of the population of Canada, as at each of the seven censuses, are shown by Canadian born, British born, and foreign born, (United States born and other foreign born) in Table **26.** The table shows that, in 1871, 97·28 p.c. of the population was born under the British flag, while, sixty years later, the percentage had declined to 89·18. The proportion of Canadian born increased steadily until the opening of the century, but has declined as a result of the increase of immigration after 1900. The Census of 1931 shows declines in the proportions of British born and United States born as compared with 1921 but a substantial increase in the percentage of "other foreign born". The proportion of Canadian born has remained practically unchanged.

Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of the United States-born population from 1·85 p.c. in 1871 to 4·25 p.c. in 1921, and the subsequent decline to 3·32 p.c. in 1931. Other foreign born increased from 0·87 p.c. in 1871 to 6·23 p.c. in 1911, declined to 5·87 p.c. of the total population by 1921 but, as already noted, increased substantially to 7·50 p.c. by 1931.

26.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, According to the Censuses of 1871-1931.

Year.	Canadian Born.	British Born.[1]	Foreign Born.		Total Population.	Percentages of Total Population.			
			Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.		Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	
								United States Born.	Other Foreign Born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871....	2,894,591	496,502[2]	64,447	30,221	3,485,761	83·04[2]	14·24[2]	1·85	0·87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86·06	11·07	1·80	1·08
1891....	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86·68	10·15	1·67	1·50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86·98	7·84	2·38	2·80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77·98	11·58	4·21	6·23
1921....	6,832,224	1,065,448	374,022	516,255	8,787,949	77·75	12·12	4·25	5·87
1931....	8,069,261	1,184,830	344,574	778,121	10,376,786	77·76	11·42	3·32	7·50

[1]Includes some hundreds of persons born at sea. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The birthplaces of the 1931 population are indicated by sex in Table 27, for the various provinces and territories. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the census to be about 93 p.c. native born, and in Quebec about 91 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 77 p.c., in Manitoba to about 66 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 65 p.c., in Alberta to about 58 p.c., and in British Columbia to about 54 p.c. The general tendency over the past decade has been for the proportion of the native-born population to remain stationary or show a slight decrease in Eastern Canada, but in Western Canada increases are everywhere shown; thus, the percentages in 1921 were: Maritime Provinces 93, Quebec 92, Ontario 78, Manitoba 64, Saskatchewan 60, Alberta 54 and British Columbia about 50. The proportion of foreign born has naturally decreased in the western provinces as a result of the limited immigration of recent years.

About 44 p.c. of the total British-born population is in Ontario, but the greatest proportion of British-born population in any one province is in British Columbia, *viz.*, 27 p.c., which compares with 31 p.c. for 1921. The foreign-born element reaches its maximum percentage in the rapidly growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where it constitutes about 24 p.c. and 27 p.c. of the respective populations as compared with 26 p.c. and 30 p.c. respectively for 1921.

27.—Population Classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, 1931, with Totals for 1911 and 1921.

Province or Territory.	Totals.			Canadian Born.		British Born.		Foreign Born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P.E. Island.....	45,392	42,646	88,038	43,907	41,344	615	545	870	757
Nova Scotia....	263,104	249,742	512,846	240,695	230,354	14,003	13,065	8,406	6,323
New Brunswick	208,620	199,599	408,219	195,908	187,910	6,732	5,980	5,980	5,709
Quebec.....	1,447,124	1,427,131	2,874,255	1,311,893	1,310,619	56,248	54,578	78,983	61,934
Ontario.....	1,748,844	1,682,839	3,431,683	1,311,792	1,315,606	273,129	253,441	163,923	113,792
Manitoba.....	368,065	332,074	700,139	235,960	227,590	58,434	47,717	73,671	56,767
Saskatchewan..	499,935	421,850	921,785	314,266	288,974	58,118	42,883	127,551	89,993
Alberta.....	400,199	331,406	731,605	221,207	204,660	61,207	47,558	117,785	79,188
British Columbia.....	385,219	309,044	694,263	194,047	180,687	102,209	87,515	88,963	40,842
Yukon.....	2,825	1,405	4,230	1,567	1,091	509	108	749	206
Northwest Territories....	5,214	4,509	9,723	4,759	4,425	207	29	248	55
Canada, 1931..	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**10,376,786**	**4,076,001**	**3,993,260**	**631,411**	**553,419**	**667,129**	**455,566**
" 1921..	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	3,443,109	3,389,115	567,068	498,380	519,466	370,811
" 1911..	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,626	332,603	470,927	281,805

The birthplaces together with the percentage increases in the decades 1901-31 and the percentage distribution in the census years 1911-31 are shown in Table 28. All the nine provinces show percentage increases with the exception of Prince Edward Island, where the native born have decreased since 1891. Of the foreign countries, Yugoslavia shows the largest percentage increase during the last decade, with 779 p.c., while the United States, which has always shown an increase in former censuses, decreased 7·87 p.c. between 1921 and 1931.

28.—Birthplaces and Percentage Distributions of the Populations of Canada, Censuses 1911-31, together with Percentage Increase in each Decade, 1901-31.

NOTE—The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Birthplace.	Census Years.			Percentage Increases by Decades.			P.Cs. of Total Populations Born in Specified Country.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.	1921–1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Born.									
Canada—									
Prince Edward Island	103,410	101,513	99,738	—2·10	—1·83	—1·75	1·43	1·16	0·96
Nova Scotia	476,210	506,823	507,235	7·52	6·43	0·08	6·61	5·77	4·89
New Brunswick	345,253	378,902	403,049	8·89	9·75	6·37	4·79	4·31	3·88
Quebec	1,939,886	2,265,540	2,696,122	19·71	16·79	19·01	26·92	25·78	25·98
Ontario	2,232,325	2,505,562	2,794,631	15·78	12·24	11·54	30·98	28·51	26·93
Manitoba	214,566	351,444	463,542	93·75	63·79	31·90	2·98	4·00	4·47
Saskatchewan	108,149	314,830	502,165	–	191·11	59·50	1·50	3·58	4·84
Alberta	78,205	211,643	336,674	–	170·63	59·08	1·08	2·41	3·24
British Columbia	87,935	167,169	247,741	44·69	90·11	48·20	1·22	1·90	2·39
Yukon	1,824	1,751	2,180	–	—4·00	24·50	0·02	0·02	0·02
Northwest Territories	7,684	6,919	8,272	–	—9·96	19·55	0·11	0·08	0·08
Not stated	24,235	20,128	7,912	81·21	16·95	—60·69	0·34	0·23	0·08
Totals, Canada	**5,619,682**	**6,832,224**	**8,069,261**	**20·29**	**21·58**	**18·11**	**77·98**	**77·75**	**77·76**
British Isles—									
England	510,674	686,663	723,864	153·71	34·46	5·42	7·09	7·81	6·98
Ireland	92,874	93,301	107,544	—8·61	0·46	15·27	1·29	1·06	1·04
Scotland	169,391	226,481	279,765	102·55	33·70	23·53	2·35	2·58	2·70
Wales	8,727	13,779	22,348	246·58	57·89	62·19	0·12	0·16	0·22
Lesser Isles	2,860	4,807	5,421	199·16	68·08	12·77	0·04	0·05	0·05
Not stated	19,708	88	–	32·90	—99·55	—100·00	0·27	–	–
Totals, British Isles	**804,234**	**1,025,119**	**1,138,942**	**98·65**	**27·47**	**11·10**	**11·16**	**11·66**	**10·98**
Other British—									
Australia	2,655	2,855	3,565	167·91	7·53	24·87	0·04	0·03	0·03
India	4,491	3,848	4,672	317·38	—14·32	21·41	0·06	0·05	0·05
Newfoundland	15,469	23,103	26,410	24·43	49·35	14·31	0·21	0·26	0·25
New Zealand	903	1,085	1,434	141·44	20·16	32·17	0·01	0·01	0·01
South Africa	1,166	1,760	2,235	810·94	50·94	26·99	0·02	0·02	0·02
West Indies	1,878	4,270	4,537	–	127·37	6·25	0·03	0·05	0·04
Other British	2,626	2,755	2,304	204·29	4·91	—16·37	0·04	0·03	0·02
Totals, Other British	**29,188**	**39,676**	**45,157**	**83·99**	**35·93**	**13·81**	**0·41**	**0·45**	**0·44**
Totals, British Born	**6,453,911**	**7,897,672**	**9,254,091**	**26·72**	**22·37**	**17·17**	**89·56**	**89·87**	**89·18**
Foreign Born.									
Europe—									
Austria	67,502	57,535	37,391	–	—14·77	—35·01	0·94	0·65	0·36
Belgium	7,975	13,276	17,033	249·78	66·47	28·30	0·11	0·15	0·16
Bulgaria	1,666	1,005	1,467	–	—39·68	45·97	0·02	0·01	0·01
Czechoslovakia	1,689	4,322	22,835	–	155·89	428·34	0·02	0·05	0·22
Denmark	4,937	7,192	17,217	137·93	45·68	139·39	0·07	0·08	0·17
Finland	10,987	12,156	30,354	–	10·64	149·70	0·15	0·14	0·29
France	17,619	19,247	16,756	121·79	9·24	—12·94	0·24	0·22	0·16

28.—Birthplaces and Percentage Distributions of the Populations of Canada, Censuses 1911-31, together with Percentage Increase in each Decade, 1901-31.—concluded.

Birthplace.	Census Years.			Percentage Increases by Decades.			P.Cs. of Total Populations Born in Specified Country.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1901–1911.	1911–1921.	1921–1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	p c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Foreign Born—con.									
Europe—con.									
Germany	39,577	25,266	39,163	44·97	−36·16	55·00	0·55	0·29	0·38
Greece	2,640	3,769	5,579	1,139·44	42·77	48·02	0·04	0·04	0·05
Holland	3,808	5,827	10,736	889·09	53·02	84·25	0·05	0·07	0·10
Hungary	10,586	7,493	28,523	–	−29·22	280·66	0·15	0·09	0·27
Iceland	7,109	6,776	5,731	17·37	−4·68	−15·42	0·10	0·08	0·06
Italy	34,739	35,531	42,578	406·84	2·28	19·83	0·48	0·40	0·41
Lithuania	[1]	[1]	5,704	–	–	–	–	–	0·05
Norway	20,968	23,127	32,679	–	10·30	41·30	0·29	0·26	0·31
Poland	31,373	65,304	171,169	–	108·15	162·11	0·44	0·74	1·65
Roumania	18,271	22,779	40,322	–	24·67	77·01	0·25	0·26	0·39
Russia	89,984	101,055	114,406	–	–	13·21	1·25	1·15	1·10
Sweden	28,226	27,700	34,415	–	−1·86	24·24	0·39	0·32	0·33
Switzerland	–	3,479	6,076	–	–	74·65	–	0·04	0·06
Ukraine	–	11,357	13,759	–	–	21·15	–	0·13	0·13
Yugoslavia	–	1,946	17,110	–	–	779·24	–	0·02	0·16
Other	5,285	3,183	3,459	256·85	39·77	8·67	0·07	0·04	0·03
Totals, Europe	**404,941**	**459,325**	**714,462**	**222·54**	**13·43**	**55·55**	**5·62**	**5·23**	**6·89**
Asia—									
China	27,083	36,924	42,037	58·91	36·34	13·85	0·37	0·42	0·40
Japan	8,425	11,650	12,261	80·25	38·28	5·24	0·12	0·13	0·12
Syria	2,907	3,879	3,953	137·89	33·44	1·91	0·04	0·04	0·04
Turkey	1,861	401	921	421·29	−78·45	129·68	0·03	0·01	0·01
Other	670	782	1,436	135·92	16·72	8·36	0·01	0·01	0·01
Totals, Asia	**40,946**	**53,636**	**60,608**	**73·65**	**30·99**	**13·00**	**0·57**	**0·61**	**0·58**
United States	303,680	374,022	344,574	137·44	23·16	−7·87	4·21	4·25	3·32
Other countries	3,165	3,294	3,051	122·73	4·08	−7·38	0·04	0·04	0·03
At sea	807	653	731	138·05	−19·08	11·94	0·01	0·01	0·01
Totals, Foreign Born	**752,732**	**890,277**	**1,122,695**	**170·33**	**18·27**	**26·11**	**10·44**	**10·13**	**10·82**
Grand Totals	**7,206,643**	**8,787,949**	**10,376,786**	**34·17**	**21·94**	**18·08**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

[1]Included with Russia.

In Table **29** the native-born population is classified by province of residence according to the province of birth. The province showing the smallest emigration to other provinces is Quebec, with 94·28 p.c. of its native born still resident within the province, and therefore only 5·72 p.c. of those born within its borders living in other parts of Canada. Of this 5·72 p.c., 3·43 p.c. reside in the neighbouring province of Ontario (largely in counties along the Ottawa river and in northern Ontario). The next province as regards largest percentage of its native born still resident within the province is British Columbia with 94·13. There has commonly been a strong tendency for the native born of the eastern provinces to migrate to the West, although in more recent times Ontario has drawn a fairly large number from the West.

Nativity of Parents.—Of the 10,376,786 persons residing in Canada in 1931 there were 54·12 p.c. with both parents Canadian born; 18·88 p.c. with both parents British born; 15·99 p.c. with both parents foreign born; 6·12 p.c. with one parent Canadian born and one parent British born; 3·76 p.c. with one parent Canadian born and one foreign born and 0·97 p.c. with one parent British born and one parent foreign born. It is worthy of notice that 69,468 persons born outside of Canada but living in Canada had both parents Canadian born. This is probably due to persons born in the United States of Canadian-born parents. Table **30** gives the nativity of parents by provinces.

29.—Numbers and Percentages of the Canadian-Born Population Classified by Province of Residence, by Province of Birth, 1931.

Province of Birth.	Numbers of Native Population Born in Specified Province or Territory, living in —										
	Canada.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask-atchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon and Northwest Territories.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	99,738	82,724	3,175	2,751	964	1,651	994	2,283	2,353	2,819	24
Nova Scotia	507,235	1,279	454,944	8,408	6,418	11,739	2,966	4,770	7,033	9,632	107
New Brunswick	403,049	651	7,901	360,149	11,499	7,939	1,733	2,746	3,846	6,521	64
Quebec	2,696,122	191	1,951	10,194	2,541,915	92,406	9,693	15,247	14,247	9,226	1,052
Ontario	2,794,631	173	1,763	1,544	55,085	2,478,898	56,613	86,538	59,194	54,486	337
Manitoba	463,542	40	222	192	2,362	14,687	373,828	38,762	14,406	18,965	78
Saskatchewan	502,165	89	268	183	1,248	9,161	13,447	442,256	16,991	18,484	38
Alberta	336,674	66	273	168	982	4,741	2,463	7,403	300,200	20,231	147
British Columbia	247,741	36	279	129	770	2,961	1,276	2,144	6,768	233,195	183
Yukon and N.W. Territories	10,452	–	3	4	32	67	107	62	129	290	9,758
Not stated	7,912	2	270	96	1,237	3,148	491	1,029	700	885	54
Totals	**8,069,261**	**85,251**	**471,049**	**383,818**	**2,622,512**	**2,627,398**	**463,550**	**603,240**	**425,867**	**374,734**	**11,842**

Province of Birth.	Percentages of Native Population Born in Specified Province or Territory, living in —										
	Canada.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask-atchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon and Northwest Territories.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	100·00	82·94	3·18	2·76	0·97	1·66	1·00	2·29	2·36	2·83	0·02
Nova Scotia	100·00	0·25	89·69	1·66	1·27	2·31	0·57	0·94	1·39	1·90	0·02
New Brunswick	100·00	0·16	1·96	89·36	2·85	1·97	0·43	0·68	0·95	1·62	0·02
Quebec	100·00	0·01	0·07	0·38	94·28	3·43	0·36	0·57	0·53	0·34	0·04
Ontario	100·00	0·01	0·06	0·06	1·97	88·70	2·03	3·10	2·12	1·95	0·01
Manitoba	100·00	0·01	0·05	0·04	0·51	3·17	80·65	8·36	3·11	4·09	0·02
Saskatchewan	100·00	0·02	0·05	0·04	0·25	1·82	2·68	88·07	3·38	3·68	0·01
Alberta	100·00	0·02	0·08	0·05	0·29	1·41	0·73	2·20	89·17	6·01	0·04
British Columbia	100·00	0·01	0·11	0·05	0·31	1·20	0·52	0·87	2·73	94·13	0·07
Yukon and N.W. Territories	100·00	–	0·03	0·04	0·31	0·64	1·02	0·59	1·23	2·77	93·36
Not stated	100·00	0·03	3·41	1·21	15·63	39·79	6·21	13·01	8·85	11·19	0·68
Totals	**100·00**	**1·06**	**5·84**	**4·76**	**32·50**	**32·56**	**5·74**	**7·48**	**5·28**	**4·64**	**0·15**

30.—Population Classified by Nativity of Parents, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.		Population.	Population in Canada —									
			Having Both Parents—			of Mixed Parentage.						
			Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Father Canadian, Mother British.	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign.	Father British, Mother Canadian.	Father British, Mother Foreign.	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian.	Father Foreign, Mother British.	Parentage Not Stated.
P.E. Island	Totals	88,038	78,780	3,503	513	1,234	777	2,448	23	696	33	31
	Males	45,392	40,572	1,810	309	652	387	1,264	12	356	14	16
	Females	42,646	38,208	1,693	204	582	390	1,184	11	340	19	15
Nova Scotia	Totals	512,846	412,348	44,410	13,657	11,923	5,109	17,654	691	5,643	932	479
	Males	263,104	211,123	22,720	8,030	5,945	2,572	8,825	328	2,857	468	236
	Females	249,742	201,225	21,690	5,627	5,978	2,537	8,829	363	2,786	464	243
New Brunswick	Totals	408,219	344,418	21,746	7,331	7,257	8,575	10,825	539	6,962	433	133
	Males	208,620	175,535	11,329	4,025	3,760	4,353	5,463	277	3,573	217	88
	Females	199,599	168,883	10,417	3,306	3,497	4,222	5,362	262	3,389	216	45
Quebec	Totals	2,874,255	2,402,211	172,803	157,492	19,282	39,826	31,135	3,503	39,860	4,167	3,976
	Males	1,447,124	1,201,484	86,996	88,204	9,527	19,767	15,216	1,680	20,023	2,096	2,131
	Females	1,427,131	1,200,727	85,807	69,288	9,755	20,059	15,919	1,823	19,837	2,071	1,845
Ontario	Totals	3,431,683	1,681,337	908,310	369,208	125,565	48,619	204,415	15,359	57,760	14,930	6,180
	Males	1,748,844	842,201	464,266	210,872	61,867	23,919	99,275	7,531	28,435	7,360	3,118
	Females	1,682,839	839 136	444,044	158,336	63,698	24,700	105,140	7,828	29,325	7,570	3,062
Manitoba	Totals	700,139	185,460	177,829	239,781	20,329	13,964	32,212	4,834	21,159	3,284	1,287
	Males	368,065	94,969	95,522	128,620	10,357	7,041	16,226	2,460	10,505	1,729	636
	Females	332,074	90,491	82,307	111,161	9,972	6,923	15,986	2,374	10,654	1,555	651
Saskatchewan	Totals	921,785	219,286	170,356	396,619	21,928	28,312	31,750	8,999	36,198	6,851	1,486
	Males	499,935	116,312	95,127	218,004	11,564	14,514	16,881	4,774	18,272	3,614	873
	Females	421,850	102,974	75,229	178,615	10,364	13,798	14,869	4,225	17,926	3,237	613
Alberta	Totals	731,605	145,710	169,218	309,325	15,957	23,029	23,000	10,268	25,854	8,757	487
	Males	400,199	77,551	93,347	173,820	8,382	11,846	12,055	5,370	13,054	4,486	288
	Females	331,406	68,159	75,871	135,505	7,575	11,183	10,945	4,898	12,800	4,271	199
British Columbia	Totals	694,263	135,032	289,778	163,938	23,078	13,960	34,670	9,723	13,339	7,675	3,070
	Males	385,219	70,832	153,817	106,754	11,694	7,095	17,591	5,012	6,659	3,880	1,885
	Females	309,044	64,200	135,961	57,184	11,384	6,865	17,079	4,711	6,680	3,795	1,185
Canada[1]	**Totals**	**10,376,786**	**5,615,559**	**1,959,038**	**1,659,095**	**246,627**	**182,265**	**388,296**	**54,009**	**207,669**	**47,092**	**17,136**
	Males	**5,374,541**	**2,836,376**	**1,025,816**	**939,607**	**123,795**	**91,548**	**192,910**	**27,483**	**103,844**	**23,885**	**9,277**
	Females	**5,002,245**	**2,779,183**	**933,222**	**719,488**	**122,832**	**90,717**	**195,386**	**26,526**	**103,825**	**23,207**	**7,859**

[1]Totals for Canada include data for Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Canadian Born, by Racial Origin and Nativity of Parents.—Table 31 gives the racial composition of the Canadian-born population classified according to the nativity of parents, 1931. Not counting aborigines, among whom a very high proportion of Canadian parentage is naturally to be found, the Canadian born of French origin have the largest number (2,718,318), with both parents Canadian born; this is in excess of the total British races under the same category, and expressed as a percentage to total Canadian born of French origin was no less than 95·36. Of the British races the Irish have the highest percentage with both parents Canadian born (66·43 p.c.). It is to be noted, however, that in the case of the British races there are very much higher proportions than for other races in the class "one parent Canadian, other British". The Canadian born with both parents foreign are most numerous among those of the German and Ukrainian races but relatively, *i.e.*, on a percentage basis, they are highest among the Chinese and Japanese, the Finnish, the Hungarians, the Ukrainians, the Czechs and Slovaks, the Hebrews and the Austrians in the order named. All these have over 80 p.c. of their numbers with both parents foreign born; the maximum proportion is reached in the case of the Chinese and Japanese with 92·03 p.c.

Third generation Canadians, or those Canadian born both of whose parents are Canadian born, are most numerous, absolutely, among the French, English, Irish, Scottish, German and Dutch respectively, and, relatively, among the Indians and Eskimos, the French, the Dutch, the Irish, the Scottish and the English respectively.

Population, other than Canadian Born, by Year of Arrival.—Table 32 shows the number of people born outside Canada by year of arrival. Of those whose years of arrival were given, 32 p.c. entered Canada in the ten-year period 1921-31 and 29 p.c. in the previous decade, while nearly 39 p.c. reported a date prior to 1911. It may also be noted that 255,379 of all those born elsewhere than in Canada had been in Canada 30 years or more at the time of the Census of 1931.

This section of the population residing in Canada in 1931 was distributed geographically as follows: Maritime Provinces 3·0 p.c., Quebec 10·9 p.c., Ontario 34·9 p.c., Prairie Provinces, 47·3 p.c.; British Columbia 13·9 p.c. Of those born outside Canada and residing in the Maritime Provinces, 41·8 p.c. were classified as rural and 58·2 p.c. as urban; for Quebec, only 9·6 p.c. were rural and 90·4 p.c. were urban; proportions in Ontario were 27·2 p.c. and 72·8 p.c., respectively; in British Columbia, 41·8 p.c. were rural and 58·2 p.c. urban; in the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, 60·26 p.c. were rural and 39·74 p.c. urban. Thus it is seen that while less than 10 p.c. of the "other than Canadian born" in the province of Quebec were rural, over 60 p.c. were so classified in the Prairie Provinces. The other provinces fall between these extremes.

31.—Canadian-Born Population Classified According to Nativity of Parents, by Racial Origin, 1931.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Racial Origin.	Canadian-Born Population.	Persons Born in Canada—								
		Having Both Parents—			Of Mixed Parentage.					Parentage Not Stated.
		Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign.	Father British, Mother Foreign.	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian.	Father Foreign, Mother British.	One Parent Canadian, Other British.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
British Races	4,033,007	2,419,225	767,070	46,751	90,061	40,100	57,342	17,329	589,492	5,637
English	1,920,259	1,061,180	431,915	22,680	38,532	23,964	28,025	9,130	301,657	3,176
Irish	1,053,449	699,774	141,620	13,341	26,249	6,839	15,866	4,282	144,328	1,150
Scottish	1,022,915	643,143	183,584	9,378	24,271	8,282	12,467	3,505	136,996	1,289
Other	36,384	15,128	9,951	1,352	1,009	1,015	984	412	6,511	22
French	2,850,576	2,718,318	1,626	20,785	48,236	263	42,015	2,496	13,631	3,206
Austrian, *n.e.s.*	26,119	1,145	26	21,724	371	7	2,521	218	72	35
Belgian	11,194	1,076	44	7,345	162	9	2,015	408	120	15
Czech and Slovak	8,437	324	10	7,148	142	1	663	97	36	16
Dutch	119,006	83,426	208	18,161	3,652	34	6,855	1,698	4,918	54
Finnish	12,363	289	18	11,073	182	13	629	109	40	10
German	328,945	154,828	624	122,069	11,189	227	29,339	4,555	5,744	370
Hebrew	68,703	2,365	829	58,140	1,230	795	2,980	1,639	594	131
Hungarian	11,298	323	6	9,927	121	–	826	74	12	9
Italian	52,136	2,649	382	39,527	353	44	7,175	1,592	339	75
Polish	68,459	4,892	39	56,741	945	38	5,114	422	143	125
Roumanian	14,739	264	10	12,727	65	5	1,431	206	25	6
Russian	47,618	5,368	36	36,440	967	27	4,056	575	86	63
Scandinavian	99,333	7,361	380	70,383	1,978	68	13,176	4,966	938	83
Ukrainian	128,281	3,490	54	112,226	977	29	11,143	190	59	113
Asiatic Races	24,311	535	201	21,018	287	11	1,835	328	47	49
Chinese and Japanese	16,707	206	7	15,375	213	4	745	123	16	18
Other	7,604	329	194	5,643	74	7	1,090	205	31	31
Indian and Eskimo	127,953	124,159	58	545	761	29	1,456	9	856	80
Unspecified and other	36,783	16,054	987	10,489	566	115	2,791	1,064	1,077	3,640
Totals	**8,069,261**	**5,546,091**	**772,608**	**683,219**	**162,245**	**41,815**	**193,362**	**37,975**	**618,229**	**13,717**

31.—Canadian-Born Population Classified According to Nativity of Parents, by Racial Origin, 1931.—concluded.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Racial Origin.	Canadian-Born Population.	Persons Born in Canada—								
		Having Both Parents—			Of Mixed Parentage.					Parentage Not Stated.
		Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign.	Father British, Mother Foreign.	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian.	Father Foreign, Mother British.	One Parent Canadian, Other British.	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
British Races	100·00	59·99	19·02	1·16	2·23	0·99	1·42	0·43	14·62	0·14
English	100·00	55·26	22·49	1·18	2·01	1·25	1·46	0·48	15·71	0·17
Irish	100·00	66·43	13·44	1·27	2·49	0·65	1·51	0·41	13·70	0·11
Scottish	100·00	62·87	17·95	0·92	2·37	0·81	1·22	0·34	13·39	0·13
Other	100·00	41·58	27·35	3·72	2·77	2·79	2·70	1·13	17·90	0·06
French	100·00	95·36	0·06	0·73	1·69	0·01	1·47	0·09	0·48	0·11
Austrian, *n.e.s.*	100·00	4·38	0·10	83·17	1·42	0·03	9·65	0·83	0·28	0·13
Belgian	100·00	9·61	0·39	65·62	1·45	0·08	18·00	3·64	1·07	0·13
Czech and Slovak	100·00	3·84	0·12	84·72	1·68	0·01	7·86	1·15	0·43	0·19
Dutch	100·00	70·10	0·17	15·26	3·07	0·03	5·76	1·43	4·13	0·05
Finnish	100·00	2·34	0·15	89·57	1·47	0·11	5·09	0·88	0·32	0·08
German	100·00	47·07	0·19	37·11	3·40	0·07	8·92	1·38	1·75	0·11
Hebrew	100·00	3·44	1·21	84·63	1·79	1·16	4·34	2·39	0·86	0·19
Hungarian	100·00	2·86	0·05	87·87	1·07	–	7·31	0·65	0·11	0·08
Italian	100·00	5·08	0·73	75·82	0·68	0·08	13·76	3·05	0·65	0·14
Polish	100·00	7·15	0·06	82·88	1·38	0·06	7·47	0·62	0·21	0·18
Roumanian	100·00	1·79	0·07	86·35	0·44	0·03	9·71	1·40	0·17	0·04
Russian	100·00	11·27	0·08	76·53	2·03	0·06	8·52	1·21	0·18	0·13
Scandinavian	100·00	7·41	0·38	70·86	1·99	0·07	13·26	5·00	0·94	0·08
Ukrainian	100·00	2·72	0·04	87·48	0·76	0·02	8·69	0·15	0·05	0·09
Asiatic Races	100·00	2·20	0·83	86·45	1·18	0·05	7·55	1·35	0·19	0·20
Chinese and Japanese	100·00	1·23	0·04	92·03	1·27	0·02	4·46	0·74	0·10	0·11
Other	100·00	4·33	2·55	74·21	0·97	0·09	14·33	2·70	0·41	0·41
Indian and Eskimo	100·00	97·03	0·05	0·43	0·59	0·02	1·14	0·01	0·67	0·06
Unspecified and other	100·00	43·65	2·68	28·52	1·54	0·31	7·59	2·89	2·93	9·90
Totals	**100·00**	**68·73**	**9·57**	**8·47**	**2·01**	**0·52**	**2·40**	**0·47**	**7·66**	**0·17**

32.—Population other than Canadian Born, Classified by Provinces, According to Year of Arrival in Canada, Rural and Urban, 1931.

Year of Arrival.	Canada.[1]	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
1931 (5 months)	11,888	41	549	651	2,255	4,751	550	734	903	1,428
Rural	5,377	35	299	517	390	1,945	245	504	668	769
Urban	6,511	6	250	134	1,865	2,806	305	230	235	659
1930	69,339	233	1,780	1,755	12,070	26,735	5,596	6,618	8,798	5,732
Rural	30,803	179	871	1,353	1,508	9,197	3,159	4,907	6,720	2,894
Urban	38,536	54	909	402	10,562	17,538	2,437	1,711	2,078	2,838
1929	100,797	208	1,841	1,861	14,365	41,136	7,663	10,562	15,013	8,103
Rural	42,506	161	744	1,419	1,319	12,253	3,998	7,504	11,049	4,035
Urban	58,291	47	1,097	442	13,046	28,883	3,665	3,058	3,964	4,068
1928	103,650	159	1,734	1,489	13,778	37,890	8,829	13,766	16,697	9,278
Rural	44,969	112	667	1,169	1,389	11,565	4,148	9,600	11,442	4,860
Urban	58,681	47	1,067	320	12,389	26,325	4,681	4,166	5,255	4,418
1927	97,351	203	1,665	1,103	11,773	35,608	8,805	13,608	14,760	9,788
Rural	43,339	157	639	844	1,136	10,856	4,344	9,842	10,403	5,098
Urban	54,012	46	1,026	259	10,637	24,752	4,461	3,766	4,357	4,690
1926	85,236	124	1,404	747	10,563	31,790	8,188	11,313	11,993	9,084
Rural	37,721	89	458	524	855	9,851	4,332	8,298	8,642	4,656
Urban	47,515	35	946	223	9,708	21,939	3,856	3,015	3,351	4,428
1921–1925	280,387	343	5,177	2,410	33,929	120,126	24,553	28,609	29,760	35,344
Rural	103,242	199	1,408	1,288	2,632	33,375	11,401	19,210	18,553	15,099
Urban	177,145	144	3,769	1,122	31,297	86,751	13,152	9,399	11,207	20,245
1916–1920	195,529	292	4,967	2,524	19,990	71,670	15,280	22,791	26,724	31,201
Rural	71,610	188	1,418	1,337	1,813	17,616	6,564	14,461	16,107	12,055
Urban	123,919	104	3,549	1,187	18,177	54,054	8,716	8,330	10,617	19,146
1911–1915	474,346	264	6,690	3,350	46,886	164,345	50,437	70,092	63,611	68,515
Rural	174,881	151	1,782	1,664	3,352	41,171	20,286	45,557	35,196	25,637
Urban	299,465	113	4,908	1,686	43,534	123,174	30,151	24,535	28,415	42,878
1901–1910	625,174	332	9,390	4,299	54,881	173,389	74,749	112,657	95,674	99,408
Rural	263,798	201	2,312	2,097	4,483	42,906	34,667	78,050	59,047	39,831
Urban	361,376	131	7,078	2,202	50,398	130,483	40,082	34,607	36,627	59,577
Before 1901	255,379	544	6,361	4,124	30,402	93,701	31,200	26,239	21,399	40,785
Rural	104,427	298	1,938	2,169	5,025	27,347	18,309	17,789	13,016	18,150
Urban	150,952	246	4,423	1,955	25,377	66,354	12,891	8,450	8,383	22,635
Totals	**2,307,525**	**2,787**	**41,797**	**24,401**	**251,743**	**804,285**	**236,589**	**318,545**	**305,738**	**319,529**
Rural[2]	**925,894**	**1,796**	**12,630**	**14,421**	**24,117**	**219,077**	**111,666**	**216,006**	**191,132**	**133,631**
Urban[2]	**1,381,631**	**991**	**29,167**	**9,980**	**227,626**	**585,208**	**124,923**	**102,539**	**114,606**	**185,898**

[1]This column includes Northwest Territories and Yukon. [2]These totals include relatively small numbers who did not state the years of their arrival.

Section 8.—Citizenship and Naturalization.

At the last four decennial censuses, those of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931, inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the Census of 1931 were as follows:—

"The term 'Canadian' should be used as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has rights of citizenship in Canada. Every person born in Canada should be entered as 'Canadian' unless he or she has subsequently become the citizen of another country. Similarly any person born in the United Kingdom or in any of the British Dominions or dependencies, who has not subsequently become the citizen of another country, and who is now permanently domiciled* in Canada, should be entered as 'Canadian'. Similarly also, any person born in the United States, France, Germany or any other foreign country, but whose home is now in Canada, and who has become a naturalized citizen of Canada, should be entered as 'Canadian'.

"An alien person should be classed . . . as of the nationality or citizenship of the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

"A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

"A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents.

"The law of Canada relating to nationality is contained in the Immigration Act, (Chapter 93, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) under which a 'Canadian' by nationality is defined as—

"(I) A person born in Canada who has not become an alien;

"(II) A British subject who has Canadian domicile;*

"(III) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.*

" . . . Following the participation of Canada in the Treaty of Versailles and in membership of the League of Nations, Canadian nationality was defined by Act of Parliament ('An Act to define Canadian Nationals and to provide for the Renunciation of Canadian Nationality', Chapter 21, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927), as including:—

"(a) any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act, Chapter 27 of the Statutes of 1910 as heretofore amended.

"(b) the wife of any such person;

"(c) any person born out of Canada, whose father was a Canadian National at the time of that person's birth, or with regard to persons born before the passing of this Act, any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian National as defined in this Act.

"In connection with the last paragraph it should be noted that a child of Canadian parents domiciled in a foreign country retains Canadian nationality up to the age of 21 years, and should he become domiciled* in Canada prior to that age does not require to be naturalized.

"It is proper to use the term 'Canadian' . . . when the information furnished by the individual conforms to the foregoing definitions and explanations."

Table 33 deals with the citizenship of the Canadian born, the British born and the foreign born of the population residing in Canada at the date of the Census of 1931. As regards the total (8,069,261) native-born population, 8,052,459 were "Canadian Nationals" and were made up of 8,051,142 persons with uninterrupted citizenship and 1,317 naturalized repatriates. Of the total native born resident in Canada at the date of the census, 16,802 were aliens owing their allegiance to some foreign country—in the case of females usually as a result of marriage. The table also shows that of this number (16,802) of Canadians of alien nationality, 5,991 owed allegiance to various European countries, 286 to Asiatic countries and 10,477 to the United States.

The second part of the table shows that of the total number (1,184,830) of British born in Canada on June 1, 1931, all were not "Canadian Nationals" within the meaning of the Immigration Act already quoted, there being 135,426 who had

*Canadian domicile can only be acquired for the purposes of the Immigration Act by a person having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein.

not acquired domicile and who were liable to certain disabilities. Many of these however may exercise the rights of citizenship in Canada as provided by Sec. 4 of The Dominion Franchise Act (c. 51 of the Statutes of 1934).

The nationality of the foreign-born population is classified according to their country of birth. The third part of the table shows that in a large measure persons of foreign birth have either become Canadian subjects or have retained allegiance to the country of their birth. While this is generally true, yet in some instances the country of birth of the European population does not indicate their nationality. For example, of the total number of persons (17,033) born in Belgium 8,465 were of Canadian nationality, while of the remainder (8,656) claiming Belgian nationality only 8,258 were born in Belgium, leaving 259 born in contiguous countries—France, Germany, or Holland, while 114 were born in the United States.

33.—Citizenship of Native Born, British Born and Foreign Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Country of Allegiance.

Nationality.	NATIVE BORN.			Nationality.	BRITISH BORN.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian-born nationals—Totals	8,052,459	4,074,715	3,977,744	British born, Canadian nationals	1,044,791	556,043	488,748
With uninterrupted citizenship	8,051,142	4,074,053	3,977,089	By domicile	1,042,781	555,062	487,719
Repatriated and naturalized	1,317	662	655	By repatriation and naturalization	2,010	981	1,029
Canadian-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage)	16,802	1,286	15,516	British born without acquired domicile	135,426	74,687	60,739
				British-born aliens (by renunciation or marriage)	4,613	681	3,932
Owing allegiance to:—				Owing allegiance to:—			
European countries	5,991	92	5,899	European countries	1,625	154	1,471
Austria	331	7	324	Austria	30	2	28
Belgium	208	4	204	Belgium	88	7	81
Czechoslovakia	74	2	72	Czechoslovakia	9	1	8
Denmark	187	5	182	Denmark	171	7	164
Finland	125	7	118	Finland	18	4	14
France	378	2	376	France	96	11	85
Germany	390	8	382	Germany	146	19	127
Greece	71	–	71	Greece	34	2	32
Holland	130	–	130	Holland	137	12	125
Hungary	80	6	74	Hungary	18	1	17
Iceland	17	3	14	Iceland	4	–	4
Italy	763	4	759	Italy	157	12	145
Lithuania	15	–	15	Lithuania	29	9	20
Norway	197	3	194	Norway	109	9	100
Poland	1,286	17	1,269	Poland	90	13	77
Roumania	395	1	394	Roumania	33	2	31
Russia	712	10	702	Russia	164	19	145
Sweden	240	2	238	Sweden	133	6	127
Switzerland	117	3	114	Switzerland	100	8	92
Ukraine	155	–	155	Ukraine	13	3	10
Yugoslavia	51	3	48	Yugoslavia	8	3	5
Other	69	5	64	Other	38	4	34
Asiatic countries	286	20	266	Asiatic countries	32	6	26
China	137	10	127	China	23	5	18
Japan	84	7	77	Japan	2	–	2
Other	65	3	62	Other	7	1	6
United States	10,477	1,170	9,307	United States	2,914	506	2,408
Other countries	48	4	44	Other countries	42	15	27
Totals, Canadian Born	**8,069,261**	**4,076,001**	**3,993,260**	**Totals, British Born**	**1,181,830**	**631,411**	**553,419**

33.—Citizenship of Native Born, British Born and Foreign Born Residents in Canada in 1931, by Sex, According to Country of Allegiance—concluded

Nationality.	FOREIGN BORN.									
	Total.[1]	Continental European Born.			Born in Asia.			United States Born.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Canadian nationals	614,971	351,013	197,043	153,970	12,119	7,826	4,293	249,595	118,104	131,491
Aliens	507,724	363,449	241,140	122,309	48,489	44,349	4,140	94,979	57,036	37,943
European nationalities	363,754	358,198	238,366	119,832	330	179	151	4,822	1,991	2,831
Austria	12,690	12,564	8,525	4,039	3	1	2	121	41	80
Belgium	8,656	8,539	5,091	3,448	–	–	–	114	48	66
Czechoslovakia	18,409	18,263	14,196	4,067	3	2	1	142	65	77
Denmark	11,920	11,663	8,482	3,181	12	7	5	238	89	149
Finland	21,539	21,303	13,644	7,659	2	1	1	234	109	125
France	5,711	5,373	3,062	2,311	25	15	10	110	42	68
Germany	22,222	21,646	14,385	7,261	11	6	5	545	237	308
Greece	2,090	2,013	1,593	420	45	30	15	31	16	15
Holland	7,002	6,862	4,509	2,353	17	10	7	104	43	61
Hungary	21,918	21,729	15,026	6,703	–	–	–	187	75	112
Iceland	472	450	211	239	–	–	–	22	9	13
Italy	16,167	15,820	10,771	5,049	3	2	1	297	118	179
Lithuania	4,154	4,105	2,764	1,341	1	1	–	47	25	22
Norway	14,023	13,297	10,008	3,289	7	4	3	716	317	399
Poland	90,335	89,796	58,047	31,749	13	4	9	514	233	281
Roumania	17,044	16,883	11,233	5,650	13	8	5	144	50	94
Russia	46,530	45,728	25,361	20,367	149	73	76	620	230	390
Sweden	13,951	13,505	10,566	2,939	2	1	1	442	159	283
Switzerland	3,667	3,592	2,539	1,053	3	1	2	62	23	39
Ukraine	9,172	9,129	6,139	2,990	8	5	3	34	16	18
Yugoslavia	13,932	13,847	10,704	3,143	8	5	3	72	37	35
Other	2,150	2,091	1,510	581	5	3	2	26	9	17
Asiatic nationalities	48,072	63	18	45	47,935	44,047	3,888	64	27	37
China	38,993	23	4	19	38,949	38,135	814	15	6	9
Japan	7,680	3	1	2	7,653	5,143	2,510	22	9	13
Other	1,399	37	13	24	1,333	769	564	27	12	15
United States	94,984	4,726	2,447	2,279	102	53	49	90,069	55,009	35,060
Other nationalities	914	462	309	153	122	70	52	24	9	15
Totals, Foreign Born	**1,122,695**	**714,462**	**438,183**	**276,279**	**60,608**	**52,175**	**8,433**	**344,574**	**175,140**	**169,434**

[1]This column includes foreign-born persons born in places other than continental Europe, Asia or the United States.

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 1,122,695 in 1931 as compared with 890,277 in 1921, 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 614,971 in 1931, 514,179 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 54·78 p.c., 57·75 p.c., 45·77 p.c. and 55·27 p.c. respectively. Alien residents in Canada showed an absolute decline between 1911 and 1921 of from 408,175 to 376,098, *i.e.*, from 5·66 p.c. of the population to 4·28 p.c. Between 1921 and 1931, they increased to 507,724, or 4·89 p.c. of the 1931 population. Among the foreign-born residents of Canada, the United States born exceed those born in any other country, although by continental groups the Europeans are more numerous. Between 1921 and 1931 the U.S. born declined from 374,022 to 344,574, but there was a substantial net increase in the total foreign born due to the large increase of Europeans. On the other hand, the percentage of the U.S. born who are naturalized to total U.S. born has increased from 63·63 in 1921 to 72·44 in 1931, whereas the percentage of continental Europeans who are naturalized has fallen from 57·88 in 1921 to 49·13 in 1931.

Table **34** gives details of the naturalized and alien persons among the foreign-born residents of Canada. The table is divided into pre-war and post-war sections and, while the general totals are comparable throughout the thirty years, the individual totals for those European countries whose boundaries underwent change following the War are not comparable as between the 1901-11 and 1921-31 periods.

34.—Numbers and Percentages of Naturalized and Alien Persons Among the Foreign Born Residents of Canada, by Countries of Birth, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Country of Birth.	PRE-WAR PERIOD.									
	1901.					1911.				
	Total Foreign Born.	Naturalized.		Alien.		Total Foreign Born.	Naturalized.		Alien.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Austria-Hungary	28,407	9,320	32·81	19,087	67·19	121,430	60,949	50·19	60,481	49·81
Belgium	2,280	1,296	56·84	984	43·16	7,975	3,265	40·94	4,710	59·06
China	17,043	668	3·92	16,375	96·08	27,083	2,578	9·52	24,505	90·48
Denmark	2,075	1,301	62·70	774	37·30	4,937	2,359	47·78	2,578	52·22
France	7,944	4,975	62·63	2,969	37·37	17,619	8,911	50·58	8,708	49·42
Germany	27,300	20,883	76·49	6,417	23·51	39,577	23,283	58·83	16,294	41·17
Greece	213	95	44·60	118	55·40	2,640	476	18·03	2,164	81·97
Holland	385	198	51·43	187	48·57	3,808	1,128	29·62	2,680	70·38
Iceland	6,057	4,013	66·25	2,044	33·75	7,109	5,864	82·49	1,245	17·51
Italy	6,854	1,692	24·69	5,162	75·31	34,739	6,900	19·86	27,839	80·14
Japan	4,674	1,062	22·72	3,612	77·28	8,425	1,898	22·53	6,527	77·47
Norway and Sweden	10,256	6,094	59·42	4,162	40·58	49,194	21,891	44·50	27,303	55·50
Roumania and Bulgaria	1,066	378	35·46	688	64·54	9,657	3,755	38·88	5,902	61·12
Russia	31,231	11,394	36·48	19,837	63·52	100,971	43,887	43·46	57,084	56·54
Turkey and Syria	1,579	481	30·46	1,098	69·54	4,768	1,889	39·62	2,879	60·38
United States	127,899	87,049	68·06	40,850	31·94	303,680	152,308	50·15	151,372	49·85
Other countries	3,186	3,009	94·44	177	5·56	9,120	3,216	35·26	5,904	64·74
Totals	**278,449**	**153,998**	**55·27**	**124,541**	**44·73**	**752,732**	**341,557**	**45·77**	**408,175**	**54·23**

Continent or Country of Birth.	POST-WAR PERIOD.									
	1921.					1931.				
	Total Foreign Born.	Naturalized.		Alien.		Total Foreign Born.	Naturalized.		Alien.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Europe	459,325	265,865	57·88	193,460	42·12	714,462	351,013	49·13	363,449	50·87
Austria	57,535	34,171	59·39	23,364	40·61	37,391	22,409	59·93	14,982	40·07
Belgium	13,276	5,586	42·08	7,690	57·92	17,033	8,465	49·70	8,568	50·30
Bulgaria	1,005	225	22·39	780	77·61	1,467	699	47·65	768	52·35
Czechoslovakia	4,322	2,408	55·71	1,914	44·29	22,835	4,566	20·00	18,269	80·00
Denmark	7,192	4,052	56·34	3,140	43·66	17,217	5,374	31·21	11,843	68·79
Finland	12,156	5,558	45·72	6,598	54·28	30,354	8,695	28·65	21,659	71·35
France	19,247	10,615	55·15	8,632	44·85	16,756	11,082	66·14	5,674	33·86
Germany	25,266	16,649	65·89	8,617	34·11	39,163	18,437	47·08	20,726	52·92
Greece	3,769	1,105	29·32	2,664	70·68	5,579	3,500	62·74	2,079	37·26
Holland	5,827	2,820	48·40	3,007	51·60	10,736	3,957	36·86	6,779	63·14
Hungary	7,493	5,419	72·32	2,074	27·68	28,523	6,393	22·41	22,130	77·59
Iceland	6,776	5,852	86·36	924	13·64	5,731	5,221	91·10	510	8·90
Italy	35,531	10,739	30·22	24,792	69·78	42,578	26,744	62·81	15,834	37·19
Norway	23,127	16,570	71·65	6,557	28·35	32,679	18,466	56·51	14,213	43·49
Poland	65,304	38,461	58·90	26,843	41·10	171,169	80,235	46·87	90,934	53·13
Roumania	22,779	13,785	60·52	8,994	39·48	40,322	23,311	57·81	17,011	42·19
Russia	101,055	63,058	62·40	37,997	37·60	114,406	67,521	59·02	46,885	40·98
Sweden	27,700	18,679	67·43	9,021	32·57	34,415	20,565	59·76	13,850	40·24
Switzerland	3,479	1,876	53·92	1,603	46·08	6,076	2,513	41·36	3,563	58·64
Ukraine	11,357	6,216	54·73	5,141	45·27	13,759	6,145	44·66	7,614	55·34
Yugoslavia	1,946	655	33·66	1,291	66·34	17,110	3,370	19·70	13,740	80·30
Other	3,183	1,366	42·92	1,817	57·08	9,163	3,345	36·51	5,818	63·49
Asia	53,636	8,509	15·86	45,127	84·14	60,608	12,119	20·00	48,489	80·00
China	36,924	1,766	4·78	35,158	95·22	42,037	2,946	7·01	39,091	92·99
Japan	11,650	3,902	33·49	7,748	66·51	12,261	4,576	37·32	7,685	62·68
Syria	3,879	2,265	58·39	1,614	41·61	3,953	2,928	74·07	1,025	25·93
Turkey	401	187	46·63	214	53·37	921	660	71·66	261	28·34
Other	782	389	49·74	393	50·26	1,436	1,009	70·26	427	29·74
United States	374,022	237,993	63·63	136,029	36·37	344,574	249,595	72·44	94,979	27·56
Other countries	3,294	1,812	55·01	1,482	44·99	3,051	2,244	73·55	807	26·45
Totals	**890,277**	**514,179**	**57·75**	**376,098**	**42·25**	**1,122,695**	**614,971**	**54·78**	**507,724**	**45·22**

Section 9.—Language Spoken and Mother Tongue.

Official Languages.—In the Census of 1931 1,322,370 persons were reported as speaking both the official languages of Canada, 6,999,913 speaking English, 1,779,338 speaking French and 275,165 as unable to speak either English or French. In Table **35** the population is classified by racial origin and as able to speak one, both or neither of the official languages. (Children under 5 years of age are classed as speaking the language of the home.)

Mother Tongue.—By mother tongue is meant the language learned in childhood and still spoken by the individual. In the case of foreign-born persons it is the native language or the language spoken before coming to Canada. Table **36** giving the mother tongue by provinces shows that 1,630,086 persons did not have either English or French as a mother tongue. The largest number speaking a foreign language as a mother tongue is in Ontario with 398,476 but the largest percentage is in Saskatchewan with 39 p.c.

35.—Population of Canada Speaking One, Both or Neither of the Official Languages of Canada, Classified by Racial Origin, 1931.

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Origin.	Total Population.	Language Spoken.			
		English.	French.	English and French.	Neither English nor French.
British Races	5,381,071	5,173,483	16,964	189,516	1,108
English	2,741,419	2,642,995	6,802	91,298	324
Irish	1,230,808	1,165,003	5,651	60,030	124
Scottish	1,346,350	1,304,403	4,458	36,848	641
Other	62,494	61,082	53	1,340	19
European Races	4,753,242	1,675,737	1,757,851	1,122,566	197,088
French	2,927,990	136,249	1,745,975	1,044,388	1,378
Austrian, n.e.s.	48,639	41,413	144	987	6,095
Belgian	27,585	12,895	2,523	11,213	954
Czech and Slovak	30,401	24,454	65	394	5,488
Danish	34,118	32,183	43	805	1,087
Dutch	148,962	134,801	58	1,999	12,104
Finnish	43,885	34,601	22	343	8,919
German	473,544	436,601	1,378	9,220	26,345
Hebrew	156,726	126,399	177	21,861	8,289
Hungarian	40,582	31,239	55	564	8,724
Icelandic	19,382	18,217	4	103	1,058
Italian	98,173	66,810	5,902	16,822	8,639
Norwegian	93,243	89,472	153	910	2,708
Polish	145,503	114,668	401	3,513	26,921
Roumanian	29,056	23,490	125	1,261	4,180
Russian	88,148	69,335	169	1,734	16,910
Swedish	81,306	77,956	61	968	2,321
Ukrainian	225,113	173,427	99	2,011	49,576
Yugoslavic	16,174	13,178	23	178	2,795
Other	24,712	18,349	474	3,292	2,597
Asiatic Races	84,548	57,648	916	3,984	22,000
Chinese	46,519	32,190	46	443	13,840
Japanese	23,342	16,281	1	112	6,948
Syrian	10,753	6,415	740	3,101	497
Other	3,934	2,762	129	328	715
Indian and Eskimo	128,890	65,855	2,612	5,553	54,870
Various	20,137	19,411	83	593	50
Unspecified	8,898	7,779	912	158	49
Canada	**10,376,786**	**6,999,913**	**1,779,338**	**1,322,370**	**275,165**

36.—Mother Tongues of the Total Population of Canada, by Provinces, 1931.

NOTE.—Children under 5 years of age have been classed as speaking the language of the home.

Mother Tongue.	Canada.[1]	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan	Alberta.	British Columbia.
English.....	5,914,402	76,326	436,498	268,603	429,613	2,796,821	399,009	516,842	461,713	526,216
Chinese and Japanese...	69,281	31	322	219	2,743	6,960	1,730	3,570	4,463	49,189
Finnish.....	39,965	1	62	104	2,801	26,110	885	1,861	2,973	5,146
Germanic Group.....	*406,591*	*43*	*1,394*	*437*	*9,443*	*93,254*	*67,925*	*150,674*	*68,792*	*14,520*
Dutch.....	26,532	20	65	78	504	4,598	5,546	10,079	3,956	1,673
Flemish....	18,048	–	340	116	1,644	6,567	5,067	2,096	1,426	781
German....	362,011	23	989	243	7,295	82,089	57,312	138,499	63,410	12,066
Latin and Greek Group	*2,944,751*	*10,149*	*40,638*	*133,654*	*2,318,856*	*290,347*	*45,924*	*49,550*	*35,114*	*20,004*
French.....	2,832,298	10,137	39,018	133,385	2,292,193	236,386	42,499	42,283	28,145	7,768
Greek.....	7,346	1	166	55	2,137	3,287	230	370	384	713
Italian.....	85,520	11	1,320	182	21,972	44,715	1,934	692	4,028	10,645
Roumanian	18,115	–	95	16	2,139	5,469	1,181	6,170	2,477	568
Spanish....	1,472	–	39	16	415	490	80	35	80	310
Magyar.....	37,959	4	521	54	3,894	13,525	1,638	11,853	5,386	1,079
Scandinavian Group.....	*159,854*	*101*	*670*	*1,397*	*3,150*	*14,194*	*24,481*	*50,634*	*38,838*	*26,102*
Swedish....	58,242	5	161	142	1,078	7,821	7,088	15,556	12,951	13,304
Norwegian.	64,125	4	123	168	784	3,239	3,628	27,996	18,229	9,846
Danish.....	21,453	92	381	1,087	1,281	2,932	2,187	3,882	7,122	2,447
Icelandic...	16,034	–	5	–	7	202	11,578	3,200	536	505
Slavic Group.	*479,203*	*3*	*3,462*	*314*	*26,501*	*99,065*	*121,810*	*113,835*	*91,826*	*22,314*
Austrian, *n.e.s*.....	6,842	–	52	19	437	2,046	907	1,510	1,001	866
Bohemian.	6,414	–	178	2	143	1,297	961	2,150	1,089	594
Bulgarian..	2,661	–	34	17	142	2,235	12	76	87	56
Lithuanian.	5,506	–	177	3	2,274	1,404	343	459	620	225
Polish.....	118,599	–	1,370	101	9,083	38,388	31,758	18,742	15,747	3,397
Russian....	50,759	1	355	127	3,831	9,197	3,746	17,085	7,344	9,052
Serbo-Croatian..	10,521	–	154	1	925	5,647	147	956	625	2,052
Slovak.....	25,099	2	339	12	4,784	8,676	1,028	2,312	5,047	2,884
Ukrainian.	252,802	–	803	32	4,882	30,175	82,908	70,545	60,266	3,188
Syrian and Arabic.....	9,226	83	847	502	3,483	3,026	320	571	211	175
Yiddish.....	149,520	16	1,635	1,095	59,468	56,853	19,187	5,011	3,624	2,627
Various.....	166,034	1,281	26,797	1,840	14,303	31,528	17,230	17,384	18,665	26,891
Totals...	**10,376,786**	**88,038**	**512,846**	**408,219**	**2,874,255**	**3,431,683**	**700,139**	**921,785**	**731,605**	**694,263**

[1] Including Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Section 10.—Rural and Urban Population.

For the purposes of the census the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between 'rural' and 'urban' population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not at all uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned.

In order to have closer comparison between provinces, Table **37** divides the incorporated urban centres into two groups, *viz.*, under one thousand, and one thousand and over. The population in urban places having less than one thousand has decreased for the whole of Canada but increased in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The largest numerical increase in urban centres of 1,000 and over was in the province of Quebec with 480,000, but the largest percentage increase was in British Columbia with 59·13 p.c.

In Tables **38** and **39** are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively, by provinces, since 1891. To a limited extent, however, Table **40** will permit the student of population statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban populations.*

*In the United States, urban population, prior to 1930, was classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more with certain minor qualifications, but in 1930 the definition was slightly modified to include townships and other political divisions, not incorporated as municipalities, having a total population of 10,000 or more each, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. The direct result of this modification has been to slightly increase the proportion of urban population.

37.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Sex and by Provinces, 1921 and 1931.

Province or Territory	1921.								
	Totals.			Rural Populations.		Urban Populations.			
						Incorporated Centres having Less than 1,000 Population.		Centres having 1,000 Population and Over.	
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island	88,615	44,887	43,728	35,919	33,603	1,167	1,257	7,801	8,868
Nova Scotia	523,837	266,472	257,365	154,223	142,576	3,642	3,744	108,607	111,045
New Brunswick	387,876	197,351	190,525	137,577	125,855	2,070	2,182	57,704	62,488
Quebec	2,360,665	1,179,726	1,180,939	537,763	500,333	57,652	61,219	584,311	619,387
Ontario	2,933,662	1,481,890	1,451,772	650,379	576,651	36,836	38,996	794,675	836,125
Manitoba	610,118	320,567	289,551	189,038	159,464	11,116	11,279	120,413	118,808
Saskatchewan	757,510	413,700	343,810	300,385	238,167	47,849	43,487	65,466	62,156
Alberta	588,454	324,208	264,246	209,334	156,216	24,490	21,244	90,384	86,786
British Columbia	524,582	293,409	231,173	161,138	115,882	3,017	2,505	129,254	112,786
Yukon	4,157	2,819	1,338	1,956	895	863	443	–	–
Northwest Territories	7,988	4,129	3,859	4,129	3,859	–	–	–	–
Royal Canadian Navy	485	485	–	485	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	**8,787,949**	**4,529,643**	**4,258,306**	**2,382,326**	**2,053,501**	**188,702**	**186,356**	**1,958,615**	**2,018,449**

Province or Territory	1931.								
P. E. Island	88,038	45,392	42,646	35,633	32,020	1,620	1,582	8,139	9,044
Nova Scotia	512,846	263,104	249,742	148,335	132,857	4,184	4,255	110,585	112,630
New Brunswick	408,219	208,620	199,599	146,866	132,413	1,010	1,149	60,744	66,037
Quebec	2,874,255	1,447,124	1,427,131	555,490	505,159	63,441	66,765	828,193	855,207
Ontario	3,431,683	1,748,844	1,682,839	719,975	615,716	39,307	41,020	989,562	1,026,103
Manitoba	700,139	368,065	332,074	209,099	175,071	10,691	10,787	148,275	146,216
Saskatchewan	921,785	499,935	421,850	350,365	280,515	53,886	49,898	95,684	91,437
Alberta	731,605	400,199	331,406	256,687	196,410	26,745	23,881	116,767	111,115
British Columbia	694,263	385,219	309,044	173,365	126,159	5,329	4,247	206,525	178,638
Yukon	4,230	2,825	1,405	1,883	987	942	418	–	–
Northwest Territories	9,723	5,214	4,509	5,214	4,509	–	–	–	–
Canada	**10,376,786**	**5,374,541**	**5,002,245**	**2,602,912**	**2,201,816**	**207,155**	**204,002**	**2,564,474**	**2,596,427**

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1931 and in the United States in 1930 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 53·70 p.c. in Canada as compared with 56·2 p.c. in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table **40**. Thus, at the Census of 1930, the United States had 29·5 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1931 had only 22·44 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 18 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and 4·8 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in cities of these categories only 14·87 p.c., and 4·42 p.c. respectively of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available —52·3 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 41·73 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table **38** that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed nearly 77 p.c. of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1931 exceeded the rural by 767,330. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 463 were resident, on June 1, 1931, in rural and 537 in urban communities, as compared with 505 in rural and 495 in urban communities on June 1, 1921; 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities in 1911; 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901; and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891.

From Table **40**, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it is seen that Canada possesses two cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 818,577 and 631,207 inhabitants respectively. Two other cities, Vancouver and Winnipeg, have attained the 200,000 mark and Hamilton, Quebec and Ottawa each have populations of over 100,000. The two western cities of Calgary and Edmonton are now in the 75,000 to 100,000 class. In this respect London, which excelled Edmonton in 1921, now takes the next lower place with a population of 71,148. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over, are given by censuses from 1871 to 1931 in Table **41**, while the populations of urban communities having in 1931 a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 each, are given for 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 in Table **42**.

All the larger cities have in their neighbourhoods growing "satellite" towns or other densely settled areas in close economic relationship with the central municipality. This phenomenon is to-day of increasing importance largely as a result of the greater ease and speed of transportation by motor vehicle. It has therefore been considered advisable to calculate the total populations resident in what the United States census authorities call the "metropolitan areas". On this basis the total populations of the larger cities at the Census of 1931 were as follows: "Greater Montreal", 1,000,157; "Greater Toronto", 808,864; "Greater Vancouver", 308,340; "Greater

Winnipeg", 280,202; "Greater Ottawa" (including Hull), 175, 988; "Greater Quebec", 166,435; "Greater Hamilton", 163,710; "Greater Windsor", 110,385; "Greater Halifax", 74,161; and "Greater Saint John", 55,611.

38.—Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, Decennial Censuses 1891-1931 and Numerical Increases 1921-1931.

Province or Territory.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955	78,758	14,970
Nova Scotia	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383	306,210	186,128
New Brunswick	272,362	48,961	253,835	77,285	252,342	99,547
Quebec	988,820	499,715	994,833	654,055	1,038,934[6]	966,842[6]
Ontario	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978	1,198,803[5]	1,328,489
Manitoba	111,498	41,008	184,775[3]	70,436[3]	261,029[4]	200,365
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	77,013[7]	14,266[7]	361,037[7]	131,395[7]
Alberta	[1]	–	54,489	18,533	236,633[2]	137,662[2]
British Columbia	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179	188,796	203,684
Yukon	[1]	–	18,077	9,142	4,647	3,865
Northwest Territories	[1]	–	20,129	–	6,507[8]	–
Royal Canadian Navy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	**3,296,141**	**1,537,098**	**3,357,093**	**2,014,222**	**3,933,696**	**3,272,947**

Province or Territory.	1921.		1931.		Numerical Increases in Decade 1921-31.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	69,522	19,093	67,653	20,385	−1,869	1,292
Nova Scotia	296,799	227,038	281,192	231,654	−15,607	4,616
New Brunswick	263,432	124,444	279,279	128,940	15,847	4,496
Quebec	1,038,096	1,322,569	1,060,649	1,813,606	22,553	491,037
Ontario	1,227,030	1,706,632	1,335,691	2,095,992	108,661	389,360
Manitoba	348,502	261,616	384,170	315,969	35,668	54,353
Saskatchewan	538,552	218,958	630,880	290,905	92,328	71,947
Alberta	365,550	222,904	453,097	278,508	87,547	55,604
British Columbia	277,020	247,562	299,524	394,739[10]	22,504	147,177
Yukon	2,851	1,306	2,870	1,360	19	54
Northwest Territories	7,988	–	9,723	–	1,735	–
Royal Canadian Navy	485	–	[9]	–	[9]	–
Canada	**4,435,827**	**4,352,122**	**4,804,728**	**5,572,058**	**368,901**	**1,219,936**

[1]The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Census of 1891. [2]Vol. 1, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. The places so included were Aetna, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Canmore, Cardiff, Exshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the Census of 1901. [3]As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. [4]As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [5]As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [6]The urban population of 970,791, shown in Volume 1, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the populations of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St. Vincent de Paul from urban to rural; by adjustments in area of the villages of St. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [7]Urban and rural populations for 1911 and 1901 are as corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. [8]As reduced by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. [9]Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted at their homes in the Census of 1931. [10]This includes South Vancouver and Point Grey, with 1921 populations of 32,267 and 13,736 respectively, which were then classified as 'rural'.

39.—Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Populations, by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NOTE.—In using this table, reference should be made to the notes appended to Table 38 showing rural and urban population by numbers.

Province or Territory.	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	86·93	13·07	85·52	14·48	84·03	15·97
Nova Scotia	82·91	17·09	71·85	28·15	62·20	37·80
New Brunswick	84·78	15·22	76·66	23·34	71·71	28·29
Quebec	66·43	33·57	60·33	39·67	51·80	48·20
Ontario	61·26	38·74	57·12	42·88	47·43	52·57
Manitoba	73·11	26·89	72·40	27·60	56·57	43·43
Saskatchewan	[1]	–	84·37	15·63	73·32	26·68
Alberta	[1]	–	74·62	25·38	63·22	36·78
British Columbia	62·08	37·92	49·52	50·48	48·10	51·90
Yukon	[1]	–	66·41	33·59	54·59	45·41
Northwest Territories	[1]	–	100·00	–	100·00	–
Royal Canadian Navy	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	**68·20**	**31·80**	**62·50**	**37·50**	**54·58**	**45·42**

Province or Territory.	1921.		1931.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island	78·45	21·55	76·85	23·15
Nova Scotia	56·66	43·34	54·83	45·17
New Brunswick	67·92	32·08	68·41	31·59
Quebec	43·97	56·03	36·90	63·10
Ontario	41·83	58·17	38·92	61·08
Manitoba	57·12	42·88	54·87	45·13
Saskatchewan	71·10	28·90	68·44	31·56
Alberta	62·12	37·88	61·93	38·07
British Columbia	52·81	47·19	43·14	56·86[2]
Yukon	68·58	31·42	67·85	32·15
Northwest Territories	100·00	–	100·00	–
Royal Canadian Navy	100·00	–	–	–
Canada	**50·48**	**49·52**	**46·30**	**53·70**

[1]The population in the territory now comprised in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Yukon and the Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the Census of 1891.

[2]South Vancouver and Point Grey, with populations in 1921 of 32,267 and 13,736 respectively, were then 'rural', but were 'urban' in 1931.

40.—Urban Populations of Canada, Divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

In Cities, Towns or Villages of—	1911.			1921.			1931.		
	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Per cent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000	–	–	–	2	1,140,399	12·98	2	1,449,784	13·97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	1	490,504	6·81	–	–	–	–	–	–
300,000 and 400,000	1	381,833	5·30	–	–	–	–	–	–
200,000 and 300,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	465,378	4·48
100,000 and 200,000	2	236,436	3·28	4	518,298	5·90	3	413,013	3·98
50,000 and 100,000	3	247,221	3·43	5	336,650	3·83	7	470,443	4·53
25,000 and 50,000	7	272,071	3·78	7	239,096	2·72	10	339,521	3·27
15,000 and 25,000	11	193,977	2·69	19	370,990	4·22	23	457,292	4·41
10,000 and 15,000	18	225,423	3·13	18	224,033	2·55	23	275,944	2·66
5,000 and 10,000	44	313,100	4·34	54	382,762	4·36	68	458,784	4·42
3,000 and 5,000	59	222,274	3·08	72	272,720	3·10	71	273,276	2·63
1,000 and 3,000	250	428,250	5·94	293	492,116	5·60	324	557,466	5·37
500 and 1,000	241	174,781	2·43	290	215,648	2·45	322	231,375	2·23
Under 500	419	87,077	1·21	679	159,410	1·81	750	179,782	1·73
Totals	**1,056**	**3,272,947**	**45·42**	**1,443**	**4,352,122**	**49·52**	**1,605**	**5,572,058**	**53·76**

Population is shown in Table **40** to be increasingly attracted to the larger cities. Thus, not only have cities of over 500,000 population (Montreal and Toronto) increased their proportions to the total, but cities of from 100,000 to 500,000 have increased their aggregate population from 5·90 p.c. of the total to 8·46 p.c., and cities of between 5,000 and 100,000 from 17·68 p.c. to 19·29 p.c. in the decade 1921-31. The classes below 5,000 show slight proportional reductions.

41.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*), and those in which there is a Chamber of Commerce by a dagger (†). In all cases the populations for previous censuses have been rearranged as far as possible to cover the same area as in 1931.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*†Montreal	Quebec	130,833	177,377	256,723	328,172	490,504	618,506	818,577
*Toronto	Ontario	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833	521,893	631,207
*Vancouver	British Columbia	–	–	13,709	29,432	120,847	163,220	246,593
*Winnipeg	Manitoba	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,087	218,785
†Hamilton	Ontario	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151	155,547
*Quebec	Quebec	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193	130,594
*Ottawa	Ontario	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843	126,872
*Calgary	Alberta	–	–	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305	83,761
†Edmonton	Alberta	–	–	–	4,176	31,064	58,821	79,197
†London	Ontario	18,000	27,867	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,959	71,148
†Windsor	Ontario	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591	63,108
†Verdun	Quebec	–	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001	60,745
*Halifax	Nova Scotia	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372	59,275
*Regina	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	2,249	30,213	34,432	53,209
*Saint John	New Brunswick	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166	47,514
*Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	113	12,004	25,739	43,291
†Victoria	British Columbia	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727	39,082
†Three Rivers	Quebec	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367	35,450
*Kitchener	Ontario	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763	30,793
*Brantford	Ontario	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440	30,107
†Hull	Quebec	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117	29,433
†Sherbrooke	Quebec	4,432	7,227	10,097	11,765	16,405	23,515	28,933
Outremont	Quebec	–	387	795	1,148	4,820	13,249	28,641
†Fort William	Ontario	–	690	2,176	3,633	16,499	20,541	26,277
†St. Catharines	Ontario	7,864	9,631	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881	24,753
Westmount	Quebec	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593	24,235
†Kingston	Ontario	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,753	23,439
†Oshawa	Ontario	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,394	7,436	11,940	23,439
*Sydney	Nova Scotia	1,700	2,180	2,427	9,909	17,723	22,545	23,089
*Sault Ste. Marie	Ontario	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092	23,082
†Peterborough	Ontario	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	18,360	20,994	22,327
*Moose Jaw	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,558	13,823	19,285	21,299
*Guelph	Ontario	6,878	9,890	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128	21,075
*Glace Bay	Nova Scotia	–	–	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007	20,706
*Moncton	New Brunswick	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,345	17,488	20,689
†Port Arthur	Ontario	–	1,275	2,698	3,214	11,220	14,886	19,818
†Niagara Falls	Ontario	1,610	2,347	3,349	5,702	9,248	14,764	19,046
†Lachine	Quebec	2,689	3,248	4,819	6,365	11,688	15,404	18,630
*Sudbury	Ontario	–	–	–	2,027	4,150	8,621	18,518
†Sarnia	Ontario	2,929	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877	18,191
*Stratford	Ontario	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094	17,742
*New Westminster	British Columbia	–	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495	17,524
*Brandon	Manitoba	–	–	3,778	5,620	13,839	15,397	17,082
*St. Boniface	Manitoba	817	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821	16,305
*North Bay	Ontario	–	–	1,848	2,530	7,737	10,692	15,528
†St. Thomas	Ontario	2,197	8,367	10,366	11,485	14,054	16,026	15,430
†Shawinigan Falls	Quebec	–	–	–	–	4,265	10,625	15,345
*Chatham	Ontario	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,256	14,569
†East Windsor	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	5,870	14,251
*Timmins	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	3,843	14,200
*Galt	Ontario	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216	14,006
†Belleville	Ontario	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790
*Lethbridge	Alberta	–	–	–	2,072	9,035	11,097	13,489
†St. Hyacinthe	Quebec	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,797	10,859	13,448

41.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—continued.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
*Owen Sound	Ontario	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190	12,839
*Charlottetown	Prince Edward Island	7,872	10,345	10,098	10,718	9,883	10,814	12,361
†Chicoutimi	Quebec	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937	11,877
†Lévis	Quebec	8,052	8,734	8,797	9,242	8,703	10,470	11,724
*Valleyfield (Salaberry de)	Quebec	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215	11,411
*Woodstock	Ontario	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,833	9,320	9,935	11,395
*St. Jean	Quebec	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,030	5,903	7,734	11,256
*Cornwall	Ontario	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,419	11,126
†Joliette	Quebec	3,047	3,268	3,372	4,220	6,346	9,039	10,765
†Sandwich	Ontario	1,160	1,143	1,352	1,450	2,302	4,415	10,715
*Welland	Ontario	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,654	10,709
Thetford Mines	Quebec	–	–	–	3,256	7,261	8,272	10,701
*Granby	Quebec	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	4,750	6,785	10,587
†Sorel	Quebec	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174	10,320
†Medicine Hat	Alberta	–	–	–	1,570	5,608	9,634	10,300
†Walkerville	Ontario	–	–	933	1,595	3,302	7,059	10,105
*Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	1,785	6,254	7,352	9,905
†Brockville	Ontario	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,043	9,736
Jonquière	Quebec	–	–	–	–	2,354	4,851	9,448
†Pembroke	Ontario	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875	9,368
*Dartmouth	Nova Scotia	2,191	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,058	7,899	9,100
†St. Jérôme	Quebec	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491	8,967
*New Glasgow	Nova Scotia	1,676	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,383	8,974	8,858
*Fredericton	New Brunswick	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114	8,830
Cap de la Madeleine	Quebec	–	–	–	–	–	6,738	8,748
North Vancouver	British Columbia	–	–	–	365	8,196	7,652	8,510
†Rivière du Loup	Quebec	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703	8,499
*Orillia	Ontario	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,631	8,183
*Waterloo	Ontario	1,594	2,066	2,941	3,537	4,359	5,883	8,095
*Truro	Nova Scotia	2,114	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,107	7,562	7,901
†La Tuque	Quebec	–	–	–	–	2,934	5,603	7,871
*Barrie	Ontario	3,398	4,854	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,936	7,776
*Sydney Mines	Nova Scotia	1,494	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327	7,769
*New Waterford	Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	–	5,615	7,745
*Trail	British Columbia	–	–	–	1,360	1,460	3,020	7,573
*Lindsay	Ontario	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505
*Amherst	Nova Scotia	1,839	2,274	3,781	4,964	8,973	9,998	7,450
New Toronto	Ontario	–	–	–	209	686	2,669	7,146
†Smiths Falls	Ontario	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,790	7,108
Lauzon	Quebec	2,827	4,578	4,391	4,267	4,982	6,428	7,084
*Yarmouth	Nova Scotia	4,696	5,324	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073	7,055
†Midland	Ontario	–	1,095	2,088	3,174	4,663	7,016	6,920
Mimico	Ontario	–	–	–	437	1,373	3,751	6,800
*Kenora	Ontario	–	–	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407	6,766
*Nanaimo	British Columbia	–	1,645	4,595	6,130	6,254	6,559	6,745
Eastview	Ontario	–	–	–	–	3,169	5,324	6,686
†Drummondville	Quebec	–	900	1,955	1,450	1,725	2,852	6,609
*Portage la Prairie	Manitoba	–	–	3,363	3,901	5,892	6,766	6,597
*Campbellton	New Brunswick	–	–	1,782	2,652	3,817	5,570	6,505
†Port Colborne	Ontario	988	1,716	1,154	1,253	1,624	3,415	6,503
†Grand'Mère	Quebec	–	–	–	2,511	4,783	7,631	6,461
*Edmundston	New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	1,821	4,035	6,430
*Springhill	Nova Scotia	–	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681	6,355
†Prince Rupert	British Columbia	–	–	–	–	4,184	6,393	6,350
*Magog	Quebec	–	–	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159	6,302
*Preston	Ontario	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423	6,280
†Trenton	Ontario	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276
†Victoriaville	Quebec	1,425	1,474	1,300	1,693	3,028	3,759	6,213
*Kamloops	British Columbia	–	–	–	–	3,772	4,501	6,167
*North Sydney	Nova Scotia	1,200	1,520	2,513	4,646	5,418	6,585	6,139
*St. Lambert	Quebec	327	332	906	1,362	3,344	3,890	6,075
*Nelson	British Columbia	–	–	–	5,273	4,476	5,230	5,992
*North Battleford	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	2,105	4,108	5,986
†Cobourg	Ontario	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834
*Collingwood	Ontario	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882	5,809
Transcona	Manitoba	–	–	–	–	–	4,185	5,747
†Rimouski	Quebec	1,186	1,417	1,429	1,804	3,097	3,612	5,589
†Brampton	Ontario	2,090	2,920	3,252	2,748	3,412	4,527	5,532
*Fort Frances	Ontario	–	–	1,339	1,163	1,611	3,109	5,470
Longueuil	Quebec	2,083	2,355	2,757	2,835	3,972	4,682	5,407

41.—Populations of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11-21—concluded.

City or Town.	Province.	Populations.						
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
St. Laurent	Quebec	–	–	1,184	1,390	1,860	3,232	5,348
*Renfrew	Ontario	865	1,605	2,611	3,153	3,846	4,906	5,296
*Swift Current	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	121	1,852	3,518	5,296
†Ingersoll	Ontario	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150	5,233
†Simcoe	Ontario	1,856	2,645	2,674	2,627	3,227	3,953	5,226
Forest Hill	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,207
*Hawkesbury	Ontario	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544	5,177
†Thorold	Ontario	1,635	2,456	2,273	1,979	2,273	4,825	5,092
†Whitby	Ontario	2,732	3,140	2,786	2,110	2,248	3,957	5,046
Swansea	Ontario	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,031
*Yorkton	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	700	2,309	5,151	5,027
*Dundas	Ontario	3,135	3,709	3,546	3,173	4,299	4,978	5,026
*Stellarton	Nova Scotia	1,750	1,599	2,410	2,335	3,910	5,312	5,002
*Weyburn	Saskatchewan	–	–	–	113	2,210	3,193	5,002

42.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.					**Quebec.**				
Summerside	2,875	2,678	3,228	3,759	St. Jérôme de Matane	1,176	2,056	3,050	4,757
Souris	1,140	1,089	1,094	1,063	Buckingham	2,936	3,854	3,835	4,638
					Montmorency	–	2,710	3,367	4,575
Nova Scotia.					Montreal North	–	–	1,360	4,519
Westville	3,471	4,417	4,550	3,946	Kenogami	–	–	2,557	4,500
Bridgewater	2,203	2,775	3,147	3,262	Asbestos	783	2,224	2,189	4,396
Pictou	3,235	3,179	2,988	3,152	Farnham	3,114	3,560	3,343	4,205
Kentville	1,731	2,304	2,717	3,033	St. Pierre	505	2,201	3,535	4,185
Windsor	2,849	2,894	2,946	3,032	Pointe Claire	555	793	2,617	4,058
Inverness	306	2,719	2,963	2,900	Coaticook	2,880	3,165	3,554	4,044
Dominion	1,546	2,589	2,390	2,846	St. Joseph d'Alma	–	–	850	3,970
Lunenburg	2,916	2,681	2,792	2,727	Montmagny	1,919	2,617	4,145	3,927
Liverpool	1,937	2,109	2,294	2,669	Mégantic	2,171	2,816	3,140	3,911
Trenton	1,274	1,749	2,844	2,613	Lachute	2,022	2,407	2,592	3,906
Parrsboro	2,705	2,224	2,161	1,919	Beauharnois	1,976	2,015	2,250	3,729
Wolfville	1,412	1,458	1,743	1,818	Giffard	–	–	1,254	3,573
Antigonish	1,838	1,787	1,746	1,764	East Angus	–	–	3,802	3,566
Canso	1,479	1,617	1,626	1,575	Ste. Thérèse	1,541	2,120	3,043	3,292
Shelburne	1,445	1,435	1,360	1,474	Beauport	–	–	3,240	3,242
Digby	1,150	1,247	1,230	1,412	Rouyn	–	–	–	3,225
Wedgeport	1,026	1,392	1,424	1,294	Montreal West	352	703	1,882	3,190
Oxford	1,285	1,392	1,402	1,133	Mont Joli	822	2,141	2,799	3,143
Bridgetown	858	996	1,086	1,126	Pointe aux Trembles	–	1,167	2,350	2,970
Mahone Bay	866	951	1,177	1,065	Ste. Agathe des Monts	1,073	2,020	2,812	2,949
Port Hawkesbury	633	684	869	1,011	Baie St. Paul	1,408	1,857	2,291	2,916
Joggins	1,088	1,648	1,732	1,000	Nicolet	2,225	2,593	2,342	2,868
					Aylmer	2,291	3,109	2,970	2,835
New Brunswick.					Charny	–	1,408	2,265	2,823
Chatham	4,868	4,666	4,506	4,017	St. Joseph de Grantham	–	–	–	2,812
Dalhousie	862	1,650	1,958	3,974	Iberville	1,512	1,905	2,454	2,778
St. Stephen	2,840	2,836	3,452	3,437	Laprairie	1,451	2,388	2,158	2,774
Newcastle	2,507	2,945	3,507	3,383	Roberval	1,248	1,737	2,068	2,770
Bathurst	1,044	960	3,327	3,300	Windsor	2,149	2,233	2,330	2,720
Woodstock	3,644	3,856	3,380	3,259	Laval des Rapides	–	1,014	1,989	2,716
Sussex	1,398	1,906	2,198	2,252	Donnacona	–	–	1,225	2,631
Sackville	1,444	2,039	2,173	2,234	Richmond	2,057	2,175	2,450	2,596
Devon	–	–	1,924	1,977	Plessisville	1,586	1,559	2,032	2,536
Shediac	1,075	1,442	1,973	1,883	Bagotville	507	1,011	2,204	2,468
Milltown	2,044	1,804	1,976	1,735	Berthier	1,364	1,335	2,193	2,431
Grand Falls	644	1,280	1,327	1,556	Ste. Anne de Bellevue	1,343	1,416	2,212	2,417
Marysville	1,892	1,837	1,614	1,512	La Malbaie[1]	826	1,449	1,883	2,408
St. Andrews	1,064	987	1,065	1,207	Mont Laurier	–	752	2,211	2,394
St. George	733	988	1,110	1,087	Louiseville	1,565	1,675	1,772	2,365

[1]Also known as Murray Bay.

42.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Quebec—continued.				
La Salle	–	–	726	2,362
Saindon	–	–	1,793	2,355
Port Alfred	–	–	1,213	2,342
Priceville	–	–	–	2,310
Pointe Gatineau	1,583	1,751	1,919	2,282
Loretteville	1,555	1,588	2,066	2,251
Noranda	–	–	–	2,246
Montreal East	–	–	1,776	2,242
Waterloo	1,797	1,886	2,063	2,192
Cabano	–	–	–	2,187
Mont Royal	–	–	160	2,174
Black Lake	–	2,645	2,656	2,167
Amos	–	–	1,488	2,153
Dorval	481	1,005	1,466	2,052
Dolbeau	–	–	–	2,032
Masson	1,012	1,034	950	2,015
Almaville	–	–	1,174	2,010
St. Marc des Carrières	296	1,224	1,492	1,997
Marieville	1,306	1,587	1,748	1,986
St. Tite	991	1,438	1,783	1,969
Terrebonne	1,822	1,990	2,056	1,955
Lennoxville	1,120	1,211	1,554	1,927
Ste. Anne de Beaupré	–	2,381	1,648	1,901
Charlesbourg	–	–	1,267	1,869
St. Joseph (Richelieu)	647	1,416	1,658	1,869
East Broughton	–	996	1,709	1,868
Cowansville	699	881	1,094	1,859
Témiscamingue	–	–	–	1,855
Trois Pistoles	–	–	1,454	1,837
Quebec West	–	–	130	1,813
Arvida (city)	–	–	–	1,790
St. Alexis de la Grande Baie	–	1,355	1,735	1,790
Lac au Saumon	–	1,171	1,354	1,779
St. Raymond	1,272	1,653	1,693	1,772
Acton Vale	1,175	1,402	1,549	1,753
Chandler	–	–	1,756	1,741
Maniwaki	–	–	–	1,720
L'Epiphanie	–	–	–	1,705
Courville	–	910	1,293	1,678
Ste. Rose	1,154	1,480	1,811	1,661
Deschaillons	1,213	1,161	1,680	1,650
St. Benoît Joseph Labre	–	1,070	1,416	1,648
St. Joseph (Beauce)	1,117	1,440	1,445	1,625
Huntingdon	1,122	1,265	1,401	1,619
Greenfield Park	–	–	1,112	1,610
Arthabaska	995	1,458	1,234	1,608
St. Félicien	–	581	1,306	1,599
Ste. Marie	–	–	1,311	1,598
L'Assomption	1,605	1,747	1,320	1,576
Bedford	1,364	1,432	1,669	1,570
St. Georges East	–	1,410	1,058	1,543
Lac St. Louis	–	–	597	1,537
St. Gabriel de Brandon	1,199	1,602	1,667	1,530
St. Jacques	–	–	1,332	1,529
St. Michel de Laval	–	–	493	1,528
Bromptonville	–	1,239	2,603	1,527
Montebello	795	954	977	1,501
Disraeli	1,018	1,606	1,646	1,437
Belœil	–	1,501	1,418	1,434
Rock Island	615	861	1,442	1,424
Causapscal	–	–	–	1,390
Danville	1,017	1,331	1,290	1,354
Pont Rouge	–	–	1,419	1,353
Pierreville	1,108	1,363	1,394	1,352
Baie de Shawinigan	–	1,024	1,213	1,316
St. Casimir	–	–	1,457	1,316
Thurso	525	601	538	1,292
Chambly Basin	849	900	1,068	1,287
Laurentides	934	1,128	1,150	1,284
La Providence	819	894	1,078	1,241
St. Jérôme	498	719	923	1,235
St. Pacôme	–	–	–	1,235
L'Abord-à-Plouffe	–	–	1,011	1,227
St. Rémi	1,080	1,021	1,135	1,201
Quebec—concluded.				
Scotstown	791	933	987	1,189
St. Eustache	1,079	996	1,098	1,187
Montreal South	–	790	1,030	1,164
Dorion	275	631	833	1,155
Cap Chat	–	–	–	1,139
Fort Coulonge	482	811	973	1,130
St. Joseph de la Rivière Bleue	–	–	864	1,111
Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi	516	657	838	1,102
Rigaud	779	856	939	1,099
Chateauguay	–	–	881	1,067
L'Enfant Jésus	–	–	–	1,066
Rawdon	–	–	1,042	1,066
Beebe Plain	477	808	921	1,053
St. Césaire	865	941	985	1,051
Ville Marie	502	850	840	1,049
Rivière du Moulin	–	–	738	1,040
Val Brillant	–	–	962	1,032
Bic	–	–	912	1,020
Notre-Dame de Portneuf	–	–	877	1,017
Ontario.				
Leamington	2,451	2,652	3,675	4,902
Port Hope	4,188	5,092	4,456	4,723
Weston	1,083	1,875	3,166	4,723
Goderich	4,158	4,522	4,107	4,491
Riverside	–	–	1,155	4,432
Wallaceburg	2,763	3,438	4,006	4,326
Sturgeon Falls	1,418	2,199	4,125	4,234
Paris	3,229	4,098	4,368	4,137
Carleton Place	4,059	3,621	3,841	4,105
Perth	3,588	3,588	3,790	4,099
Bowmanville	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080
Penetanguishene	2,422	3,568	4,037	4,035
Arnprior	4,152	4,405	4,077	4,023
Cochrane	–	1,715	2,655	3,963
Long Branch	–	–	–	3,962
Cobalt	–	5,638	4,449	3,885
Oakville	1,643	2,372	3,298	3,857
Kapuskasing	–	–	926	3,819
St. Marys	3,384	3,388	3,847	3,802
Newmarket	2,125	2,996	3,626	3,748
Gananoque	3,526	3,804	3,604	3,592
Picton	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580
Bridgeburg	1,356	1,770	2,401	3,521
Parry Sound	2,884	3,429	3,546	3,512
Napanee	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497
Dunnville	2,105	2,861	3,224	3,405
Tillsonburg	2,241	2,758	2,974	3,385
Copper Cliff	2,500	3,082	2,597	3,173
Hanover	1,392	2,342	2,781	3,077
Burlington	1,119	1,831	2,709	3,046
Prescott	3,019	2,801	2,636	2,984
Strathroy	2,933	2,823	2,691	2,964
New Liskeard	–	2,108	2,268	2,880
Huntsville	2,152	2,358	2,246	2,817
Haileybury	–	3,874	3,743	2,813
Blind River	2,656	2,558	1,843	2,805
Amherstburg	2,222	2,560	2,769	2,759
Hespeler	2,457	2,368	2,777	2,752
Campbellford	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744
Portsmouth	1,827	1,786	2,351	2,741
Listowel	2,693	2,289	2,477	2,676
Meaford	1,916	2,811	2,650	2,624
Orangeville	2,511	2,340	2,187	2,614
Petrolia	4,135	3,518	3,148	2,596
Fergus	1,396	1,534	1,796	2,594
Aurora	1,590	1,901	2,307	2,587
Merritton	1,710	1,670	2,544	2,523
Humberstone	–	–	1,524	2,490
Kincardine	2,077	1,956	2,077	2,465
Bracebridge	2,479	2,776	2,451	2,436
Walkerton	2,971	2,601	2,344	2,431
Almonte	3,023	2,452	2,426	2,415
Fort Erie	890	1,146	1,546	2,383

42.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—continued.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Ontario—continued.					**Ontario**—concluded.				
Georgetown	1,313	1,583	2,061	2,288	Madoc	1,157	1,058	1,058	1,059
Aylmer	2,204	2,102	2,194	2,283	Parkhill	1,430	1,289	1,152	1,030
Grimsby	1,001	1,669	2,004	2,198	Tavistock	403	981	1,011	1,029
Kingsville	1,537	1,427	1,783	2,174	Winchester	1,101	1,143	1,126	1,027
Elmira	1,060	1,782	2,016	2,170	Arthur	1,285	1,102	1,104	1,021
Tecumseh	–	–	978	2,129	Eganville	1,107	1,189	1,015	1,020
Rockland	1,998	3,397	3,496	2,118	Stayner	1,225	1,039	972	1,019
Sioux Lookout	–	550	1,127	2,088	Colborne	1,017	999	932	1,015
Alexandria	1,911	2,323	2,195	2,006	Chesterville	932	883	967	1,012
Tilbury	1,012	1,368	1,673	1,992	Markham	967	909	1,012	1,008
Wingham	2,392	2,238	2,092	1,959					
Essex	1,391	1,353	1,588	1,954	**Manitoba.**				
Ridgetown	2,405	1,954	1,855	1,952	Selkirk	2,188	2,977	3,726	4,486
Wiarton	2,443	2,266	1,726	1,949	The Pas	–	–	1,858	4,030
Gravenhurst	2,146	1,624	1,478	1,864	Dauphin	1,135	2,815	3,885	3,971
Acton	1,484	1,720	1,722	1,855	Brooklands	–	–	–	2,462
Milton	1,372	1,654	1,873	1,839	Neepawa	1,418	1,864	1,887	1,910
Mount Forest	2,019	1,839	1,718	1,801	Minnedosa	1,052	1,483	1,505	1,680
Clinton	2,547	2,254	2,018	1,789	Souris	839	1,854	1,710	1,661
Durham	1,422	1,581	1,494	1,750	Virden	901	1,550	1,361	1,590
Blenheim	1,653	1,387	1,565	1,737	Carman	1,439	1,271	1,591	1,418
Port Dover	1,177	1,138	1,462	1,707	Morden	1,522	1,130	1,268	1,416
Chesley	1,734	1,734	1,708	1,699	Tuxedo	–	–	1,062	1,173
Seaforth	2,245	1,983	1,829	1,686	Beauséjour	–	847	994	1,139
Capreol	–	–	1,287	1,684	Stonewall	589	1,005	1,112	1,031
Exeter	1,792	1,555	1,442	1,666	Winkler	391	458	812	1,005
Port Credit	–	–	1,123	1,635	Killarney	585	1,010	871	1,003
Thessalon	1,205	1,945	1,651	1,632					
Mattawa	1,400	1,524	1,462	1,631	**Saskatchewan.**				
Mitchell	1,945	1,766	1,800	1,588	Melville	–	1,816	2,808	3,891
Brighton	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580	Estevan	141	1,981	2,290	2,936
Port Dalhousie	1,125	1,152	1,492	1,547	Biggar	–	315	1,535	2,369
Palmerston	1,850	1,665	1,523	1,543	Kamsack	–	473	2,002	2,087
Dresden	1,613	1,551	1,339	1,529	Humboldt	–	859	1,822	1,899
Southampton	1,636	1,685	1,537	1,489	Melfort	–	599	1,746	1,809
Forest	1,553	1,445	1,422	1,480	Shaunavon	–	–	1,146	1,761
Deseronto	3,527	2,013	1,847	1,476	Rosetown	–	317	865	1,553
Iroquois Falls	–	–	1,178	1,476	Lloydminster[1]	–	663	755	1,516
New Hamburg	1,208	1,484	1,351	1,436	Assiniboia	–	–	1,006	1,454
Keewatin	1,156	1,242	1,327	1,422	Indian Head	768	1,285	1,439	1,438
Morrisburg	1,693	1,696	1,444	1,420	Rosthern	413	1,172	1,074	1,412
Rainy River	–	1,578	1,444	1,402	Watrous	–	781	1,101	1,303
Caledonia	801	952	1,223	1,396	Wilkie	–	537	778	1,222
Hagersville	1,020	1,106	1,169	1,385	Canora	–	435	1,230	1,179
Vankleek Hill	1,674	1,577	1,499	1,380	Maple Creek	382	936	1,002	1,154
Point Edward	780	874	1,258	1,362	Sutherland	–	421	961	1,148
Alliston	1,256	1,279	1,376	1,355	Gravelbourg	–	–	1,106	1,137
Lakefield	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332	Moosomin	868	1,143	1,099	1,119
Dryden	140	715	1,019	1,326	Battleford	609	1,335	1,229	1,096
Uxbridge	1,657	1,433	1,456	1,325	Tisdale	–	250	783	1,069
Cardinal	1,378	1,111	1,241	1,319	Wynyard	–	515	849	1,042
Port Elgin	1,313	1,235	1,291	1,305	Kindersley	–	456	1,003	1,037
Harriston	1,637	1,491	1,263	1,296	Herbert	–	559	827	1,009
Richmond Hill	629	652	1,055	1,295	Radville	–	233	883	1,005
Kemptville	1,523	1,192	1,204	1,286					
Tweed	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271	**Alberta.**				
Chippawa	460	707	1,137	1,266					
Niagara	1,258	1,318	1,357	1,228	Drumheller (city)	–	–	2,499	2,987
Waterford	1,122	1,083	1,123	1,213	Red Deer (city)	323	2,118	2,328	2,344
Englehart	–	670	759	1,210	Camrose	–	1,586	1,892	2,258
Beamsville	832	1,096	1,256	1,203	Wetaskiwin (city)	550	2,411	2,061	2,125
Elora	1,187	1,197	1,136	1,195	Raymond	–	1,465	1,394	1,849
Havelock	984	1,436	1,268	1,173	Coleman	–	1,557	1,590	1,704
Port Perry	1,465	1,148	1,143	1,163	Cardston	639	1,207	1,612	1,672
Norwich	1,269	1,112	1,176	1,158	Vegreville	–	1,029	1,479	1,659
Stouffville	1,223	1,034	1,053	1,155	Blairmore	231	1,137	1,552	1,629
Cache Bay	384	889	926	1,151	Edson	–	497	1,138	1,547
Victoria Harbour	989	1,616	1,463	1,128	Hanna	–	–	1,364	1,490
Delhi	823	825	733	1,121	Grande Prairie	–	–	1,061	1,464
L'Orignal	1,026	1,347	1,298	1,121	High River	153	1,182	1,198	1,459
Little Current	728	1,208	923	1,101	Macleod	796	1,844	1,723	1,447
Shelburne	1,188	1,113	1,072	1,077	Taber	–	1,400	1,705	1,279

[1] Under the Saskatchewan Town Act Lloydminster, Alberta, is merged with Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, for municipal purposes.

42.—Populations of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1931, Compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921—concluded.

Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Town or Village.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Alberta—concluded.					**British Columbia** —concluded.				
Vermilion	–	625	1,272	1,270					
Lacombe	499	1,029	1,133	1,259	Cranbrook (city)	1,196	3,090	2,725	3,067
Magrath	424	995	1,069	1,224	Rossland (city)	6,156	2,826	2,097	2,848
Stettler	–	1,444	1,416	1,219	Revelstoke (city)	1,600	3,017	2,782	2,736
Redcliff	–	220	1,137	1,192	Fernie (city)	–	3,146	2,802	2,732
Claresholm	–	809	963	1,156	Prince George (city)	–	–	2,053	2,479
Wainwright	–	788	975	1,147	Chilliwack (city)	277	1,657	1,767	2,461
Beverly	–	–	1,039	1,111	Cumberland (city)	732	1,237	2,161	2,371
Olds	218	917	764	1,056	Port Alberni (city)	–	–	1,056	2,356
Innisfail	317	602	941	1,024	Duncan (city)	–	–	1,178	1,843
Pincher Creek	335	1,027	888	1,024	Ladysmith (city)	746	2,517	1,151	1,443
Fort Saskatchewan	306	782	982	1,001	Mission (village)	–	–	–	1,314
					Port Coquitlam (city)	–	–	1,178	1,312
British Columbia.					Grand Forks (city)	1,012	1,577	1,469	1,298
					Merritt (city)	–	703	1,389	1,296
Kelowna (city)	261	1,663	2,520	4,655	Port Moody (city)	–	–	1,030	1,260
Vernon (city)	802	2,671	3,685	3,937	Courtenay (city)	–	–	810	1,219

Rural and Urban Farm Populations.—Of the 10,362,833 people who form the population of the nine provinces of Canada, exclusive of the Territories, only 3,289,507 or 31·7 p.c. live on farms.

There are 728,623 farms within the nine provinces and, considering the 14,056 farms (see Table **43**) which are located within the limits of incorporated cities, towns or villages as "urban", the farm population is classified as 3,224,241 living on rural farms and 65,266 on urban farms. More than one half (50·5 p.c.) of the people on urban farms are in Quebec and only 23·6 p.c. in Ontario. Alberta ranks third with 6·4 p.c. and Nova Scotia fourth with 5·7 p.c. This is in contrast with the distribution on rural farms where 24·4 p.c. are in Ontario, 23·1 in Quebec, 17·4 in Saskatchewan and 11·5 in Alberta; these four provinces therefore have 76·4 p.c. of the rural farm population. The rural and urban farm populations bear a very close relationship to the number of farms of each class in the individual provinces but the distribution of rural farms follows more closely the distribution of total population (see Table **1**) than that of urban farms. Among the provinces, Quebec has the greatest number of persons per farm on farms of both the rural and urban classes.

Table **43** gives the number of farms and the farm populations, urban and rural, by provinces as recorded at the Census of 1931.

43.—Rural and Urban Farms, Farm Populations and Average Numbers of Persons per Farm, by Provinces, 1931.

Province.	Farms June 1, 1931.			Population June 1, 1931, living on—			Persons per Farm.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	All Farms.	Rural Farms.	Urban Farms.	All.	Rural.	Urban.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	12,865	12,696	169	55,478	54,963	515	4·31	4·32	3·04
Nova Scotia	39,444	38,629	815	177,690	173,965	3,725	4·50	4·50	4·57
New Brunswick	34,025	33,646	379	180,214	178,494	1,720	5·29	5·30	4·53
Quebec	135,957	129,863	6,094	777,384	744,417	32,967	5·72	5·74	5·41
Ontario	192,174	188,134	4,040	800,960	785,550	15,410	4·16	4·17	3·81
Manitoba	54,199	53,777	422	256,305	254,302	2,003	4·72	4·72	4·74
Saskatchewan	136,472	135,826	646	564,012	561,407	2,605	4·13	4·13	4·03
Alberta	97,408	96,439	969	375,097	370,899	4,198	3·95	3·84	4·33
British Columbia	26,079	25,557	522	102,367	100,244	2,123	3·50	3·92	4·06
Canada	**728,623**	**714,567**	**14,056**	**3,289,507**	**3,224,241**	**65,266**	**4·51**	**4·51**	**4·64**

Details regarding farm workers and those farms employing hired labour, the period of employment and cost of wages and board, are dealt with in Chapter VIII —Agriculture. The reader is referred to Table **44**, p. 299 for this information.

Section 11.—Literacy.

Literacy in Canada has shown most encouraging progress since the opening of the twentieth century.

In 1901, 14·38 p.c. of the population of five years of age and over could neither read nor write; the corresponding percentage for 1911 was 10·50; for 1921, 9·25; and for 1931 it was only 7·18. (See Table **44.**)

44.—Ability to Read and Write of the Population 5 Years of Age and Over, by Provinces, for each Census Year 1901-31.

Province.	Total Population.	Five Years of Age and Over.	Numbers, 5 Years and Over.			Percentages, 5 Years and Over.		
			Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—								
1901	103,259	91,860	77,372	4,591	9,897	84·23	5·00	10·77
1911	93,728	83,792	76,259	1,153	6,380	91·01	1·38	7·61
1921	88,615	78,969	72,147	1,335	5,487	91·36	1·69	6·95
1931	88,038	78,893	73,260	800	4,833	92·86	1·01	6·13
Nova Scotia—								
1901	459,574	407,152	331,007	18,143	58,002	81·30	4·46	14·24
1911	492,338	433,801	384,605	4,358	44,838	88·66	1·00	10·34
1921	523,837	463,442	413,952	6,026	43,464	89·32	1·30	9·38
1931	512,846	459,587	419,760	4,342	35,485	91·33	0·94	7·72
New Brunswick—								
1901	331,120	290,732	233,060	10,618	47,054	80·16	3·65	16·19
1911	351,889	306,896	261,160	2,622	43,114	85·10	0·85	14·05
1921	387,876	338,996	293,454	3,286	42,256	86·57	0·97	12·46
1931	408,219	360,633	316,224	3,507	40,902	87·69	0·97	11·34
Quebec—								
1901	1,648,898	1,411,324	1,099,693	61,614	250,017	77·92	4·37	17·71
1911	2,005,776	1,714,545	1,483,301	12,977	218,267	86·51	0·76	12·73
1921	2,360,665	2,043,748	1,814,709	17,943	211,096	88·79	0·88	10·33
1931	2,874,255	2,521,360	2,275,342	21,656	224,362	90·24	0·86	8·90
Ontario—								
1901	2,182,947	1,958,635	1,758,427	28,830	171,378	89·78	1·47	8·75
1911	2,527,292	2,264,419	2,108,485	7,302	148,632	93·11	0·32	6·57
1921	2,933,662	2,632,085	2,447,588	15,207	169,290	92·99	0·58	6·43
1931	3,431,683	3,124,014	2,959,132	9,254	155,628	94·72	0·30	4·98
Manitoba—								
1901	255,211	219,290	184,295	3,083	31,912	84·04	1·41	14·55
1911	461,394	398,078	340,870	1,231	55,977	85·63	0·31	14·06
1921	610,118	532,306	464,369	4,011	63,926	87·24	0·75	12·01
1931	700,139	633,540	582,689	2,647	48,204	91·97	0·42	7·61
Saskatchewan—								
1901	91,279	78,185	49,941	797	27,447	63·88	1·02	35·10
1911	492,432	421,432	362,768	926	57,738	86·08	0·22	13·70
1921	757,510	644,335	566,038	4,609	73,688	87·85	0·71	11·44
1931	921,785	816,559	747,024	4,079	65,456	91·48	0·50	8·02

44.—Ability to Read and Write of the Population 5 Years of Age and Over, by Provinces, for each Census Year, 1901-31—concluded.

Province.		Total Population.	Five Years of Age and Over.	Numbers, 5 Years and Over.			Percentages, 5 Years and Over.		
				Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Alberta—	1901	73,022	62,554	42,731	707	19,116	68·31	1·13	30·56
	1911	374,295	325,916	283,513	1,198	41,205	86·99	0·37	12·64
	1921	588,454	509,896	453,572	3,259	53,065	88·95	0·64	10·41
	1931	731,605	653,233	603,401	3,228	46,604	92·37	0·49	7·13
British Columbia—	1901	178,657	163,336	121,782	973	40,581	74·56	0·60	24·84
	1911	392,480	356,603	314,183	1,013	41,407	88·11	0·28	11·61
	1921	524,582	474,787	427,374	2,552	44,861	90·01	0·54	9·45
	1931	694,263	642,284	600,413	2,046	39,825	93·48	0·32	6·20
Yukon—	1901	27,219	26,864	17,374	54	9,436	64·67	0·20	35·13
	1911	8,512	8,006	6,843	76	1,087	85·47	0·95	13·58
	1921	4,157	3,880	2,732	8	1,140	70·41	0·21	29·38
	1931	4,230	3,869	2,811	32	1,026	72·65	0·83	26·52
Northwest Territories—	1901	20,129	18,699	3,233	174	15,292	17·29	0·93	81·78
	1911	6,507	5,672	857	7	4,808	15·11	0·12	84·77
	1921	7,988	7,471	749	6	6,716	10·03	0·08	89·89
	1931	9,723	8,399	2,929	118	5,352	34·87	1·40	63·72
Canada—	**1901**	**5,371,315**	**4,728,631**	**3,918,915**	**129,581**	**689,132**	**82·88**	**2·74**	**14·38**
	1911	**7,206,643**	**6,319,160**	**5,622,844**	**32,863**	**663,453**	**88·98**	**0·52**	**10·50**
	1921	**8,787,949**	**7,730,400**	**6,957,168**	**58,242**	**714,990**	**90·00**	**0·75**	**9·25**
	1931	**10,376,786**	**9,302,371**	**8,582,985**	**51,709**	**667,677**	**92·27**	**0·56**	**7·18**

Literacy of Population over Ten Years of Age, by Age-Groups and Sex.—Experience has shown that statistics of literacy among children under ten years of age are practically meaningless. A truer test of progress has been made by taking the statistics for the population of ten years of age and over, but, unfortunately, this comparison cannot be made for earlier censuses than that of 1921. Table **45** shows literacy, by sex and province, of persons ten years of age and over in 1931, and the percentage of illiterates in this significant section of the population was 3·79 p.c. in 1931, as compared with 5·10 p.c. in 1921. It will be noticed that illiteracy is very definitely greater among males than among females. In 1931, 4·32 p.c. of the male population and 3·21 p.c. of the female population were recorded as unable to read or write, as compared with 5·73 p.c. and 4·43 p.c. respectively for 1921. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, alone among the provinces, show a higher percentage of female illiteracy; this condition existed also in 1921, although the corresponding percentages for both males and females were then substantially greater, being: Manitoba, males 6·48, females 7·78; Saskatchewan, males 5·00, females 7·08; Alberta, males 4·62, females 5·92.

The figures show that New Brunswick is in the most unfavourable position, though there has been an improvement since 1921. No less than 6·91 p.c. of the population of that province—8·75 p.c. of the males and 4·97 p.c. of the females—could neither read nor write in 1931. For 1921 the figures were: total illiterate, 7·61 p.c.; males 9·24; females 5·90. On the other hand the province of Quebec, which in 1921 recorded the high percentage of 6·19 (7·84 males and 4·54 females) as illiterate, had reduced this proportion to 4·76 (6·21 males and 3·29 females) by 1931.

45.—Literacy of the Population of 10 Years of Age and Over, by Sexes and Provinces, 1931.

(Corresponding figures for 1921 are to be found in the 1924 Year Book, p. 131.)

Province.	Population 10 Years and Over.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Percentages.		
					Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—							
Totals	69,333	66,996	502	1,835	96·63	0·72	2·65
Males	35,907	34,584	213	1,110	96·32	0·59	3·09
Females	33,426	32,412	289	725	96·97	0·86	2·17
Nova Scotia—							
Totals	402,401	382,472	2,790	17,139	95·05	0·69	4·26
Males	207,098	195,465	1,438	10,195	94·38	0·69	4·92
Females	195,303	187,007	1,352	6,944	95·75	0·69	3·56
New Brunswick—							
Totals	310,316	286,676	2,200	21,440	92·38	0·71	6·91
Males	159,102	143,996	1,181	13,925	90·51	0·74	8·75
Females	151,214	142,680	1,019	7,515	94·36	0·67	4·97
Quebec—							
Totals	2,167,517	2,048,778	15,527	103,212	94·52	0·72	4·76
Males	1,091,418	1,014,259	9,399	67,760	92·93	0·86	6·21
Females	1,076,099	1,034,519	6,128	35,452	96·14	0·57	3·29
Ontario—							
Totals	2,791,072	2,719,558	7,357	64,157	97·44	0·26	2·30
Males	1,423,989	1,381,104	4,341	38,544	96·99	0·30	2·71
Females	1,367,083	1,338,454	3,016	25,613	97·91	0·22	1·87
Manitoba—							
Totals	557,806	530,779	2,151	24,876	95·15	0·39	4·46
Males	296,095	283,063	1,040	11,992	95·60	0·35	4·05
Females	261,711	247,716	1,111	12,884	94·65	0·42	4·92
Saskatchewan—							
Totals	705,350	672,812	3,441	29,097	95·39	0·49	4·13
Males	390,105	374,025	1,791	14,289	95·88	0·46	3·66
Females	315,245	298,787	1,650	14,808	94·78	0·52	4·70
Alberta—							
Totals	572,129	549,789	2,671	19,669	96·10	0·47	3·44
Males	319,840	308,619	1,458	9,763	96·49	0·46	3·05
Females	252,289	241,170	1,213	9,906	95·59	0·48	3·93
British Columbia—							
Totals	583,135	558,417	1,630	23,088	95·76	0·28	3·96
Males	328,983	314,134	1,096	13,753	95·49	0·33	4·18
Females	254,152	244,283	534	9,335	96·12	0·21	3·67
Yukon—							
Totals	3,542	2,710	30	802	76·51	0·85	22·64
Males	2,475	2,063	19	393	83·35	0·77	15·88
Females	1,067	647	11	409	60·64	1·03	38·33
Northwest Territories—							
Totals	7,021	2,832	108	4,081	40·34	1·54	58·13
Males	3,850	1,695	52	2,103	44·03	1·35	54·62
Females	3,171	1,137	56	1,978	35·86	1·77	62·38
Canada—							
Totals	**8,169,622**	**7,821,819**	**38,407**	**309,396**	**95·74**	**0·47**	**3·79**
Males	**4,258,862**	**4,053,007**	**22,028**	**183,827**	**95·17**	**0·52**	**4·32**
Females	**3,910,760**	**3,768,812**	**16,379**	**125,569**	**96·37**	**0·42**	**3·21**

Literacy among Urban Populations.—Table **46** shows the literacy of persons residing in cities with populations of 30,000 and over in 1931. The final three columns give percentage figures for persons ten years of age and over, and a comparison with figures for 1921 shows that very definite changes have taken place in the literacy of urban populations. Toronto had, in 1921 as in 1931, a very low percentage of illiteracy—1·68 p.c. in 1921 and 1·26 p.c. in 1931—and the larger cities of Ontario, generally, made a comparatively good showing in 1921. Other large cities of Canada had, in 1921, fairly high percentages of illiteracy, the figures being: Montreal, 3·60 p.c.; Winnipeg, 3·54 p.c.; Vancouver, 3·54 p.c.; Quebec, 3·27 p.c.; Ottawa 2·69 p.c.; and Hamilton, 2·12 p.c. Comparison of 1921 figures* with those for 1931 in Table **46** brings out the great improvement in the western cities. Marked betterment is evident throughout the list, but the exceptional progress in the west has put Three Rivers, Quebec, Montreal and Halifax in a relatively less favourable position as regards literacy. While Three Rivers has still the highest percentage of persons who can neither read nor write, the proportion has been reduced from 7·03 p.c. in 1921 to 3·45 p.c. in 1931.

The city of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, had the lowest percentage of illiteracy in 1931, *viz.*, 0·71, London, Ontario, being next with 0·88 p.c. In the cities of Windsor, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, both of which had low percentages of illiterates in 1921 (1·53 p.c. and 1·44 p.c. respectively), slight increases to 1·78 p.c. and 1·68 p.c., respectively, are shown in 1931.

*See p. 133 of the 1924 Year Book.

46.—Literacy of the Populations of 10 Years of Age and Over in Cities and Towns of 30,000 and Over, by Numbers and Percentages, 1931.

(Corresponding figures for 1921 are to be found in the 1924 Year Book, p. 133.)

City or Town.	Total Population.	Ten Years and Over.	Numbers 10 Years and Over.			Percentages 10 Years and Over.		
			Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.	Can Read and Write.	Can Read only.	Can neither Read nor Write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Montreal	818,577	654,094	635,811	2,508	15,775	97·20	0·38	2·41
Toronto	631,207	535,327	527,465	1,099	6,763	98·53	0·21	1·26
Vancouver	246,593	212,413	208,754	296	3,363	98·28	0·14	1·58
Winnipeg	218,785	185,534	181,305	541	3,688	97·72	0·29	1·99
Hamilton	155,547	127,891	125,668	177	2,046	98·26	0·14	1·60
Quebec	130,594	100,203	97,161	502	2,540	96·96	0·50	2·53
Ottawa	126,872	104,588	102,257	246	2,085	97·77	0·24	1·99
Calgary	83,761	70,512	69,626	148	738	98·74	0·21	1·05
Edmonton	79,197	65,101	63,980	213	908	98·28	0·33	1·39
London	71,148	60,203	59,646	30	527	99·07	0·05	0·88
Windsor	63,108	50,623	49,606	118	899	97·99	0·23	1·78
Verdun	60,745	46,818	46,232	98	488	98·75	0·21	1·04
Halifax	59,275	47,725	46,468	137	1,120	97·37	0·29	2·35
Regina	53,209	43,161	42,319	116	726	98·05	0·27	1·68
Saint John	47,514	38,729	38,149	69	511	98·50	0·18	1·32
Saskatoon	43,291	35,514	35,212	49	253	99·15	0·14	0·71
Victoria	39,082	34,511	34,111	30	370	98·84	0·09	1·07
Three Rivers	35,450	26,079	25,053	125	901	96·07	0·48	3·45
Kitchener	30,793	24,954	24,618	39	297	98·65	0·16	1·19
Brantford	30,107	25,069	24,562	50	457	97·98	0·20	1·82

Section 12.—School Attendance.

The census statistics of school attendance for the population between the ages of 5 and 19 years are presented for 1911, 1921 and 1931 in Table **47** for Canada as a whole. In comparing the statistics of school attendance for the Census of 1931 with those of 1921 and 1911, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in 1931 and 1921, the question as to school attendance covered the nine months ended May 31, while in 1911 the question covered the calendar year 1910. For this reason the figures are not quite comparable, although the general trends as shown by the percentages in the lower part of the table are probably not materially affected.

In 1931 the population of school age, 5-19 years, numbered 3,246,391 or 31·3 p.c. of the total population, as compared with 31·4 p.c. in 1921 and 30·0 p.c. in 1911. The proportion of the total group 5-19 years actually in attendance at school shows progress. In 1911 only 52·88 p.c. of the population of this age were in attendance at school; the proportion rose to 61·33 p.c. in 1921 and 65·59 p.c. in 1931. The proportion of males between these ages attending school increased from 52·15 p.c. in 1911 to 60·80 p.c. in 1921 and 65·12 p.c. in 1931; that of females from 53·63 p.c. in 1911 to 61·86 p.c. in 1921 and 66·08 p.c. in 1931.

Table **48** gives the school attendance by provinces for the rural and urban populations, classified by sex and months at school. Table **49**, giving the school attendance of Canadian born, British born and foreign born, shows that, of the 1,755,348 children 7 to 14 years of age in Canada (Territories excluded), 93·09 p.c. attended school. The "not at school" was largest for the foreign born with 7·81 p.c. followed by the Canadian born with 6·97 p.c. and British born with 3·95 p.c.

47.—Numerical and Percentage Distributions of School Attendance of the Population 5-19 Years of Age Inclusive, by Sexes, for all Canada,[1] 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
5-9 years—Totals	**783,252**	**1,048,694**	**1,132,749**	**395,045**	**528,663**	**572,507**	**388,207**	**520,031**	**560,242**
At school.....	459,682	686,614	777,235	232,581	345,494	391,322	227,101	341,120	385,913
Not at school..	323,570	362,080	355,514	162,464	183,169	181,185	161,106	178,911	174,329
10-19 years—Totals.....	**1,380,685**	**1,714,867**	**2,113,642**	**706,155**	**864,517**	**1,068,180**	**674,530**	**850,350**	**1,045,462**
At school.....	684,599	1,008,177	1,352,217	341,745	501,520	677,059	342,854	506,657	675,158
Not at school..	696,086	706,690	761,425	364,410	362,997	391,121	331,676	343,693	370,304
5-19 years—Totals.....	**2,163,937**	**2,763,561**	**3,246,391**	**1,101,200**	**1,393,180**	**1,640,687**	**1,062,737**	**1,370,381**	**1,605,704**
At school.....	1,144,281	1,694,791	2,129,452	574,326	847,014	1,068,381	569,955	847,777	1,061,071
Under 1 month	42,514	72,543	1,024	21,904	36,595	492	20,610	35,948	532
1-3 months...			45,652			22,678			22,974
4-6 " ..	131,343	133,417	67,987	68,468	68,077	34,521	62,875	65,340	33,466
7-9 " ..	970,424	1,488,831	2,014,789	483,954	742,342	1,010,690	486,470	746,489	1,004,099
Not at school..	1,019,656	1,068,770	1,116,939	526,874	546,166	572,306	492,782	522,604	544,633

[1]Including populations 5-19 years of age of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

47.—Numerical and Percentage Distribution of School Attendance of the Population 5-19 Years of Age Inclusive, by Sexes, for all Canada,[1] 1911, 1921 and 1931—concluded.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Item.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-9 years—												
At school.....	58·69	65·47	68·61	+3·14	58·87	65·35	68·35	+3·00	58·50	65·60	68·88	+3·28
Not at school..	41·31	34·53	31·39	−3·14	41·13	34·65	31·65	−3·00	41·50	34·40	31·12	−3·28
10-19 years—												
At school.....	49·58	58·79	63·98	+5·19	48·40	58·01	63·38	+5·37	50·83	59·58	64·58	+5·00
Not at school..	50·42	41·21	36·02	−5·19	51·60	41·99	36·62	−5·37	49·17	40·42	35·42	−5·00
5-19 years—												
At school.....	52·88	61·33	65·59	+4·26	52·15	60·80	65·12	+4·32	53·63	61·86	66·08	+4·22
Under 1 month	1·97	2·62	0·03	−	1·99	2·63	0·03	−	1·94	2·62	0·03	−
1-3 months ..			1·41	−			1·38	−			1·43	−
4-6 " ...	6·07	4·83	2·09	−2·74	6·22	4·89	2·10	−2·79	5·92	4·77	2·08	−2·19
7-9 " ...	44·84	53·87	62·06	+8·19	43·94	53·28	61·60	+8·32	45·77	54·47	62·53	+8·69
Not at school..	47·12	38·67	34·41	−4·26	47·85	39·20	34·88	−4·32	46·37	38·14	33·92	−4·06

[1]Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

48.—Total Rural and Urban Populations of All Ages Attending School, by Sex, 1931.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
Length of time at school—									
Under 1 month.....	1,045	800	245	503	385	118	542	415	127
1-3 months.....	46,292	36,158	10,134	23,028	18,257	4,771	23,264	17,901	5,363
4-6 months.....	69,410	47,948	21,462	35,369	24,974	10,395	34,041	22,974	11,067
7-9 months.....	2,042,714	926,271	1,116,443	1,029,186	463,672	565,514	1,013,528	462,599	550,929
Totals, Population Attending School	**2,159,461**	**1,011,177**	**1,148,284**	**1,088,086**	**507,288**	**580,798**	**1,071,375**	**503,889**	**567,486**

49.—Numerical and Percentage Distributions of the School Attendance of the Population of Canada,[1] 7-14 Years of Age, by Nativity and Sex, 1931.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.
Totals, Population 7-14 years of age[1]	1,647,683	49,639	58,026	831,418	25,304	29,892	816,265	24,335	28,134
At school	1,532,894	47,678	53,497	774,314	24,278	27,560	758,580	23,400	25,937
Under 1 month	378	17	25	186	11	11	192	6	14
1-3 months	17,101	446	1,054	8,406	214	548	8,695	232	506
4-6 months	40,554	899	1,962	20,491	467	1,036	20,063	432	926
7-9 months	1,474,861	46,316	50,456	745,231	23,586	25,965	729,630	22,730	24,491
Not at school	114,789	1,961	4,529	57,104	1,026	2,332	57,685	935	2,197

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Totals, Population 7-14 years of age[1]	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
At school	93·03	96·05	92·19	93·13	95·95	92·20	92·93	96·16	92·19
Under 1 month	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·05
1-3 months	1·04	0·90	1·82	1·01	0·85	1·83	1·07	0·95	1·80
4-6 months	2·46	1·81	3·38	2·46	1·85	3·47	2·46	1·78	3·29
7-9 months	89·51	93·31	86·95	89·63	93·21	86·86	89·39	93·40	87·05
Not at school	6·97	3·95	7·81	6·87	4·05	7·80	7·07	3·84	7·81

[1]Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Section 13.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and substracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in both directions. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population have been purely estimates, made on the basis of past increases, prior to the Census of 1931. They have now been worked out on a basis which takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to more accurately state the populations at inter-censal periods than any before published.

The new method upon which calculations are based was described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.*

*The table of estimates on p. 164 and the description of the method upon which calculations are based are the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

50.—Estimates of the Populations of Canada for Inter-Censal Years, by Provinces, 1867-1934.

NOTE.—At every census the previous post-censal data are adjusted to the newly recorded population figure.

(000's omitted.)

Year.	Canada.	P.E. Island.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W. Territories.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1867	3,463	88	364	271	1,123	1,525	15	–	–	32	–	45
1868	3,511	90	369	274	1,137	1,545	17	–	–	33	–	46
1869	3,565	91	374	277	1,154	1,569	20	–	–	34	–	46
1870	3,625	92	381	282	1,171	1,594	22	–	–	36	–	47
1871	3,689	94	388	286	1,191	1,621	25	–	–	36	–	48
1872	3,754	96	394	290	1,208	1,651	29	–	–	37	–	49
1873	3,826	98	400	294	1,227	1,685	33	–	–	39	–	50
1874	3,895	99	406	298	1,246	1,718	37	–	–	40	–	51
1875	3,954	101	411	301	1,260	1,746	41	–	–	42	–	52
1876	4,009	102	415	304	1,275	1,774	44	–	–	43	–	52
1877	4,064	103	420	307	1,289	1,802	47	–	–	44	–	52
1878	4,120	104	425	310	1,304	1,829	50	–	–	45	–	53
1879	4,185	105	430	313	1,322	1,861	54	–	–	46	–	54
1880	4,255	107	435	317	1,341	1,894	58	–	–	48	–	55
1881	4,325	109	441	321	1,360	1,927	62	–	–	49	–	56
1882	4,375	109	442	321	1,372	1,946	71	–	–	54	–	60
1883	4,430	109	443	321	1,386	1,968	80	–	–	59	–	64
1884	4,487	109	445	321	1,401	1,988	90	–	–	64	–	69
1885	4,537	109	446	321	1,414	2,005	99	–	–	60	–	74
1886	4,580	109	446	321	1,424	2,020	108	–	–	74	–	78
1887	4,626	109	446	321	1,436	2,037	117	–	–	78	–	82
1888	4,678	109	447	321	1,449	2,057	126	–	–	83	–	86
1889	4,729	109	448	321	1,462	2,075	135	–	–	88	–	91
1890	4,779	109	449	321	1,475	2,093	144	–	–	93	–	95
1891	4,833	109	450	321	1,489	2,114	153	–	–	98	–	99
1892	4,883	108	451	322	1,504	2,119	163	–	–	106	–	110
1893	4,931	108	452	323	1,518	2,122	173	–	–	114	–	121
1894	4,979	107	452	323	1,532	2,128	183	–	–	122	–	132
1895	5,026	106	452	323	1,546	2,133	193	–	–	130	–	143
1896	5,074	105	453	324	1,560	2,137	203	–	–	138	–	154
1897	5,122	104	454	325	1,575	2,142	213	–	–	146	–	163
1898	5,175	104	455	326	1,591	2,149	223	–	–	154	–	173
1899	5,235	103	457	327	1,610	2,159	234	–	–	162	–	183
1900	5,301	103	459	329	1,630	2,172	245	–	–	170	–	193
1901	5,371	103	460	331	1,649	2,183	255	91	73	179	27	20
1902	5,494	101	459	331	1,670	2,194	275	125	96	199	25	19
1903	5,651	100	460	331	1,709	2,217	296	159	119	220	23	17
1904	5,827	99	463	333	1,752	2,246	318	194	142	242	22	16
1905	6,002	99	464	333	1,771	2,289	344	236	166	264	21	15
1906	6,197	96	465	334	1,784	2,299	366	258	185	279	18	13
1907	6,411	96	475	341	1,853	2,365	395	311	236	309	18	12
1908	6,625	95	480	345	1,902	2,412	413	356	266	330	15	11
1909	6,800	94	483	346	1,931	2,444	427	401	301	350	13	10
1910	6,988	94	486	348	1,965	2,482	441	446	336	370	11	9
1911	7,207	94	492	352	2,006	2,527	461	492	374	393	9	7
1912	7,389	94	496	356	2,042	2,572	481	525	400	407	9	7
1913	7,632	94	504	363	2,096	2,639	505	563	429	424	8	7
1914	7,879	95	512	371	2,148	2,705	530	601	459	442	8	8
1915	7,981	94	511	371	2,162	2,724	545	628	480	450	8	8
1916	8,001	92	505	368	2,154	2,713	554	648	496	456	7	8
1917	8,060	90	503	368	2,169	2,724	558	662	508	464	6	8
1918	8,148	89	502	369	2,191	2,744	565	678	522	474	6	8
1919	8,311	89	507	373	2,234	2,789	577	700	541	488	5	8
1920	8,556	89	516	381	2,299	2,863	594	729	565	507	5	8
1921	8,788	89	524	388	2,361	2,934	610	757	588	525	4	8
1922	8,919	89	522	389	2,409	2,980	616	769	592	541	4	8
1923	9,010	87	518	389	2,446	3,013	619	778	593	555	4	8
1924	9,143	86	516	391	2,495	3,059	625	791	597	571	4	8
1925	9,294	86	515	393	2,549	3,111	632	806	602	588	4	8
1926	9,451	87	515	396	2,603	3,164	639	821	608	606	4	8
1927	9,636	87	515	398	2,657	3,219	651	841	633	623	4	8
1928	9,835	88	515	401	2,715	3,278	664	862	658	641	4	9
1929	10,029	88	515	404	2,772	3,334	677	883	684	659	4	9
1930	10,208	88	514	406	2,825	3,386	689	903	708	676	4	9
1931	10,377	88	513	408	2,874	3,432	700	922	732	694	4	9
1932[1]	10,506	88	513	409	2,904	3,459	705	971	740	704	4	9
1933[1]	10,681	89	522	420	2,970	3,524	722	951	757	712	4	10
1934[1]	10,835	89	526	426	3,022	3,566	731	966	770	725	4	10

[1]These estimates are subject to adjustment as later data is made available.

Section 14.—Area and Population of the British Empire.

Since the War the boundaries of the British Empire have been contracted by the voluntary retirement from Egypt in 1922 and expanded by the addition of various territories under mandate as a result of the Treaty of Versailles. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland, with an aggregate area of 736,000 square miles and an estimated population of over 5,000,000 (1921) came under Empire control. In Asia, the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Palestine and Transjordania, with 1,335,821 inhabitants on an area of 25,802 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 92,141 square miles and the population 445,650.

Statistics of the areas and populations of the territories included in the British Empire in 1931 are given in Table **51,** together with comparative figures of population for 1921 and 1911.

51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Continents and Countries, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

NOTE.—The source of the following figures is the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire, 1931" except in the case of Canada, where the data are the latest census figures, and Transjordania, see footnote 23. Totals have been adjusted as far as possible.

Country or Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Populations.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1931.
Summary by Continents.				
Europe	120,791	45,549,583	47,443,549	49,369,087
Asia	1,988,429	323,386,386	329,361,760	364,566,164
Africa	3,833,275	38,244,040	49,783,112	56,447,532
North and Central America and West Indies	3,991,262	9,197,207	10,845,161	12,760,033
South America	95,098	299,316	301,122	314,034
Oceania	3,288,928	6,187,152	7,331,210	9,013,298
Totals (approx.)[29, 30]	**13,318,000**	**422,863,684**	**445,065,914**	**492,470,148**
Details by Countries.				
United Kingdom	93,991	45,222,000[1]	47,123,000[1,2]	46,042,000[2]
Self-governing Dominions—				
Canada	3,694,900[3]	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786
Australia[4]	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,448,707[6]
New Zealand[5]	103,415	1,008,468	1,218,913	1,442,746[6]
Union of South Africa	471,917	5,973,394	6,928,580	8,132,600[17]
Irish Free State[7]	26,601	3,139,688[7]	2,971,992[7]	2,957,000[6]
Newfoundland (including Labrador)	275,134	242,619	263,033	281,549[6]
Labrador	232,400	3,949	3,774	4,264[6]
India—				
Provinces	1,094,220	244,221,377	246,946,793	270,561,353
States and Agencies	711,032	70,888,854	71,939,187	80,838,527
Totals, India	1,805,252	315,110,231	318,885,980	351,399,880
Jersey	45	51,898	49,701	50,455
Guernsey and adjacent islands	30	45,001	40,529	42,6C6
Gibraltar[8]	1·9	19,120	18,061	17,405
Malta[8]	122	211,564	212,258	241,621
Cyprus[9, 10]	3,584	273,964	310,469	347,959
Gambia	4,002	146,101	210,530	199,520
Sierra Leone	31,000	1,403,132	1,541,311	1,672,057
Gold Coast[11]	78,450	1,503,911	2,110,454	2,869,750
Nigeria[11]	338,438	17,126,983	18,631,442[12]	19,158,338
Ascension	34	400[6]	250[6]	158
St. Helena[8]	47	3,477	3,666[6]	3,995

For footnotes see end of table, p. 167.

51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Continents and Countries, 1911, 1921 and 1931—continued.

Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Populations.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1931.
Details by Countries—continued.				
Southern Rhodesia	150,344	771,077	899,187	1,109,012
Northern Rhodesia	287,950	822,482[13]	983,539	1,345,075
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	125,350	152,983	–
Basutoland	11,716	404,507	498,781	650,000[6]
Swaziland	6,704	99,959	106,961	125,055[6]
Zanzibar Protectorate	1,020	197,200[6]	209,214[6]	235,428
Kenya	221,089	2,402,863[14]	2,574,006[13]	3,040,940[13]
Uganda Protectorate	94,204[15]	2,843,325	2,921,608[13]	3,553,534[6]
Nyasaland Protectorate	47,949[16]	970,430	1,201,983	1,603,454
Somaliland Protectorate	68,000	344,323	347,000[6]	344,700[6]
Mauritius	720	368,791[9]	376,485[9]	393,238
Dependencies of Mauritius	89	6,690	8,394	9,659
Seychelles	156	22,691	24,523	27,444
Aden (including Perim)	80	46,165	56,500	50,809
Socotra	1,382	12,000[6]	12,000[6]	12,000[6]
British Malaya—				
Straits Settlements[18]	1,531	714,069	883,769	1,114,015
Federated Malay States	27,430	1,036,999	1,324,890	1,713,096
Unfederated Malay States—				
Johore	7,320	180,412	282,234	505,311
Kelantan	5,720	286,751	309,300	362,517
Trengganu	5,050	154,073	153,765	179,789
Kedah	3,640	245,986	338,558	429,691
Perlis	310	32,746	40,087	49,296
Totals, British Malaya	51,001	2,651,036	3,332,603	4,353,715
Brunei	2,500	21,718	25,451	39,135
Ceylon[8]	25,332	4,106,350	4,498,605	5,306,871
State of North Borneo	31,106	208,183	257,804	270,223
Sarawak	42,000	500,000[6]	600,000[6]	600,000[6]
Hong Kong	390	366,145[9]	559,052[9]	849,751
New Territories		90,594[19]	66,114[19]	
Territory of Papua	90,540	380,000[6]	276,000[6]	271,000[6]
Fiji	7,435	139,541	157,266	182,576
Gilbert and Ellice islands [20]	180	31,121	29,897	33,714
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	14,600	150,000[6]	150,000[6]	94,066
Tonga Islands Protectorate	390	23,017	24,937	28,839
Bermuda[9]	19	18,994	20,127	27,789
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,404	55,944	53,031	59,828
Barbados	166	171,983	156,312	173,674[6]
Grenada	133	66,750	66,302	78,662[6]
Jamaica	4,450	831,383	858,118	1,050,667[6]
Cayman islands	225	5,564	5,253	6,182[6]
Turks and Caicos islands	166	5,615	5,612	5,300[6]
Leeward islands	708	127,188	122,242	127,829[6]
St. Lucia	233	48,637	51,505	59,676[6]
St. Vincent	150	41,877	44,447	47,961
Trinidad	1,862	312,803	342,523	387,425
Tobago	114	20,749	23,390	25,358
Totals, West Indies	12,611	1,688,493	1,728,735	2,022,562
British Honduras	8,598	40,458	45,317	51,347
British Guiana	89,480	296,041[21]	297,691[21]	310,933
Falkland islands[22]	5,618	3,275	3,431	3,101
Totals, British Possessions (approx.)[30]	**11,449,000**	**420,200,000**	**434,400,000**[12]	**478,880,000**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 167.

51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Continents and Countries, 1911, 1921 and 1931—concluded.

Country.	Area in Square Miles.	Populations.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1931.
Details by Countries—concluded.				
Mandated Territories—				
Palestine and Transjordania—				
Palestine	10,358	[28]	757,182[24]	1,035,821[25]
Transjordania[23]	15,444	[28]	[28]	300,000[6]
British Togoland	13,240	[28]	187,959	293,714
British Cameroons	34,081	[28]	660,024[26]	769,833
Territory of South West Africa	322,393	[28]	227,739	240,520[6]
Tanganyika Territory	366,632	[28]	4,123,493	5,063,660
Territory of New Guinea	91,000	[28]	[28]	396,958[27]
Nauru	8	[28]	2,120	2,692
Territory of Western Samoa	1,133	[28]	36,343	46,000[6]
Totals, Mandated Territories	**854,289**	[28]	**5,994,860**	**8,149,198**
Territories under Condominium—				
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,008,100	2,706,954	4,853,000[6]	5,605,848[6]
New Hebrides	5,700	[28]	[28]	66,000[6]
Totals, Territories under Condominium	**1,013,800**	**2,706,954**	**4,853,000**	**5,671,848**
Grand Totals, British Empire (approx.)[29,30]	**13,318,000**	**422,906,954**	**445,247,860**	**492,621,046**

[1]Inclusive of the Irish Free State. See footnote 8.

[2]A census of Ireland was not taken in 1921 and 1931. The figures include the estimated population of Ireland at the middle of 1921 and of Northern Ireland at the middle of 1931.

[3]Inclusive of 226,979 sq. miles of fresh water.

[4]The population is exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, of which 61,801 were enumerated at a census taken on June 30, 1929.

[5]The area (293 sq. miles) and population (15,204 persons in 1931) of the Cook and other annexed islands are excluded, as are also the uninhabited "outlying islands" of an area of 307 sq. miles. The Maori population (69,141 persons in 1931), and the inhabitants of the Tokelau Islands Dependency (4 sq. miles—population 1,048 in 1931) are also excluded.

[6]Estimated figures.

[7]Population for 1911 relates to the area which is now the Irish Free State, and is included in the population figure shown for the United Kingdom for that year. The first census of the Irish Free State was taken in 1926 and the figures shown above under 1921 relate to that census.

[8]The population is exclusive of the military and persons on ships in harbours.

[9]The population is exclusive of the military.

[10]Cyprus, which had been administered by the United Kingdom under a Convention, dated June 4, 1878, was annexed on Nov. 5, 1914.

[11]Exclusive of the mandated areas.

[12]Inclusive of particulars for the mandated area of the Cameroons. Estimated population of this area in 1924 was 660,024.

[13]Partly estimated—a census of natives not being available.

[14]Population of administered provinces only.

[15]Inclusive of 13,616 sq. miles of water within the territorial limits of the Uganda Protectorate.

[16]Inclusive of 10,353 sq. miles of water within the territorial limits of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

[17]Estimated mean population—a census of Europeans only was taken in 1931.

[18]Inclusive of Christmas island, Labuan and the Cocos (or Keeling) islands. The military and the floating population are included in the population figures.

[19]The population (17,049 persons at the Census of 1921) of part of the New Territories (New Kowloon) are included with the figures for Hong Kong.

[20]The Gilbert and Ellice groups were placed under British protection in 1892. Ocean island was annexed to the protectorate in 1900 and Union islands in 1911. The protectorates were annexed on Nov. 12, 1915 and are now known as "Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony". In 1916 Fanning island and Washington island were annexed to the Colony.

[21]Exclusive of aborigines estimated to number 9,700 at the Census of 1921.

[22]Including South Georgia.

[23]Transjordania is not included in the total of mandated territories shown in the "Statistical Abstract of the British Empire" and the figures have been taken from the League of Nations Year Book, 1932-33.

[24]Census of 1922.

[25]Census of Nov. 18, 1931.

[26]Estimated 1924.

[27]Inclusive of estimated figures of non-indigenous population.

[28]Cannot be stated.

[29]Includes Transjordania, see footnote 23.

[30]The totals, especially for population, can only be given approximately since certain of the figures are estimates of native populations, and in other cases data are not available.

Section 15.—Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the populations of the various continents, and details of each country, are presented in Table 52. There is a wide difference between the dates of the latest censuses of different countries and since the aim of bringing these statistics together is for comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix populations as at a common date. Dec. 31, 1931, was chosen because this is the closest date common to the chief census dates of the important countries and because estimates as at that date were available from reliable sources. This date is not sufficiently remote from the censuses to cause misgiving as to the accuracy of the figures simply because they are estimates. In a number of cases, notably in parts of Asia and Africa, the figures are not as accurate as they are, for instance, in the western world, since complete censuses do not everywhere exist, but the approximations given are considered to be the best available.

52.—Area and Population of the World, by Continents and Countries, 1931.

NOTE.—The source of the following figures is the "League of Nations Year Book, 1932-33" estimates as at Dec. 31, 1931, except in the cases of: the British Empire, where the source is the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire, 1931" Dec. 31 estimates; of China proper where the source is the "Statesman's Year Book, 1933"; and of Manchuria where the source is the "Manchurian Year Book, 1933". The Continental and World totals have not been adjusted, but are as given in the League of Nations Year Book.

Country.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.
	000 omitted.	
Continents—		
Europe	510,350	4,412,000
Asia	1,105,400	16,178,000
Africa	143,400	11,566,000
North and Central America and West Indies	170,460	8,654,000
South America	84,956	7,055,000
Oceania	9,920	3,301,000
Grand Totals	**2,024,500**	**51,166,000**
Europe—		
Russia in Europe	128,800	2,316,200
Germany	64,776	181,100
United Kingdom (including Channel islands and isle of Man)	46,342	94,100
France	41,950	212,700
Italy (including Fiume)	41,477	119,700
Poland	32,176	149,800
Spain (including Canary islands)	23,800	194,200
Roumania	18,300	113,900
Czechoslovakia	14,823	54,100
Yugoslavia	14,080	96,100
Hungary	8,743	35,900
Belgium	8,159	11,600
Netherlands	8,062	13,100
Portugal (including Azores and Madeira)	6,930	36,000
Austria	6,733	32,400
Greece	6,480	50,200
Sweden	6,162	173,000
Bulgaria	6,067	39,800
Switzerland	4,095	15,800
Denmark	3,578	16,600
Finland	3,493	149,800
Irish Free State	2,957	26,600
Norway	2,831	124,700
Lithuania	2,393	21,600
Latvia	1,920	25,500
Estonia	1,119	18,500
Turkey in Europe	1,100	9,300
Albania	1,040	10,800
Danzig	405	700
Europe—concluded.	000 omitted.	
Luxemburg	301	1,000
Malta	244	100
Iceland	110	39,800
Monaco	25	8
Gibraltar	17	2
San Marino	13	39
Liechtenstein	12	77
Andorra	5	200
Asia—		
China proper	458,780	1,953,300
India	355,800	1,805,300
Japan	65,500	147,500
Netherlands East Indies	61,900	733,600
Russia in Asia	34,400	5,860,200
Manchuria	29,575	439,000
French Indo-China	21,600	284,600
Korea (Jap. Chösen)	21,450	85,300
Turkey in Asia	13,600	285,300
Philippine islands	12,504	114,300
Siam	12,100	200,000
Persia	9,000	627,800
Afghanistan	7,000	251,000
Arabia (Independent)	7,000	1,003,900
Nepal	5,600	54,100
Ceylon	5,367	25,300
Iraq	3,300	116,600
Syria and Lebanon	2,800	77,200
Federated Malay States	1,671	27,400
Unfederated Malay States	1,490	22,000
Palestine and Transjordania	1,340	25,800
Straits Settlements	1,085	1,500
British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	902	75,600
Hong Kong	879	300
Timor	480	7,300
Cyprus	350	3,600
French India	270	200
Bhutan	250	19,300
Kwang Chau Wan	250	300
Macao	170	4
Bahrein islands	120	200
Aden (including Perim)	51	80
Socotra	12	1,400

52.—Area and Population of the World, by Continents and Countries, 1931—concluded.

Country.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.
	000 omitted.	
Africa—		
Nigeria	19,200	338,400
Egypt	14,920	386,100
French West Africa	14,675	1,799,200
Belgian Congo	10,000	920,800
Union of South Africa	8,192	471,900
Algeria	6,650	847,500
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,508	1,008,100
Abyssinia	5,500	350,000
Morocco (French zone)	5,450	160,200
Tanganyika Territory	5,064	366,600
Mozambique (including Manica and Sofala)	4,000	298,000
Madagascar and adjacent islands	3,730	237,800
Uganda Protectorate	3,554	94,200
French Equatorial Africa	3,200	915,000
Kenya Protectorate	3,041	221,100
Gold Coast	2,950	78,500
Angola	2,700	484,900
Rhodesia	2,532	438,300
Liberia	2,500	46,300
Tunis	2,450	48,300
Cameroons (French)	2,250	166,000
Sierra Leone	1,790	31,000
Nyasaland Protectorate	1,502	47,900
Italian Somaliland	1,000	193,000
Cameroons (British)	775	34,100
Morocco (Spanish zone)	750	8,500
Togoland (French)	750	20,000
Libia	715	632,400
Basutoland	650	11,700
Eritrea	630	45,900
Mauritius and dependencies	404	800
Somaliland Protectorate	350	68,000
Portuguese Guinea	340	13,900
Togoland (British)	300	13,200
Zanzibar Protectorate	245	1,000
South West Africa[1]	240	322,400
Gambia	200	4,000
Réunion	200	900
Bechuanaland Protectorate	160	275,000
Cape Verde islands	160	1,500
Swaziland	125	6,700
Spanish Guinea	120	10,400
Somali Coast (French)	70	8,500
St. Thomé and Principe islands	60	300
Seychelles	28	200
Rio de Oro (including Ifni)	22	110,000
St. Helena and Ascension	4	81
North and Central America and West Indies—		
United States	124,450	3,026,600
Mexico	16,800	760,200
Canada	**10,460[2]**	**3,694,900**
Cuba	3,970	44,000
Haiti	2,500	10,000
Guatemala	2,219	42,500
Puerto Rico	1,586	3,400
Salvador	1,480	13,100
Dominican Republic	1,250	19,300
Jamaica	1,051	4,500
Honduras	870	46,300
North and Central America and West Indies—concluded.	000 omitted	
Nicaragua	750	49,400
Costa Rica	528	23,200
Panama	475	32,400
Trinidad and Tobago	415	2,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	282	275,100
Guadeloupe	270	700
Martinique	237	400
Windward islands	188	500
Barbados	174	200
Leeward islands	128	700
Curaçao	72	400
Bahamas	61	4,400
Alaska	60	586,500
British Honduras	52	8,600
Panama Canal Zone	41	500
Bermuda	28	19
Virgin islands of U.S.A.	22	100
Greenland (Danish)	17	120,800
Cayman islands	6	200
Turks and Caicos islands	5	200
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4	77
South America—		
Brazil	42,721	3,291,500
Argentine Republic	11,659	1,078,400
Colombia	8,400	444,000
Peru	6,300	532,000
Chile	4,350	286,500
Venezuela	3,226	352,100
Bolivia	3,000	514,700
Ecuador	2,000	118,500
Uruguay	1,941	72,200
Paraguay	860	176,800
British Guiana	314	89,500
Dutch Guiana (Surinam)	155	57,900
French Guiana	29	34,700
Falkland islands and dependencies	3	5,600
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	6,526	2,974,600
New Zealand (including Cook and Tokelau islands)	1,538	104,000
Territory of New Guinea	540	91,000
Hawaii	382	6,600
Papua	280	90,500
Fiji	186	7,400
Solomon Islands Protectorate (British)	95	14,600
Marshall islands, etc. (Japanese Mandate)	73	800
New Hebrides	66	5,700
New Caledonia	57	7,300
Western Samoa	46	1,100
French Settlements	40	1,500
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	33	200
Tonga Islands Protectorate	29	400
Guam	20	200
Samoa (American)	10	77
Nauru island	3	8

[1]Mandated territory of the Union of South Africa.

[2]The Dec. 31, 1931, figures published in the "Statistical Abstract for the British Empire" give 10,506,000 as the population of Canada. That, however, is the official estimate for June, 1932 (see p. 164).

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.*

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.† In the beginning only one copy of such records was made, but in 1678 the Sovereign Council of Quebec ordered that in future such records should be made in duplicate, and that one copy, duly authenticated, should be delivered to the civil authorities. This arrangement was continued after the cession of the country to the British, and was extended to the newly-formed Protestant congregations of Lower Canada by an Act of 1795, but the registration among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the new province of Upper Canada.

In English-speaking Canada vital statistics were from the commencement incomplete, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. Although from 1847 a law existed in Upper Canada requiring ministers of religion to deposit duplicates of their registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths with the clerks of the peace for transmission to the Provincial Secretary, this law remained practically a dead letter. Again, the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory and even ridiculous results, as was pointed out by Dr. J. C. Taché, Secretary of the Board of Registration and Statistics, in a memorial published in the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for 1865. Nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing, at a point of time in a decennial census, a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was followed down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early '80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and Saint John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when, in most of the provinces, the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

Following Confederation each of the provinces of the Dominion had enacted its own legislation on vital statistics, where such existed, and administered this legislation according to its own individual methods. While the vital statistics of Ontario were published in considerable detail annually from 1871, the arrangements for the

*This chapter has been revised by W. R. Tracey, B.A., Chief, Vital Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Population".

†For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details, by years, of this movement of population, see Vol. V of the Census of Canada, 1871, pp. 160-265, and Vol. IV of the Census of Canada, 1881, pp. 134-145.

collection of data were unsatisfactory. Only in 1906 was the publication of vital statistics begun in Prince Edward Island (no report for 1912 was ever issued). In Nova Scotia no vital statistics were published between 1876 and 1908 and in New Brunswick no vital statistics were available until 1920. Because of the *lacunæ*, and even more because of the incomparability of information collected, of methods of collection and of standard of enforcement, Canadian vital statistics remained extremely unsatisfactory and impossible of compilation on a national basis, as was pointed out by the 1912 Commission on Official Statistics, which recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements".

The scheme of co-operation thus outlined was brought into effect as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics. A scheme was first drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; then Dominion-Provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June and December, 1918, when comprehensive and final discussions took place.

At the conferences of 1918, it was agreed: (1) that the model Vital Statistics Act prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when accepted by the Legislatures, should form the basis of the vital statistics legislation of the several provinces, thus securing uniformity and comparability; (2) that the provinces should undertake to obtain the returns of births, marriages and deaths on the prescribed forms as approved and adopted at the conference, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to supply the forms free of charge; (3) that the provinces should forward to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at such times as might be agreed upon, either the original returns of births, marriages and deaths, or certified transcriptions of the same; the Bureau of Statistics to undertake the mechanical compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics for all the provinces except Quebec were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the years 1921 to 1925. The annual reports for these years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Quebec has been included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926, from which date her statistics are on a comparable basis with those of the other provinces. The final reports for 1926 to 1932, including the statistics of all the nine provinces, have appeared and may be procured from the Dominion Statistician.

The vital statistics of Yukon and the Northwest Territories have been collected and compiled since 1924. They are not, however, presented with those of the nine provinces in the tables of this chapter because the figures are not regarded as complete, the details are in many cases not available, and the small and varying population is not known with sufficient accuracy for each year to enable the rates to be calculated. As these territories contain less than 1/700th of the population of Canada, their vital statistics are a negligible factor in the total. Births, marriages and deaths in Yukon and the Northwest Territories, for the years 1924–32, are summarized in the statement herewith:—

VITAL STATISTICS OF YUKON AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1924-32.

Year.	Yukon.			The Northwest Territories.		
	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1924	31	5	38	95	39	47
1925	22	17	63	57	35	32
1926	27	12	68	75	3	51
1927	29	19	33	126	20	133
1928	30	13	46	222	30	367
1929	35	10	54	133	29	168
1930	45	17	69	232	36	206
1931	40	24	66	141	36	106
1932	44	26	62	195	33	122

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the students who use either the tables which follow or the detailed reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics for comparative purposes. First, in spite of the improvements of the past decade, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation. Secondly, the very considerable differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces make comparisons of crude birth rates and crude death rates as among the provinces unfair and misleading. All rates in this chapter have been recalculated on the basis of the revised estimates of population given on p. 164.

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

Section 1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1921 to 1933, by provinces, in Table **1.**

The province of Quebec is regarded as having one of the highest rates of natural increase per 1,000 population of any civilized area. The rate was 17·1 in 1931 and, while it has been appreciably reduced in line with common experience almost everywhere, it stood at 15·2 in 1933. Saskatchewan, Alberta and New Brunswick follow Quebec in the order given. In the case of the two western provinces the high rates of natural increase are due to their relatively younger populations and lower crude death rates, but in the case of New Brunswick the condition of an abnormally high birth rate combined with a high death rate exists. In fact, the death rate in New Brunswick is higher than that of any other province. The high rates for these provinces brought the averages for Canada up to 13·3 in 1926, 13·4 in 1927, 13·0 in 1928, 12·2 in 1929, 13·2 in 1930, 13·1 in 1931, 12·6 in 1932 and 11·3 in 1933. The rate of natural increase in 1932 was 8·2 per 1,000 in Australia, 9·1 in New Zealand, 3·3 in England and Wales, 5·1 in Scotland and 4·4 in the Irish Free State, so that Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

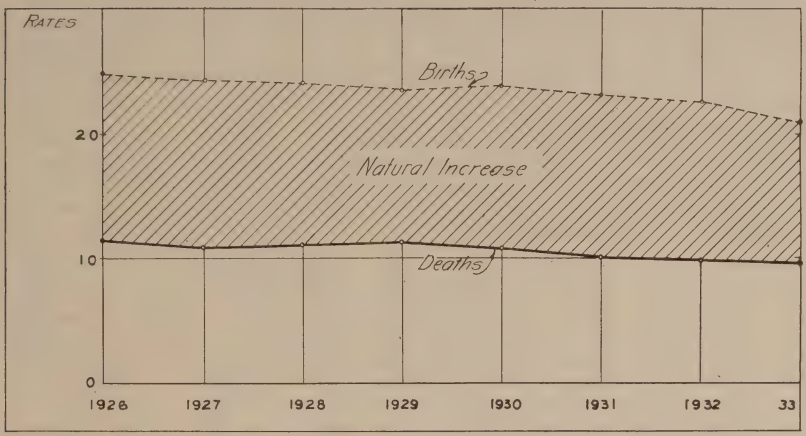
The rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population for other countries in the latest years are as follows, the figures being for 1932, except where stated in parentheses: Denmark, 7·0; Japan, 15·2; Netherlands, 13·0; Norway, 5·4; Finland, 6·1; Italy, 9·1; Switzerland, 4·6; Sweden, 2·9; Spain, 10·1 (1931); France, 1·5; Belgium, 4·5; United States (registration area), 6·5; Union of South Africa (whites), 14·2.

During recent years the rate of natural increase of the population of Canada has shown a tendency to decline. In 1921 the rate was 17·8, declining to 13·3 in 1926 and 12·2 in 1929. After 1929 there was a temporary improvement but, as

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE IN CANADA — 1926-1933 AND ITS PROVINCES - 1931-33

EXCLUSIVE OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND YUKON

(RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION)



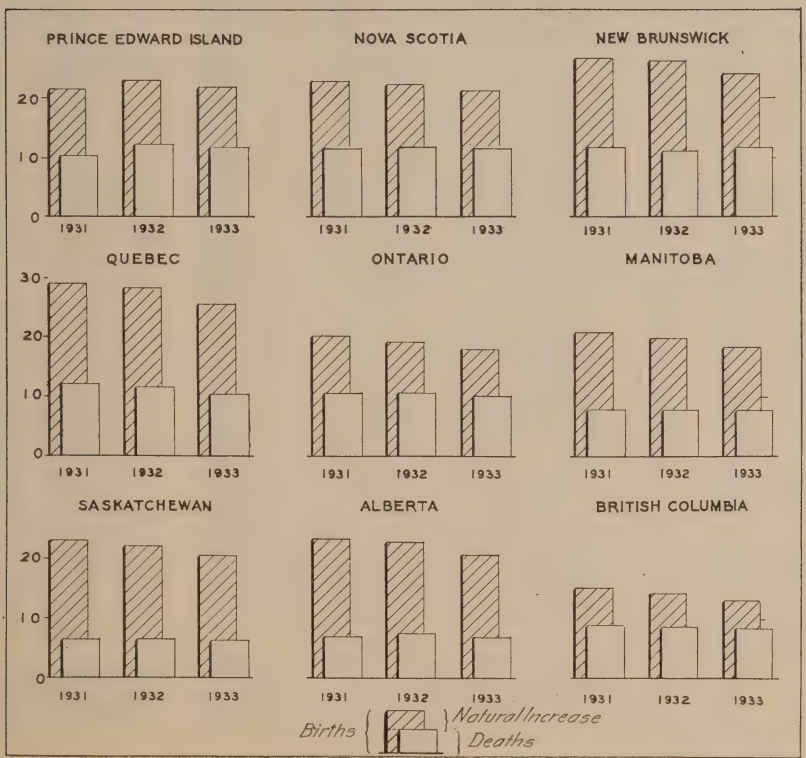


Table 1 shows, the rates for 1932 and 1933, 12·6 and 11·3 respectively, were a continuation of the downward trend.

Statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in cities and towns of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar years 1931 and 1932 in Table 2, but these are not worked out as rates per 1,000 of population, though the census populations in 1931, which are also given, furnish some guide to the rates of natural increase. Particularly notable in this table are the larger proportionate numbers of births in such cities as Montreal and Quebec, as compared with Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver. These higher birth rates are in part counterbalanced by considerably higher death rates, but the natural increases in Quebec cities are still considerably higher than in the cities of other provinces.

1.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1931-33, with Averages 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For other than census years birth, marriage and death rates are calculated on estimated population (see p. 164). Figures for individual years 1921-25 will be found at p. 160 of the 1927-28 Year Book and for 1926-30 at p. 150 of the 1933 Year Book.

Province.	Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Rate of Natural Increase per 1,000 Population.
	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Prince Edward Island..Av. 1921-25	1,966	22·6	473	5·4	1,085	12·5	881	10·1
Av. 1926-30	1,734	19·7	473	5·4	969	11·0	765	8·7
1931	1,879	21·3	490	5·6	912	10·4	967	10·9
1932	2,027	22·8	456	5·1	1,051	11·8	976	11·0
1933	1,946	21·9	481	5·4	1,032	11·6	914	10·3
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1921-25	12,119	23·4	3,186	6·1	6,519	12·6	5,600	10·8
Av. 1926-30	11,016	21·4	3,224	6·3	6,362	12·4	4,654	9·0
1931	11,615	22·6	3,394	6·6	5,968	11·6	5,647	11·0
1932	11,629	22·4	3,197	6·2	6,159	11·9	5,470	10·5
1933	11,164	21·4	3,316	6·4	6,045	11·6	5,119	9·8
New Brunswick.....Av. 1921-25	11,080	28·4	2,953	7·6	5,093	13·1	5,987	15·3
Av. 1926-30	10,327	25·8	2,970	7·4	5,019	12·5	5,308	13·3
1931	10,801	26·5	2,544	6·2	4,644	11·4	6,157	15·1
1932	10,810	26·2	2,380	5·8	4,554	11·0	6,256	15·2
1933	10,037	23·9	2,517	6·0	4,908	11·7	5,129	12·2
Quebec[1].....Av. 1926-30	82,771	30·5	18,731	6·9	36,645	13·5	46,126	17·0
1931	83,606	29·1	16,783	5·8	34,487	12·0	49,119	17·1
1932	82,216	28·3	15,115	5·2	33,088	11·4	49,128	16·9
1933	76,920	25·9	15,337	5·2	31,636	10·7	45,284	15·2
Ontario.....Av. 1921-25	71,454	23·7	24,037	8·0	34,252	11·3	37,202	12·4
Av. 1926-30	68,703	21·0	25,449	7·8	36,650	11·2	32,053	9·8
1931	69,209	20·2	23,771	6·9	35,705	10·4	33,504	9·8
1932	66,842	19·2	22,224	6·4	36,469	10·5	30,373	8·7
1933	63,646	18·1	22,587	6·4	35,301	10·0	28,345	8·1
Manitoba.....Av. 1921-25	16,590	26·8	4,634	7·5	5,348	8·6	11,242	18·2
Av. 1926-30	14,391	21·7	4,951	7·5	5,507	8·3	8,884	13·4
1931	14,376	20·5	4,888	7·0	5,319	7·6	9,057	12·9
1932	14,124	19·9	4,729	6·7	5,341	7·5	8,783	12·4
1933	13,304	18·4	4,819	6·7	5,455	7·6	7,849	10·8
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1921-25	21,580	27·7	4,982	6·4	5,859	7·5	15,721	20·2
Av. 1926-30	21,298	24·7	6,036	7·0	6,256	7·3	15,042	17·4
1931	21,331	23·1	5,700	6·2	6,066	6·6	15,265	16·5
1932	20,814	22·3	5,772	6·2	6,044	6·5	14,770	15·8
1933	20,145	21·2	5,371	5·6	6,024	6·3	14,121	14·9
Alberta.....Av. 1921-25	15,461	26·0	4,313	7·3	4,953	8·3	10,508	17·7
Av. 1926-30	15,924	24·2	5,265	8·0	5,530	8·4	10,394	15·8
1931	17,252	23·6	5,142	7·0	5,302	7·2	11,950	16·4
1932	16,990	23·0	5,054	6·8	5,521	7·5	11,469	15·5
1933	16,123	21·3	5,389	7·1	5,346	7·1	10,777	14·2
British Columbia.....Av. 1921-25	10,256	18·4	3,971	7·1	4,812	8·7	5,444	9·7
Av. 1926-30	10,356	16·2	4,786	7·5	5,986	9·3	4,370	6·9
1931	10,404	15·0	3,879	5·6	6,114	8·8	4,290	6·2
1932	10,214	14·5	3,604	5·1	6,150	8·7	4,064	5·8
1933	9,583	13·5	4,048	5·7	6,221	8·7	3,362	4·8
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....Av. 1926-30	**236,520**	**24·1**	**71,885**	**7·3**	**108,924**	**11·1**	**127,596**	**13·0**
1931	**240,473**	**23·2**	**66,591**	**6·4**	**104,517**	**10·1**	**135,956**	**13·1**
1932	**235,666**	**22·5**	**62,531**	**6·0**	**104,377**	**9·9**	**131,289**	**12·6**
1933	**222,868**	**20·9**	**63,865**	**6·0**	**101,968**	**9·6**	**120,900**	**11·3**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-32.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
		1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island—									
Charlottetown	12,361	371	388	181	145	257	285	114	103
Nova Scotia—									
Glace Bay	20,706	693	724	139	169	263	267	430	457
Halifax	59,275	1,651	1,620	695	580	875	931	776	689
Sydney	23,089	643	601	132	161	186	204	457	397
New Brunswick—									
Moncton	20,689	557	511	189	188	214	259	343	252
Saint John	47,514	1,216	1,297	419	364	688	707	528	590
Quebec—									
Chicoutimi	11,877	490	558	80	78	187	200	303	358
Granby	10,587	388	378	97	83	142	124	246	254
Hull	29,433	985	874	214	195	399	362	586	512
Joliette	10,765	343	352	70	68	192	156	151	196
Lachine	18,630	491	411	96	83	198	177	293	234
Lévis	11,724	285	283	39	28	255	228	30	55
Montreal	818,577	20,571	19,742	5,915	5,544	10,554	10,410	10,017	9,332
Outremont	28,641	99	115	195	159	130	152	−31	−37
Quebec	130,594	4,462	4,285	754	785	2,135	2,041	2,327	2,244
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	371	363	85	81	295	327	76	36
St. Jean	11,256	316	310	64	58	127	137	189	173
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	625	624	54	46	177	148	448	476
Sherbrooke	28,933	799	769	225	211	450	438	349	331
Sorel	10,320	315	279	55	40	156	130	159	149
Thetford Mines	10,701	418	376	44	39	128	133	290	243
Three Rivers	35,450	1,327	1,232	179	184	630	528	697	704
Valleyfield	11,411	352	387	99	97	151	174	201	213
Verdun	60,745	1,161	1,166	360	293	449	459	712	707
Westmount	24,235	356	325	271	221	212	278	144	47
Ontario—									
Belleville	13,790	424	365	133	122	230	244	194	121
Brantford	30,107	686	641	274	239	380	352	306	289
Chatham	14,569	456	461	163	183	313	311	143	150
Cornwall	11,126	460	452	173	140	230	250	230	202
East Windsor	14,251	302	287	63	67	56	51	246	236
Fort William	26,277	657	593	225	192	216	201	441	392
Galt	14,006	321	309	95	86	148	191	173	118
Guelph	21,075	363	366	169	154	234	233	129	133
Hamilton	155,547	3,320	3,111	1,196	1,100	1,532	1,510	1,788	1,601
Kingston	23,439	645	658	251	236	449	501	196	157
Kitchener	30,793	851	729	265	230	318	385	533	344
London	71,148	1,452	1,397	616	551	960	1,066	492	331
Niagara Falls	19,046	463	402	205	159	212	192	251	210
North Bay	15,528	408	398	124	123	139	151	269	247
Oshawa	23,439	607	516	132	144	207	184	400	332
Ottawa	126,872	3,047	3,027	1,040	944	1,709	1,727	1,338	1,300
Owen Sound	12,839	338	296	103	130	177	197	161	99
Peterborough	22,327	612	592	191	182	323	329	289	263
Port Arthur	19,818	504	534	181	182	213	205	291	329
St. Catharines	24,753	627	591	213	178	276	288	351	303
St. Thomas	15,430	300	300	118	100	204	233	96	67
Sandwich	10,715	168	132	57	57	58	51	110	81
Sarnia	18,191	464	398	122	121	223	243	241	155
Sault Ste. Marie	23,082	635	648	207	173	222	217	413	431
Stratford	17,742	392	330	130	92	196	190	196	140
Sudbury	18,518	830	796	238	186	253	242	577	554
Timmins	14,200	531	519	154	159	182	157	349	362
Toronto	631,207	12,709	12,095	6,485	5,906	6,745	6,627	5,964	5,468
Walkerville	10,105	643	459	103	103	191	171	452	288
Welland	10,709	303	275	135	142	151	129	152	146
Windsor	63,108	1,242	1,099	634	572	551	549	691	550
Woodstock	11,395	259	242	99	97	159	173	100	69
Manitoba—									
Brandon	17,082	369	314	206	158	240	227	129	87
St. Boniface	16,305	1,015	1,147	119	135	424	425	591	722
Winnipeg	218,785	4,451	4,087	2,462	2,355	1,706	1,705	2,745	2,382

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Natural Increase, in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1931-32—concluded.

Province and City or Town.	Census Population, 1931.	Births.		Marriages.		Deaths.		Excess of Births over Deaths.	
		1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan—									
Moose Jaw	21,299	512	492	222	190	210	194	302	298
Regina	53,209	1,511	1,262	690	620	455	469	1,056	793
Saskatoon	43,291	1,144	1,009	655	623	432	467	712	542
Alberta—									
Calgary	83,761	1,885	1,726	1,039	869	695	748	1,190	978
Edmonton	79,197	2,400	2,320	1,214	1,178	797	921	1,603	1,399
Lethbridge	13,489	572	526	213	184	166	197	406	329
Medicine Hat	10,300	401	358	143	147	149	123	252	235
British Columbia—									
New Westminster	17,524	588	565	139	120	291	278	297	287
Vancouver	246,593	3,730	3,450	1,767	1,633	2,300	2,301	1,430	1,149
Victoria	39,082	688	700	302	265	526	541	162	159

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1931, 1932 and 1933 in Canada exceeded the total male deaths for those years by 67,093, 64,929 and 59,663 respectively, while the gains in the female population during the same periods were 68,863, 66,360 and 61,237. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females in each year the higher mortality among males resulted in a net excess of the natural increase of the females in every case.

3.—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase in Canada,[1] by Provinces and for each Sex, with Totals, 1931-33 and Average 1926-30.

Year and Province.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931.							
Prince Edward Island	998	481	517	881	431	450	967
Nova Scotia	5,931	3,095	2,836	5,684	2,873	2,811	5,647
New Brunswick	5,548	2,449	3,099	5,253	2,195	3,058	6,157
Quebec	43,051	18,067	24,984	40,555	16,420	24,135	49,119
Ontario	35,609	19,137	16,472	33,600	16,568	17,032	33,504
Manitoba	7,255	3,016	4,239	7,121	2,303	4,818	9,057
Saskatchewan	10,942	3,443	7,499	10,389	2,623	7,766	15,265
Alberta	8,938	3,095	5,843	8,314	2,207	6,107	11,950
British Columbia	5,350	3,746	1,604	5,054	2,368	2,686	4,290
1932.							
Prince Edward Island	1,077	543	534	950	508	442	976
Nova Scotia	6,049	3,232	2,817	5,580	2,927	2,653	5,470
New Brunswick	5 529	2,420	3,109	5,281	2,134	3,147	6,256
Quebec	42,380	17,274	25,106	39,836	15,814	24,022	49,128
Ontario	34,166	19,196	14,970	32,676	17,273	15,403	30,373
Manitoba	7,284	3,063	4,221	6,840	2,278	4,562	8,783
Saskatchewan	10,687	3,469	7,218	10,127	2,575	7,552	14,770
Alberta	8,713	3,248	5,465	8,277	2,273	6,004	11,469
British Columbia	5,197	3,708	1,489	5,017	2,442	2,575	4,064
1933.							
Prince Edward Island	982	555	427	964	477	487	914
Nova Scotia	5,694	3,157	2,537	5,470	2,888	2,582	5,119
New Brunswick	5,235	2,601	2,634	4,802	2,307	2,495	5,129
Quebec	39,330	16,455	22,875	37,590	15,181	22,409	45,284
Ontario	32,630	18,489	14,141	31,016	16,812	14,204	28,345
Manitoba	6,872	3,092	3,780	6,432	2,363	4,069	7,849
Saskatchewan	10,353	3,367	6,986	9,792	2,657	7,135	14,121
Alberta	8,321	3,165	5,156	7,802	2,181	5,621	10,777
British Columbia	4,971	3,844	1,127	4,612	2,377	2,235	3,362
Canada[1] Av. 1926-30	**121,552**	**58,351**	**63,201**	**114,968**	**50,573**	**64,395**	**127,596**
Totals, 1931	**123,622**	**56,529**	**67,093**	**116,851**	**47,988**	**68,863**	**135,956**
Totals, 1932	**121,082**	**56,153**	**64,929**	**114,584**	**48,224**	**66,360**	**131,289**
Totals, 1933	**114,388**	**54,725**	**59,663**	**108,489**	**47,243**	**61,237**	**120,900**

[1]Exclusive of the Territories.

Section 2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world the birth rate has, in the past generation, been on the decline, though the consequent reduction in the rate of natural increase has been partly offset by the synchronous decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35·4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32·5 in 1881-90 and 29·9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24·1, and, though it rose to 25·5 in 1920, it fell again to 22·4 in 1921, 19·7 in 1923, thence by successive stages to 16·6 in 1927, rising to 16·7 in 1928, but thereafter falling gradually each year to 15·3 in 1932.

Similarly, in France the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25·4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23·9 in the 1880's and 22·2 in the 1890's to 21·4 in 1920 and 19·1 in 1923, falling slightly to 19·0 in 1925 and again to 18·8 in 1926, 18·1 in 1930, 17·5 in 1931 and 17·3 in 1932. In Germany, again, the crude birth rate was 39·1 in the 1870's, 36·8 in the 1880's, 36·1 in the 1890's, 25·9 in 1920, 20·7 in 1925, 17·5 in 1930, 16·0 in 1931 and 15·1 in 1932.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at a comparatively high figure, being 20·9 per 1,000 in 1933. This, however, is largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the rate, although declining, still stood at 25·9 per 1,000 in 1933, as compared with 18·1 per 1,000 in Ontario. In the other provinces the figures varied from lows of 13·5 and 18·4 per 1,000 in British Columbia and Manitoba to highs of 21·3 and 23·9 in Alberta and New Brunswick respectively.

Statistics of births and birth rates for the years 1931-33 with averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30 are given by provinces in Table **4**. The averages for the former period are exclusive of the province of Quebec which was not then in the registration area.

4.—Numbers of Live Births and Birth Rates, by Provinces, 1931-33, with Averages, 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—NUMBERS OF LIVE BIRTHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Averages, 1921–25.....	1,966	12,119	11,080	[1]	71,454	16,590	21,580	15,461	10,256	[1]
Averages, 1926–30.....	1,734	11,016	10,327	82,771	68,703	14,391	21,298	15,924	10,356	236,520
1931.....	1,879	11,615	10,801	83,606	69,209	14,376	21,331	17,252	10,404	240,473
1932.....	2,027	11,629	10,810	82,216	66,842	14,124	20,814	16,990	10,214	235,666
1933.....	1,946	11,164	10,037	76,920	63,646	13,304	20,145	16,123	9,583	222,868

B.—BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Averages, 1921–25.....	22·6	23·4	28·4	[1]	23·7	26·8	27·7	26·0	18·4	[1]
Averages, 1926–30.....	19·7	21·4	25·8	30·5	21·0	21·7	24·7	24·2	16·2	24·1
1931.....	21·3	22·6	26·5	29·1	20·2	20·5	23·1	23·6	15·0	23·2
1932.....	22·8	22·4	26·2	28·3	19·2	19·9	22·3	23·0	14·5	22·5
1933.....	21·9	21·4	23·9	25·9	18·1	18·4	21·2	21·3	13·5	20·9

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Table **5** gives the number of live births in cities and towns of 10,000 population and over for the years 1929 to 1933 inclusive. For recent years previous to 1930 there was a definite tendency for such births to increase but the figures given clearly show that the trend has been in the opposite direction since that year.

5.—Live Births in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1929-33.[1]

City or Town.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville, Ont.	366	395	424	365	349
Brandon, Man.	406	374	369	314	297
Brantford, Ont.	712	732	686	641	630
Calgary, Alta.	2,006	2,064	1,885	1,726	1,624
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	266	336	371	388	337
Chatham, Ont.	475	565	456	461	468
Chicoutimi, Que.	555	498	490	558	499
Cornwall, Ont.	492	482	460	452	465
East Windsor, Ont.	403	372	302	287	296
Edmonton, Alta.	2,271	2,391	2,400	2,320	2,085
Fort William, Ont.	645	623	657	593	535
Galt, Ont.	284	311	321	309	282
Glace Bay, N.S.	667	745	693	724	602
Granby, Que.	334	338	388	378	348
Guelph, Ont.	380	409	363	366	356
Halifax, N.S.	1,454	1,555	1,651	1,620	1,591
Hamilton, Ont.	3,166	3,394	3,320	3,111	2,864
Hull, Que.	906	1,019	985	874	852
Joliette, Que.	317	332	343	352	334
Kingston, Ont.	619	659	645	558	685
Kitchener, Ont.	812	829	851	729	693
Lachine, Que.	464	417	491	411	373
Lethbridge, Alta.	487	581	572	526	517
Lévis, Que.	310	309	285	283	261
London, Ont.	1,364	1,485	1,452	1,397	1,281
Medicine Hat, Alta.	451	462	401	358	320
Moncton, N.B.	561	525	557	511	463
Montreal, Que.	20,622	21,044	20,571	19,742	18,449
Moose Jaw, Sask.	629	596	512	492	463
New Westminster, B.C.	537	555	588	565	535
Niagara Falls, Ont.	501	438	463	402	398
North Bay, Ont.	406	417	408	398	387
Oshawa, Ont.	727	686	607	516	469
Ottawa, Ont.	2,924	3,028	3,047	3,027	2,873
Outremont, Que.	127	123	99	115	94
Owen Sound, Ont.	376	313	338	296	316
Peterborough, Ont.	617	639	612	592	567
Port Arthur, Ont.	582	564	504	534	518
Quebec, Que.	4,456	4,454	4,462	4,285	4,049
Regina, Sask.	1,517	1,664	1,511	1,262	1,174
St. Boniface, Man.	893	980	1,015	1,147	1,028
St. Catharines, Ont.	570	671	627	591	573
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	362	376	371	363	339
St. Jean, Que.	306	326	316	310	278
Saint John, N.B.	1,150	1,224	1,216	1,297	1,127
St. Thomas, Ont.	306	322	300	300	258
Sandwich, Ont.	208	196	168	132	149
Sarnia, Ont.	470	450	464	398	378
Saskatoon, Sask.	1,137	1,235	1,144	1,009	892
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	665	642	635	648	564
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	642	653	625	624	559
Sherbrooke, Que.	818	832	799	769	730
Sorel, Que.	293	303	315	279	246
Stratford, Ont.	377	406	392	330	307
Sudbury, Ont.	565	720	830	796	717
Sydney, N.S.	502	615	643	601	512
Thetford Mines, Que.	510	531	418	376	305
Three Rivers, Que.	1,289	1,350	1,327	1,232	1,050
Timmins, Ont.	533	506	531	519	545
Toronto, Ont.	12,485	13,591	12,709	12,095	11,286
Valleyfield, Que.	294	340	352	387	326
Vancouver, B.C.	3,869	4,003	3,730	3,450	3,188
Verdun, Que.	1,095	1,129	1,161	1,166	1,003
Victoria, B.C.	754	734	688	700	674
Walkerville, Ont.	624	661	643	459	393
Welland, Ont.	318	298	303	275	292
Westmount, Que.	51	365	356	325	305
Windsor, Ont.	1,654	1,510	1,242	1,099	1,085
Winnipeg, Man.	4,452	4,629	4,451	4,087	3,786
Woodstock, Ont.	274	272	259	242	246

[1]Live Births in cities of 40,000 population and over, except Montreal and Quebec, are given for 1921-28 on p. 137 in the Canada Year Book of 1930. Those in cities of 10,000 and over for 1926-28 appear at p. 141 of the 1931 Year Book.

Nativity of Mothers.—In Table 6 will be found for each of the provinces the percentages of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively in 1931 and 1932. It is noteworthy that children born to foreign-born mothers outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the province of Alberta in 1931 but this condition was reversed and Alberta fell into line with all the other provinces in this respect in 1932. For the Dominion as a whole, in the respective years 73·9 p.c. and 75·5 p.c. of the children of mothers whose birthplaces were known had Canadian-born mothers, 11·1 p.c. and 10·3 p.c British-born mothers and 15·0 p.c. and 14·3 p.c. foreign-born mothers.

It is also significant that the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born mothers between 1921 and 1932 increased from 42·3 p.c. to 60·3 p.c. in Manitoba, from 36·1 p.c. to 51·9 p.c. in Saskatchewan, from 30·0 p.c. to 43·5 p.c. in Alberta, and from 29·7 p.c. to 48·6 p.c. in British Columbia. Thus more and more of the children of the West are coming within the class of third generation Canadians.

6.—Percentages of Legitimate Children Born Alive to Canadian-Born, British-Born or Foreign-Born Mothers, by Provinces, 1931-32.

Province.	Nativity of Mothers.					
	Canadian-born.		British-born.		Foreign-born.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	94·8	94·4	1·8	1·8	3·4	3·8
Nova Scotia	86·2	87·2	9·8	9·0	3·9	3·7
New Brunswick	92·0	92·7	3·6	3·0	4·4	4·3
Quebec	93·3	93·7	2·6	2·4	4·1	3·9
Ontario	68·6	70·3	18·9	18·0	12·4	11·7
Manitoba	57·2	60·3	13·6	12·1	29·1	27·7
Saskatchewan	49·2	51·9	11·1	10·1	39·7	38·0
Alberta	41·7	43·5	14·7	14·1	43·5	42·4
British Columbia	44·3	48·6	28·2	25·9	27·5	25·5
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)	**73·9**	**75·5**	**11·1**	**10·3**	**15·0**	**14·3**

Sex of Live Births.—Table 7 shows the number and proportion of live male and female births reported for each province in Canada during the calendar years 1931, 1932 and 1933, with averages for the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30. The figures for Quebec commence only with the year 1926 when that province entered the registration area, and the totals for Canada are limited in the same manner in consequence. Every province shows an excess of male births although individual figures for 1928 gave a slight excess of female births in British Columbia. The table shows that among every 1,000 born in 1933 in the whole of Canada, 513 were males and 487 females. In other words, there were 1,054 males born to every 1,000 females.

7.—Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, for Canada and by Provinces, 1931-33, with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for single years 1921-25, see p. 165 of the Canada Year Book for 1927-28, and for those for 1926-30, p. 155 of the Canada Year Book for 1933.

Province and Year.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to 1,000 Females.
		Number.	Per cent of Total.	Number.	Per cent of Total.	
Prince Edward Island.....Av. 1921-25	1,966	993	50·5	973	49·5	1,021
Av. 1926-30	1,734	898	51·8	836	48·2	1,074
1931	1,879	998	53·1	881	46·9	1,132
1932	2,027	1,077	53·1	950	46·9	1,134
1933	1,946	982	50·5	964	49·5	1,019
Nova Scotia.....Av. 1921-25	12,119	6,275	51·8	5,844	48·2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	11,016	5,653	51·3	5,363	48·7	1,054
1931	11,615	5,931	51·1	5,684	48·9	1,043
1932	11,629	6,049	52·0	5,580	48·0	1,084
1933	11,164	5,694	51·0	5,470	49·0	1,041
New Brunswick.....Av. 1921-25	11,080	5,708	51·5	5,372	48·5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	10,327	5,292	51·2	5,035	48·8	1,051
1931	10,801	5,548	51·4	5,253	48·6	1,056
1932	10,810	5,529	51·1	5,281	48·9	1,047
1933	10,037	5,235	52·2	4,802	47·8	1,090
Quebec[1].....Av. 1926-30	82,771	42,644	51·5	40,127	48·5	1,063
1931	83,606	43,051	51·5	40,555	48·5	1,062
1932	82,216	42,380	51·5	39,836	48·5	1,064
1933	76,920	39,330	51·1	37,590	48·9	1,046
Ontario.....Av. 1921-25	71,454	36,725	51·4	34,729	48·6	1,057
Av. 1926-30	68,703	35,268	51·3	33,435	48·7	1,055
1931	69,209	35,609	51·5	33,600	48·5	1,060
1932	66,842	34,166	51·1	32,676	48·9	1,046
1933	63,646	32,630	51·3	31,016	48·7	1,052
Manitoba.....Av. 1921-25	16,590	8,443	50·9	8,147	49·1	1,036
Av. 1926-30	14,391	7,399	51·4	6,992	48·6	1,058
1931	14,376	7,255	50·5	7,121	49·5	1,019
1932	14,124	7,284	51·6	6,840	48·4	1,065
1933	13,304	6,872	51·7	6,432	48·3	1,068
Saskatchewan.....Av. 1921-25	21,580	11,119	51·5	10,461	48·5	1,063
Av. 1926-30	21,298	10,979	51·5	10,319	48·5	1,064
1931	21,331	10,942	51·3	10,389	48·7	1,053
1932	20,814	10,687	51·3	10,127	48·7	1,055
1933	20,145	10,353	51·4	9,792	48·6	1,057
Alberta.....Av. 1921-25	15,461	7,887	51·0	7,574	49·0	1,041
Av. 1926-30	15,924	8,153	51·2	7,771	48·8	1,049
1931	17,252	8,938	51·8	8,314	48·2	1,075
1932	16,990	8,713	51·3	8,277	48·7	1,053
1933	16,123	8,321	51·6	7,802	48·4	1,067
British Columbia.....Av. 1921-25	10,256	5,310	51·8	4,946	48·2	1,074
Av. 1926-30	10,356	5,266	50·8	5,090	49·2	1,035
1931	10,404	5,350	51·4	5,054	48·6	1,059
1932	10,214	5,197	50·9	5,017	49·1	1,036
1933	9,583	4,971	51·9	4,612	48·1	1,078
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories).....Av. 1926-30	**236,529**	**121,552**	**51·4**	**114,968**	**48·6**	**1,057**
1931	**240,473**	**123,622**	**51·4**	**116,851**	**48·6**	**1,058**
1932	**235,666**	**121,082**	**51·4**	**114,584**	**48·6**	**1,057**
1933	**222,868**	**114,388**	**51·3**	**108,480**	**48·7**	**1,054**

[1]Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Ages of Parents.—Table 8 shows the age distribution of married fathers and mothers in the year 1926 (the first year for which the figures are available for the whole of Canada) and for 1930-32. The fathers and mothers in each of these years

are arranged according to age and then divided into four equal groups. Each point of age at which a separation comes is called a quartile. To obtain these points of age it is assumed that those in the same year of age are evenly distributed from its lower to its upper limit. In similar manner the deciles divide fathers or mothers in each census year into ten equal groups.

In 1932 one-quarter of the married fathers were under 27·91 years of age, one-half under 32·67 years and three-quarters under 38·78 years. One-quarter of the married mothers were under 24·13 years of age, one-half under 28·45 years and three-quarters under 33·84 years. Nine-tenths of the fathers were under 44·28 years and nine-tenths of the mothers under 38·50 years. It will be noted that the general tendency of the quartile and decile points over the seven years is in a downward direction. In other words, parents generally speaking are gradually becoming younger although in individual years the trend has been reversed.

8.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Married Fathers and Mothers, in Canada, 1926, 1930-32.

Position in Array, by Age.	Fathers.				Mothers.			
	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1930.	1931.	1932.
First quartile.....Yrs.	28·35	27·84	27·86	27·91	24·43	24·03	24·07	24·13
Second quartile..... "	33·31	32·73	32·59	32·67	28·89	28·42	28·37	28·45
Third quartile..... "	39·01	38·76	38·69	38·78	34·26	33·89	33·79	33·84
First decile..... "	24·91	24·54	24·58	24·64	21·41	21·20	21·20	21·22
Second decile..... "	27·28	26·83	26·86	26·93	23·50	23·16	23·19	23·24
Third decile..... "	29·35	28·80	28·78	28·83	25·34	24·88	24·91	24·97
Fourth decile..... "	31·28	30·64	30·66	30·71	27·79	26·59	26·60	26·67
Fifth decile..... "	33·31	32·73	32·59	32·67	28·89	28·42	28·37	28·45
Sixth decile..... "	35·48	34·96	34·87	34·89	30·82	30·36	30·33	30·37
Seventh decile..... "	37·81	37·41	37·34	37·43	33·41	32·64	32·54	32·61
Eighth decile..... "	40·40	40·21	40·17	40·29	35·61	35·26	35·18	35·24
Ninth decile..... "	44·19	44·09	44·03	44·28	38·69	38·48	38·41	38·50

Birthplace of Parents.—Table 9 classifies the children born in 1931 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation of Canadian born will be the offspring of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "country not specified", under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only. Between 1926 and 1932 the percentage of births where both parents were born in Canada rose from 61·4 to 63·0.

9.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1931.

Country of Birth of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	**164,263**	**177,197**	**148,886**	**68·3**	**73·7**	**61·9**
England	16,522	15,045	6,959	6·9	6·3	2·9
Ireland	2,860	2,491	1,120	1·2	1·0	0·5
Scotland	6,391	6,888	2,817	2·7	2·9	1·2
Wales	612	515	149	0·3	0·2	0·1
Other British Isles	81	45	9	[2]	[2]	[2]
Newfoundland	1,126	1,052	515	0·5	0·4	0·2
Other British Empire	527	373	132	0·2	0·2	0·1
Austria	3,016	2,333	1,774	1·3	1·0	0·7
Belgium	565	475	292	0·2	0·2	0·1
Finland	675	706	522	0·3	0·3	0·2
France	388	311	107	0·2	0·1	[2]
Germany	1,119	1,056	552	0·5	0·4	0·2
Hungary	1,215	1,128	977	0·5	0·5	0·4
Italy	2,289	1,618	1,513	1·0	0·7	0·6
Norway	938	685	423	0·4	0·3	0·2
Poland	6,152	5,856	4,690	2·6	2·4	2·0
Russia[1]	5,514	4,614	3,488	2·3	1·9	1·5
Sweden	894	586	325	0·4	0·2	0·1
Other European countries	4,576	3,498	2,717	1·9	1·5	1·1
China and Japan	1,061	950	893	0·4	0·4	0·4
Other Asiatic countries	293	202	181	0·1	0·1	0·1
United States	10,712	11,366	3,222	4·5	4·7	1·3
Country not specified	8,684	1,483	165	3·6	0·6	0·1
Totals	**240,473**	**240,473**	**182,428**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**75·9**[4]

For footnotes see end of Table **9A.**

9A.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers Born in Specified Countries, 1932.

Country of Birth of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents Born in Specified Country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	**163,484**	**177,556**	**148,574**	**69·4**	**75·3**	**63·0**
England	15,086	13,497	5,891	6·4	5·7	2·5
Ireland	2,619	2,279	980	1·1	1·0	0·4
Scotland	5,996	6,325	2,469	2·5	2·7	1·0
Wales	576	508	119	0·2	0·2	0·1
Other British Isles	77	41	4	[2]	[2]	[2]
Newfoundland	1,006	1,030	459	0·4	0·4	0·2
Other British Empire	470	352	128	0·2	0·1	0·1
Austria	2,733	2,030	1,518	1·2	0·9	0·6
Belgium	508	445	272	0·2	0·2	0·1
Finland	523	572	386	0·2	0·2	0·2
France	422	315	139	0·2	0·1	0·1
Germany	1,096	966	509	0·5	0·4	0·2
Hungary	1,163	1,075	921	0·5	0·5	0·4
Italy	2,086	1,398	1,312	0·9	0·6	0·6
Norway	915	658	403	0·4	0·3	0·2
Poland	6,147	5,683	4,577	2·6	2·4	1·9
Russia[1]	5,131	4,193	3,088	2·2	1·8	1·3
Sweden	854	513	285	0·4	0·2	0·1
Other European countries	4,529	3,322	2,553	1·9	1·4	1·1
China and Japan	940	804	762	0·4	0·3	0·3
Other Asiatic countries	227	172	146	0·1	0·1	0·1
United States	10,364	10,842	3,092	4·4	4·6	1·3
Country not specified	8,714	1,090	124	3·7	0·5	0·1
Totals	**235,666**	**235,666**	**178,711**[3]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**75·8**[4]

[1]Includes the Ukraine. [2]Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [3]This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in the same country. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers were born in different countries. [4]This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", *i.e.*, where the two parents were not born in the same country.

Origins of Parents.—Tables **10** and **10A** give the numbers and percentages of births for 1931 and 1932, distributed by the principal origins.

10.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1931.

Origin of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English	49,772	52,741	34,106	20·7	21·9	14·2
Irish	21,729	20,898	9,284	9·0	8·7	3·9
Scottish	22,516	22,797	9,884	9·4	9·5	4·1
Welsh	972	779	170	0·4	0·3	0·1
French	90,500	93,904	85,962	37·6	39·0	35·7
German	11,411	12,112	8,196	4·7	5·0	3·4
Armenian	61	54	52	[1]	[1]	[1]
Austrian	975	1,055	730	0·4	0·4	0·3
Belgian	670	589	355	0·3	0·2	0·1
Bulgarian	59	28	22	[1]	[1]	[1]
Chinese	271	229	228	0·1	0·1	0·1
Czech and Slovak	843	847	668	0·4	0·4	0·3
Danish	759	648	324	0·3	0·3	0·1
Dutch	2,550	2,520	1,392	1·1	1·0	0·6
Finnish	729	921	635	0·3	0·4	0·3
Greek	235	141	136	0·1	0·1	0·1
Hebrew	2,160	2,135	2,096	0·9	0·9	0·9
Hindu	50	43	42	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hungarian	1,248	1,305	1,122	0·5	0·5	0·5
Icelandic	394	412	226	0·2	0·2	0·1
Indian	2,796	3,316	2,653	1·2	1·4	1·1
Italian	2,655	2,288	2,044	1·1	1·0	0·8
Japanese	842	838	836	0·4	0·3	0·3
Negro	350	385	317	0·1	0·2	0·1
Norwegian	1,833	1,979	907	0·8	0·8	0·4
Polish	3,441	3,842	2,681	1·4	1·6	1·1
Roumanian	599	559	404	0·2	0·2	0·2
Russian	1,884	1,723	1,331	0·8	0·7	0·6
Serbo-Croatian	535	510	451	0·2	0·2	0·2
Swedish	1,532	1,436	614	0·6	0·6	0·3
Swiss	324	258	95	0·1	0·1	[1]
Syrian	243	209	175	0·1	0·1	0·1
Ukrainian[4]	6,315	6,849	5,698	2·6	2·8	2·4
Other	303	289	169	0·1	0·1	0·1
Origin not specified	8,917	1,834	404	3·7	0·8	0·2
Totals	**240,473**	**240,473**	**174,409**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**72·5**[3]

For footnotes see end of Table **10A**, page 184.

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries. The steady increase which is noticeable in recent years is probably due, in some measure, to more complete data.

Out of 240,473 live births in the nine provinces of Canada in 1931, 8,365 or 3·48 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Figures for 1932 show a total of 235,666 live births, of which 8,460 or 3·59 p.c., were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. Out of this number 4,366 were males and 4,094 females—a ratio of 1,066 males to every 1,000 females, as compared with 1,088 males per 1,000 females in 1931, and a general 1932 rate for all births of 1,057 males to 1,000 females. In 1933 there were 222,868 live births and 8,426 or 3·78 p.c. of these were illegitimate. Of the illegitimate, 4,362 were males and 4,064 were females—a ratio of 1,073 males to 1,000 females. (See Table **11.**)

10A.—Numbers and Percentages of Births (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Canada to Fathers and Mothers of Specified Origins, 1932.

Origin of Parents.	Numbers of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.			Percentages of Births with Father, Mother or Both Parents of Specified Origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English	47,842	50,672	32,447	20·3	21·5	13·8
Irish	21,032	20,507	8,786	8·9	8·7	3·7
Scottish	21,843	22,199	9,487	9·3	9·4	4·0
Welsh	861	761	134	0·4	0·3	0·1
French	89,498	92,962	84,860	38·0	39·4	36·0
German	11,661	12,439	8,368	4·9	5·3	3·6
Armenian	27	27	24	[1]	[1]	[1]
Austrian	854	883	596	0·4	0·4	0·3
Belgian	597	604	330	0·3	0·3	0·1
Bulgarian	64	44	33	[1]	[1]	[1]
Chinese	260	206	203	0·1	0·1	0·1
Czech and Slovak	829	836	655	0·4	0·4	0·3
Danish	820	658	343	0·3	0·3	0·1
Dutch	2,513	2,367	1,284	1·1	1·0	0·5
Finnish	607	816	531	0·3	0·3	0·2
Greek	254	162	149	0·1	0·1	0·1
Hebrew	2,188	2,152	2,102	0·9	0·9	0·9
Hindu	43	43	42	[1]	[1]	[1]
Hungarian	1,219	1,284	1,085	0·5	0·5	0·5
Icelandic	390	392	231	0·2	0·2	0·1
Indian	3,195	3,747	3,051	1·4	1·6	1·3
Italian	2,476	2,073	1,852	1·1	0·9	0·8
Japanese	730	727	722	0·3	0·3	0·3
Negro	359	408	329	0·2	0·2	0·1
Norwegian	1,844	1,942	862	0·8	0·8	0·4
Polish	3,343	3,765	2,614	1·4	1·6	1·1
Roumanian	615	549	404	0·3	0·2	0·2
Russian	1,688	1,559	1,184	0·7	0·7	0·5
Serbo-Croatian	474	457	395	0·2	0·2	0·2
Swedish	1,497	1,421	554	0·6	0·6	0·2
Swiss	312	221	77	0·1	0·1	[1]
Syrian	216	203	170	0·1	0·1	0·1
Ukrainian[4]	6,294	6,913	5,706	2·7	2·9	2·4
Other	284	284	153	0·1	0·1	0·1
Origin not specified	8,937	1,383	315	3·8	0·6	0·1
Totals	**235,666**	**235,666**	**170,078**[2]	**100·0**	**100·0**	**72·2**[3]

[1]Less than one-tenth of one per cent [2]This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers have the same origin. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose fathers and mothers are of different origins. [3]This excludes the percentage of "mixed parentage", *i.e.*, parents not of the same origins. [4]Including Galician and Bukovinian.

11.—Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932, with Totals for 1931-33.

Age Group of Mother and Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1931.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 15 years	1	4	9	13	29	5	4	5	1	71
15-19 years	24	264	166	435	1,063	204	219	206	98	2,679
20-24 years	27	223	114	500	972	202	270	265	96	2,669
25-29 years	13	86	42	160	372	50	81	84	46	934
30-34 years	5	22	23	68	167	25	32	38	21	401
35-39 years	1	22	9	32	91	22	20	27	19	243
40-44 years	–	9	3	8	31	5	9	8	2	75
45-49 years	–	–	–	2	4	–	1	1	2	10
50 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not given	–	–	1	1,232	44	–	2	1	3	1,283

11.—Numbers of Illegitimate Births, Classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentages to Total Live Births, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932, with Totals for 1931-33— concluded.

Age Group of Mother and Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1932.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 15 years	2	4	2	14	13	1	7	6	2	51
15-19 years	36	250	136	490	1,019	173	223	200	94	2,621
20-24 years	22	213	140	671	1,031	204	252	248	142	2,923
25-29 years	11	107	49	225	412	68	85	84	51	1,092
30-34 years	3	37	18	72	180	33	37	28	36	444
35-39 years	–	21	20	30	86	16	32	26	14	245
40-44 years	–	9	4	15	54	6	13	11	7	119
45-49 years	–	–	1	1	7	1	2	–	1	13
50 years and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not given	–	–	–	915	32	1	1	2	1	952
Totals—										
1931	**71**	**630**	**367**	**2,450**	**2,773**	**513**	**638**	**635**	**288**	**8,365**
1932	**74**	**641**	**370**	**2,433**	**2,834**	**503**	**652**	**605**	**348**	**8,460**
1933	**59**	**668**	**358**	**2,433**	**2,786**	**503**	**646**	**623**	**359**	**8,426**
Percentages of all live births—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1931	3·8	5·4	3·4	2·9	4·0	3·6	3·0	3·7	2·8	3·48
1932	3·7	5·5	3·4	3·0	4·2	3·6	3·1	3·6	3·4	3·59
1933	3·0	6·0	3·6	3·2	4·4	3·8	3·2	3·9	3·7	3·78
Male illegitimate births—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1931	29	323	207	1,298	1,423	251	328	338	162	4,359
1932	41	340	188	1,252	1,450	283	333	304	175	4,366
1933	26	351	173	1,261	1,422	262	339	341	187	4,362
Female illegitimate births—										
1931	42	307	160	1,152	1,350	262	310	297	126	4,006
1932	33	301	182	1,181	1,384	220	319	301	173	4,094
1933	33	317	185	1,172	1,364	241	307	282	163	4,064

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1931 and 1932 are shown below for Canada, according to the status and age of the mother; totals for 1933 are inserted. Stillbirths to unmarried mothers were 5·5 p.c. of total stillbirths in 1933.

12.—Stillbirths by Age of Mother and Legitimacy of Child in 1931 and 1932, with Totals for 1931-33.

Age Group of Mother and Item.	Born to Unmarried Mothers.	Born to Married Mothers.									Total Born in Canada.
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
1931.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 15 years	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
15-19 years	121	2	33	24	70	152	25	21	28	11	487
20-24 years	132	6	97	77	453	504	97	125	110	70	1,671
25-29 years	41	4	74	59	576	595	102	122	103	68	1,744
30-34 years	25	13	67	66	494	561	76	112	76	53	1,543
35-39 years	16	8	73	66	386	451	79	94	63	45	1,281
40-44 years	6	4	30	28	246	180	51	62	46	22	675
45 years and over	2	2	2	4	31	20	10	9	1	2	83
Not given	89	3	2	3	2	28	2	–	4	–	133
1932.											
Under 15 years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
15-19 years	111	6	36	14	59	130	17	38	24	24	459
20-24 years	120	8	107	70	388	436	81	115	74	55	1,454
25-29 years	40	18	95	65	546	544	69	99	110	49	1,635
30-34 years	29	14	64	58	493	469	83	99	92	47	1,448
35-39 years	13	13	81	60	472	419	69	80	94	37	1,338
40-44 years	4	10	44	27	274	212	40	57	48	25	741
45 years and over	2	–	1	7	45	23	6	14	10	4	112
Not given	73	7	–	–	1	12	–	–	3	–	96
Totals, 1931	**433**	**42**	**378**	**327**	**2,258**	**2,492**	**442**	**545**	**431**	**271**	**7,619**
Totals, 1932	**393**	**76**	**428**	**301**	**2,278**	**2,245**	**365**	**502**	**455**	**241**	**7,284**
Totals, 1933	**376**	**62**	**387**	**271**	**2,241**	**2,058**	**313**	**446**	**420**	**244**	**6,848**
Ratios to Total Births, 1931	4·9	2·3	3·3	3·0	2·7	3·6	3·1	2·6	2·5	2·6	3·1
Ratios to Total Births, 1932	4·4	3·7	3·7	2·8	2·8	3·4	2·6	2·4	2·7	2·4	3·1
Ratios to Total Births, 1933	4·3	3·2	3·6	2·7	2·9	3·3	2·6	2·2	2·6	2·6	3·0

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative positions occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among the countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) are shown in Table **13.**

13.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Birth Rate.
Costa Rica	1932	43·8	**Canada**	**1933**	**20·9**
Egypt	1931	43·2	Tasmania	1932	20·2
Salvador	1932	39·8	Northern Ireland	1932	19·9
Russia	1929	38·6	Latvia	1932	19·4
Ceylon	1932	37·0	Irish Free State	1932	18·9
Roumania	1932	35·9	Western Australia	1932	18·9
Straits Settlements	1932	35·8	Finland	1932	18·7
Ukraine	1929	35·3	Scotland	1932	18·6
Chile	1932	34·2	Manitoba	1933	18·4
British India	1932	33·7	Denmark	1932	18·0
Japan	1932	32·9	Ontario	1933	18·0
Jamaica	1932	32·2	Queensland	1932	17·9
Bulgaria	1932	31·3	Belgium	1932	17·8
Poland	1932	28·7	New South Wales	1932	17·7
Greece	1932	28·2	Estonia	1932	17·6
Panama	1931	27·9	United States (Reg. Area)	1932	17·4
Spain	1931	27·4	France	1932	17·3
Quebec	1933	25·9	New Zealand	1932	17·1
Iceland	1932	24·3	Australia	1932	16·9
Union of S. Africa (Whites)	1932	24·2	Switzerland	1932	16·7
New Brunswick	1933	23·9	Norway	1932	16·0
Italy	1932	23·8	Prussia	1931	16·0
Newfoundland	1932	23·7	British Isles	1932	15·9
Hungary	1932	23·4	England and Wales	1932	15·3
Uruguay	1932	22·5	Austria	1932	15·2
Netherlands	1932	22·0	Victoria	1932	15·2
Prince Edward Island	1933	21·9	Germany	1932	15·1
Nova Scotia	1933	21·4	South Australia	1932	14·5
Alberta	1933	21·3	Sweden	1932	14·5
Saskatchewan	1933	21·2	British Columbia	1933	13·5
Czechoslovakia	1932	21·0			

Section 3.—Marriages and Divorces.

Subsection 1.—Marriages.

About a century ago it was observed in the United Kingdom that the number of marriages tended to be high when the price of wheat was low and to be low when the price of wheat was high. This was quite naturally the case among a population, the majority of which was living at a comparatively low standard of comfort, and where the staple food was thus the chief factor in the cost of living.

More recently, the curve showing marriage rates in the United Kingdom and other English-speaking countries has ceased to bear any constant relation to the price of the staple food of the people, though it still does so in poorer countries. Its place in influencing the marriage rate has, however, been taken by the general level of prosperity. Marriages in such countries as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times", when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone such marriage until the advent of better industrial conditions. Thus marriages in Canada showed considerable declines from the high 1929 level in 1930, 1931, and 1932, but increased generally (in every province except Saskatchewan) in 1933.

Summary statistics of marriages contracted in 1921-33 appear in Table **14.**

14.—Numbers of Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, 1931-33 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—NUMBERS OF MARRIAGES.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Averages, 1921-25.	473	3,186	2,953	[1]	24,037	4,634	4,982	4,313	3,971	[1]
Averages, 1926-30.	473	3,224	2,970	18,731	25,449	4,951	6,036	5,265	4,786	71,885
1931	490	3,394	2,544	16,783	23,771	4,888	5,700	5,142	3,879	66,591
1932	456	3,197	2,380	15,115	22,224	4,729	5,772	5,054	3,604	62,531
1933	481	3,316	2,517	15,337	22,587	4,819	5,371	5,389	4,048	63,865

B.—MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Averages, 1921-25.	5·4	6·1	7·6	[1]	8·0	7·5	6·4	7·3	7·1	[1]
Averages, 1926-30.	5·4	6·3	7·4	6·9	7·8	7·5	7·0	8·0	7·5	7·3
1931	5·6	6·6	6·2	5·8	6·9	7·0	6·2	7·0	5·6	6·4
1932	5·1	6·2	5·8	5·2	6·4	6·7	6·2	6·8	5·1	6·0
1933	5·4	6·4	6·0	5·2	6·4	6·7	5·6	7·1	5·7	6·0

[1]Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Age at Marriage.—The average age of all bridegrooms in the Dominion in 1932 was 29·2 years and that of all brides 24·9 years. The average excess of the bridegroom's age was thus 4·3 years. It may be noted in Table **15** that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups, grooms under 20 being 0·3 years younger than the brides, while the excess of the average bridegroom's age was 1·6 years in the group 20-24, and steadily increased for each quinquennial age group until it was 11·2 years for the bridegrooms 50 years and over in 1931 and 11·6 years in 1932. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, it is found that there is not the same regularity as is shown in the table by age of grooms. In the case of brides in the age groups 25-29 years and 50 years and over the bridegrooms approximate most closely in age to their brides. Since these tables are based upon all marriages contracted during the year, the figures given should not be understood to signify the average ages at first marriage. Table **16** gives the average ages of brides and grooms by provinces.

15.—Differences in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1931 and 1932.

Year and Age Group of Bridegrooms.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Year and Age Group of Brides.	Average Age of Brides.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.
1931.				1931.			
All bridegrooms	29·2	24·9	4·3	All brides	24·9	29·2	4·3
Under 20 years	19·1	19·4	−0·3	Under 20 years	18·5	24·6	6·1
20-24 years	22·8	21·2	1·6	20-24 years	22·3	26·5	4·2
25-29 years	27·3	23·4	3·9	25-29 years	27·1	30·1	3·0
30-34 years	32·1	25·8	6·3	30-34 years	32·1	35·3	3·2
35-39 years	37·3	29·0	8·3	35-39 years	37·3	40·7	3·4
40-44 years	42·3	32·6	9·7	40-44 years	42·3	46·0	3·7
45-49 years	47·4	36·9	10·5	45-49 years	47·3	51·5	4·2
50 years and over	59·7	48·5	11·2	50 years and over	58·8	61·1	2·3
1932.				1932.			
All bridegrooms	29·2	24·9	4·3	All brides	24·9	29·2	4·3
Under 20 years	19·1	19·4	−0·3	Under 20 years	18·5	24·7	6·2
20-24 years	22·8	21·2	1·6	20-24 years	22·3	26·6	4·3
25-29 years	27·3	23·3	4·0	25-29 years	27·1	30·1	3·0
30-34 years	32·1	25·7	6·4	30-34 years	32·1	35·4	3·3
35-39 years	37·2	28·6	8·6	35-39 years	37·3	41·0	3·7
40-44 years	42·3	32·7	9·6	40-44 years	42·3	47·0	4·7
45-49 years	47·4	36·7	10·7	45-49 years	47·3	50·8	3·5
50 years and over	60·1	48·5	11·6	50 years and over	59·1	61·9	2·8

16.—Average Ages of Parties Contracting Marriages, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932.

Province.	1931.			1932.		
	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Bride-grooms.	Average Age of Brides.	Excess of Average Age of Bride-grooms.
Prince Edward Island	29·2	24·9	4·3	29·0	24·5	4·5
Nova Scotia	28·9	24·4	4·5	28·4	24·0	4·4
New Brunswick	29·3	24·5	4·8	28·9	24·4	4·5
Quebec	29·1	25·5	3·6	29·5	25·8	3·7
Ontario	28·8	24·9	3·9	28·9	24·9	4·0
Manitoba	29·9	24·8	5·1	29·7	24·7	5·0
Saskatchewan	28·8	23·4	5·4	28·9	23·5	5·4
Alberta	29·3	24·0	5·3	29·3	23·9	5·4
British Columbia	31·3	26·4	4·9	31·1	26·1	5·0
Canada (Exclusive of Territories)	**29·2**	**24·9**	**4·3**	**29·2**	**24·9**	**4·3**

Out of each 1,000 bridegrooms in 1932, 906 were bachelors, 83 widowers, 11 divorced men; out of each 1,000 brides 935 were spinsters, 55 widows, 9 divorced women. The first year in which as many as 1 p.c. of those marrying had previously been divorced was 1928. There is a fairly close resemblance between the figures of divorces granted, as shown in Table **19** of this chapter, and the number of divorced persons re-married, more particularly in the case of males. Thus 995 divorces were granted in 1932, while 661 divorced males and 579 divorced females married again. This of course does not mean that these were the same persons.

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—The majority of marriages contracted in the western provinces in past years have been between persons born outside Canada. This condition however is being gradually changed and, although in Alberta and British Columbia, the majority of the bridegrooms in the marriages contracted in 1931 and 1932 were born outside of Canada, as a rule the percentages show a general reduction over the past few years. Canadian-born brides were in the majority, in both years, in each province. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, the Canadian-born brides and grooms showed a marked predominance, varying between 86 p.c. and 98 p.c., and in Ontario over 66 p.c. of grooms and 73 p.c.of brides were Canadian born in 1932. Taking Canada as a whole, nearly 68 p.c. of all grooms and exactly 76 p.c. of all brides were born in Canada; these are the highest percentages shown for the period covered by the statistics. Table **17** gives the number of marriages per 1,000 population in each province, as well as the percentage distribution of brides and grooms according to nativity for the years indicated.

17.—Nativity of Persons Married in Canada, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921-25, see the 1929 Year Book, p. 166, and for 1926-30, the 1933 Year Book, pp. 163-4.

Province.	Year.	Marriages.		Percentage Distribution of Grooms and Brides, by Nativity.					
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Born in Provinces of Residence.		Born in Other Provinces.		Born Elsewhere.	
				Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.	Grooms.	Brides.
Prince Edward Island	Av. 1921-25	473	5·4	90·8	93·8	5·1	2·6	4·1	3·7
	Av. 1926-30	473	5·4	90·8	93·5	4·1	2·9	5·1	3·6
	1931	490	5·6	89·4	91·8	5·1	4·1	5·5	4·1
	1932	456	5·1	91·9	94·3	3·9	3·5	4·2	2·2
Nova Scotia	Av. 1921-25	3,186	6·1	78·2	83·2	5·6	3·4	16·3	13·4
	Av. 1926-30	3,224	6·3	78·7	84·0	5·0	3·6	16·3	12·4
	1931	3,394	6·6	80·3	86·7	5·4	3·6	14·3	9·7
	1932	3,197	6·2	80·7	85·6	5·5	4·2	13·8	10·2
New Brunswick	Av. 1921-25	2,953	7·6	72·4	77·0	10·5	8·0	17·2	14·9
	Av. 1926-30	2,970	7·4	72·7	76·8	9·2	8·1	18·2	15·0
	1931	2,544	6·2	77·7	81·8	10·1	9·2	12·2	9·0
	1932	2,380	5·8	78·4	81·1	10·0	9·0	11·6	9·9
Quebec[1]	Av. 1926-30	18,731	6·9	80·6	83·5	4·0	3·5	15·4	13·0
	1931	16,783	5·8	79·7	83·4	4·2	3·7	16·0	13·0
	1932	15,115	5·2	78·9	82·2	4·2	4·0	16·9	13·8
Ontario	Av. 1921-25	24,037	8·0	61·0	64·5	6·7	5·8	32·4	29·6
	Av. 1926-30	25,449	7·8	57·2	61·9	7·3	6·8	35·5	31·3
	1931	23,771	6·9	57·4	63·4	7·7	7·7	34·9	28·8
	1932	22,224	6·4	58·6	65·0	7·8	8·5	33·5	26·5
Manitoba	Av. 1921-25	4,634	7·5	28·4	40·8	16·9	13·1	54·7	46·1
	Av. 1926-30	4,951	7·5	35·9	49·4	13·2	10·9	50·9	39·7
	1931	4,888	7·0	41·6	55·7	10·9	9·2	47·5	35·1
	1932	4,729	6·7	43·7	59·4	11·0	10·4	45·3	30·2
Saskatchewan	Av. 1921-25	4,982	6·4	9·7	21·0	30·5	26·7	59·8	52·3
	Av. 1926-30	6,036	7·0	18·6	35·9	26·5	21·2	54·9	42·9
	1931	5,700	6·2	27·6	48·3	22·5	16·9	49·9	34·7
	1932	5,772	6·2	32·1	55·5	22·0	15·3	45·9	29·1
Alberta	Av. 1921-25	4,313	7·3	9·8	19·2	25·1	22·9	65·1	57·9
	Av. 1926-30	5,265	8·0	16·3	28·6	22·3	19·4	61·3	52·0
	1931	5,142	7·0	22·1	38·5	19·4	17·6	58·5	43·9
	1932	5,054	6·8	25·6	43·9	19·5	18·0	54·9	38·1
British Columbia	Av. 1921-25	3,971	7·1	16·2	21·4	22·0	20·6	61·8	58·0
	Av. 1926-30	4,786	7·5	18·1	24·9	20·9	21·7	61·0	53·4
	1931	3,879	5·6	22·2	30·6	21·1	24·7	56·7	44·7
	1932	3,604	5·1	24·5	35·4	21·3	24·2	54·3	40·4
Canada (Exclusive of Territories)	**Av. 1926-30**	**71,885**	**7·3**	**54·9**	**61·4**	**10·4**	**9·2**	**34·8**	**29·4**
	1931	**66,591**	**6·4**	**56·7**	**64·9**	**10·0**	**9·2**	**33·3**	**26·0**
	1932	**62,531**	**6·0**	**57·4**	**66·3**	**10·1**	**9·6**	**32·4**	**24·0**

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rates per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada are shown for the indicated years in Table **18.**

18.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate per 1,000 Population.
Ukraine	1929	11·3	Manitoba	1933	6·7
Bulgaria	1932	9·6	Sweden	1932	6·7
Roumania	1932	9·5	Chile	1932	6·6
Czechoslovakia	1932	8·6	Queensland	1932	6·6
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1932	8·3	Victoria	1932	6·5
Poland	1932	8·3	Italy	1932	6·4
Hungary	1932	8·1	Ontario	1933	6·4
Germany	1932	7·9	Nova Scotia	1933	6·3
United States	1932	7·9	Finland	1932	6·2
Denmark	1932	7·8	Norway	1932	6·2
Estonia	1932	7·8	South Australia	1932	6·2
Japan	1932	7·8	Costa Rica	1931	6·1
Latvia	1932	7·8	Iceland	1932	6·1
Switzerland	1932	7·8	**Canada**	**1933**	**6·0**
Belgium	1932	7·6	Greece	1932	6·0
England and Wales	1932	7·6	New Brunswick	1933	6·0
France	1932	7·5	British Columbia	1933	5·7
Spain	1931	7·4	Saskatchewan	1933	5·6
British Isles	1932	7·3	Northern Ireland	1932	5·5
Alberta	1933	7·1	Newfoundland	1932	5·4
New South Wales	1932	6·9	Prince Edward Island	1933	5·4
Western Australia	1932	6·9	Quebec	1933	5·2
Netherlands	1932	6·8	Uruguay	1932	5·1
New Zealand	1932	6·8	Ceylon	1932	4·9
Scotland	1932	6·8	Irish Free State	1932	4·4
Tasmania	1932	6·8	Jamaica	1932	3·7
Australia	1932	6·7	Salvador	1932	3·0
Austria	1932	6·7	Panama	1931	2·1

Subsection 2.—Divorces.

For many years subsequent to Confederation the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

The effect of the War was to increase very greatly the number of divorces granted in Canada. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological effect of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec have since then been the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special Private Act of Parliament. In 1930, however, an Act of the Dominion Parliament (20-21 Geo. V, c. 14) gave jurisdiction in divorce cases to the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The above-mentioned causes have tended to produce the recent increase in the numbers of divorces granted in Canada, which grew steadily from 114 in 1918 to 875 in 1930, these numbers being those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. In 1931 the number decreased to 692, this being largely due to the transfer of jurisdiction in Ontario divorces from the Parliament of Canada to the

Supreme Court of the province, with the consequent delay between the granting of the decree *nisi* and the decree absolute. In 1932 the number rose to 995, this figure being greater than the total divorces granted in the 50 years from 1868 to 1917, but in 1933 it dropped slightly to 923. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1911 to 1933 inclusive will be found in Table **19.** (For divorces in each year prior to 1911 see the 1921 Year Book, p. 825.)

19.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1911-33.

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island only two divorces have been granted since Confederation, one in 1913 and one in 1931. In consequence of a decision of the British Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have, subsequently to 1918, been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Year.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.					Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1911	13	4	2	–	3	10[1]	6	19	57
1912	9	3	2	1	1	4	4[2]	11	35
1913	20	4	4	1	6	–	4	20	60[6]
1914	18	7	4	2	2	10	12	15	70
1915	10	3	3	1	1	13	6	16	53
1916	18	1	1	2	2	14	11	18	67
1917	10	4	2	1	–	8	6	23	54
1918	10	2	2	1	–	24	10	65	114
1919	49	4	36[3]	3[4]	88[3]	36	13	147	376
1920	91	9	64[4]	26[4]	42[4]	45	15	136	429
1921	101	9	84[4]	50[4]	122[4]	41	13	128	548
1922	90	6	129[4]	37[4]	97[4]	35	12	138	544
1923	105	11	87[4]	41[4]	81[4]	22	19	139[3]	505
1924	114	13	118[4]	28[4]	77[5]	42	15	136[3]	543
1925	121	13	101[4]	42[4]	79[4]	30	15	150	551
1926	113	10	154[4]	48[3]	85[4]	19	12	167	608
1927	182	13	148[4]	60[4]	102[3]	29	17	197	748
1928	213	25	168[4]	55[4]	79[4]	28	14[3]	203	785
1929	208	30	147[4]	69[4]	89[4]	30	21	222	816
1930	207	40	151[4]	62[4]	114[4]	19	27	255	875
1931	90[4]	38	154[4]	51[4]	94[4]	36	20	208	692[6]
1932	341[7]	24	149[4]	61[4]	114[4]	35	26	245	995
1933	304[3]	23	135[4]	48[4]	116[4]	27	12	258	923

[1] Includes one judicial separation. [2] Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. [3] One by Parliament, remainder by courts. [4] Granted by courts. [5] Two granted by Parliament, remainder by courts. [6] Includes one in P.E. Island. [7] Three granted by Parliament, remainder by courts.

Section 4.—Deaths.

Within the past century, and more especially within the past generation, there has occurred throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living, as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There, the crude death rate declined from an average of 27·4 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14·3 in the decade 1911-20 and to 11·6 in 1932.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was 22·5 per 1,000 in the 60's, 21·4 in the 70's and 18·2 in the 90's of the last century, declined to 15·4 in the first decade of the present century and 12·1 in the third; it was 12·0 in 1932. In

Scotland, again, the average rate was 22·1 in the '60's, 21·8 in the '70's, 18·6 in the '90's, 13·9 in 1921-25, 13·6 in 1926-30, and 13·5 in 1932.

Of course the preceding statements are not to be taken to mean that every year will show a decline in the death rate as compared with the preceding year. There will always be years of specially high mortality, for instance 1918, when the death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces of Canada, was 15·3 per 1,000, owing to the influenza-pneumonia epidemic, as against 12·0 in 1917 and 11·9 in 1919. Over a period, however, these idiosyncrasies of individual years are reduced to negligibility, and it remains true that from decade to decade there is, under normal conditions, a decline in the crude death rates of the countries of the white man's world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short to establish a definite downward trend, the rate of 12·4 per 1,000 for that year, in the eight provinces then included in the registration area, was substantially higher than in any subsequent year. From 1926 Quebec, which has a higher death rate than the average, has been included in the registration area and its influence is reflected in the totals for Canada shown in Table **20.** A decided improvement is shown in the deaths and death rate of Quebec for the years 1932 and 1933. This has been in evidence ever since 1926, but now, for the first time, Quebec shows a lower rate than any of the provinces to the east of her.

Subsection 1.—General Mortality.

Total deaths and crude death rates in recent years are given in Table **20** for Canada, by provinces. There was a smaller absolute number of deaths in 1933 than in any other year since the record became available for all the nine provinces.

20.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Provinces, 1931-33, with Averages 1921-25 and 1926-30.

NOTE.—For figures for single years 1921–25 see p. 149 of the 1930 Year Book, and for 1926–30, see p. 167 of the 1933 Year Book.

A.—TOTAL DEATHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[2]
Averages, 1921–25.....	1,085	6,519	5,093	[1]	34,252	5,348	5,859	4,953	4,812	[1]
Averages, 1926–30.....	969	6,362	5,019	36,645	36,650	5,507	6,256	5,530	5,986	108,924
1931.....	912	5,968	4,644	34,487	35,705	5,319	6,066	5,302	6,114	104,517
1932.....	1,051	6,159	4,554	33,088	36,469	5,341	6,044	5,521	6,150	104,377
1933.....	1,032	6,045	4,908	31,636	35,301	5,455	6,024	5,346	6,221	101,968

B.—CRUDE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.

Averages, 1921–25.....	12·5	12·6	13·1	[1]	11·3	8·6	7·5	8·3	8·7	[1]
Averages, 1926–30.....	11·0	12·4	12·5	13·5	11·2	8·3	7·3	8·4	9·3	11·1
1931.....	10·4	11·6	11·4	12·0	10·4	7·6	6·6	7·2	8·8	10·1
1932.....	11·8	11·9	11·0	11·4	10·5	7·5	6·5	7·5	8·7	9·9
1933.....	11·6	11·6	11·7	10·7	10·0	7·6	6·3	7·1	8·7	9·6

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926. [2] Exclusive of the Territories.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The numbers of males and females dying in the nine provinces in 1931 and 1932 are given by single years of age up to 5 and by quinquennial age groups from 5 to 90 years and over in Table **21,** together with the percentage of deaths occurring in each group in each of these years. In the eight provinces that have been in the registration area since 1921, the number of males under 1 year dying in 1932 was only 14·0 p.c. of the total number of male deaths, as against 23·6 p.c. in 1921, and of females, 12·6 p.c. as against 20·3 p.c. Similarly, deaths under 5 years of age among males fell from 29·8 p.c. of the total number of deaths in 1921 to 17·3 p.c. in 1932 and among females, from 26·5 p.c. to 15·9 p.c.

21.—Distribution of Deaths in Canada by Sex and Certain Age Groups, Numbers and Percentages, 1931-32.

Age Group.	Numbers.				Percentages.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 1 year	11,667	9,867	8,693	7,396	20·7	17·6	18·1	15·3
1 year	1,418	1,185	1,260	1,016	2·5	2·1	2·6	2·1
2 years	643	618	532	485	1·1	1·1	1·1	1·0
3 years	471	373	421	358	0·8	0·7	0·9	0·7
4 years	312	330	320	246	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·5
Totals, Under 5 years	14,511	12,373	11,226	9,501	25·7	22·1	23·4	19·7
5–9 years	1,239	1,084	963	843	2·2	1·9	2·0	1·7
10–14 years	820	835	806	766	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·6
15–19 years	1,309	1,230	1,132	1,101	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·3
20–24 years	1,500	1,440	1,453	1,397	2·7	2·6	3·0	2·9
25–29 years	1,386	1,293	1,414	1,389	2·5	2·3	2·9	2·9
30–34 years	1,299	1,263	1,432	1,377	2·3	2·3	3·0	2·9
35–39 years	1,509	1,569	1,574	1,555	2·7	2·8	3·3	3·2
40–44 years	1,885	1,820	1,493	1,644	3·3	3·2	3·1	3·4
45–49 years	2,310	2,216	1,738	1,831	4·1	4·0	3·6	3·8
50–54 years	2,851	2,860	1,993	2,137	5·0	5·1	4·2	4·4
55–59 years	3,052	3,196	2,245	2,374	5·4	5·7	4·7	4·9
60–64 years	3,577	3,720	2,854	2,833	6·3	6·6	5·9	5·9
65–69 years	4,241	4,475	3,346	3,595	7·5	8·0	7·0	7·5
70–74 years	4,858	5,284	4,070	4,406	8·6	9·4	8·5	9·1
75–79 years	4,359	4,885	4,028	4,387	7·7	8·7	8·4	9·1
80–89 years	4,993	5,692	5,189	5,904	8·8	10·1	10·8	12·2
90 years and over	759	855	1,022	1,172	1·3	1·5	2·1	2·4
Stated ages	56,458	56,090	47,978	48,212	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Ages not stated	71	63	10	12	–	–	–	–
Totals, All Ages	**56,529**	**56,153**	**47,988**	**48,224**	–	–	–	–

The quartile and decile ages of decedents for the years 1926, 1931 and 1932 are given for each sex and for the two sexes combined in Table **22.** The fifth decile and second quartile (or the median) both mark the middle points of the arrays, and the deciles, dividing each half into five groups, give a more detailed picture of the age distribution in each half than do the quartiles. It is shown very definitely that the average ages of decedents have been increasing steadily. This is true for each quartile and each decile. Moreover the improvement between 1931 and 1932, while notable for each sex, is more marked in the case of males. In the case of the

first quartile age for males, for instance, the age has risen from 3·82 years in 1931 to 13·42 years in 1932, or by 251 p.c. That this improvement is mainly due to betterment in the early months of life (between the first and second deciles) is indicated in the second part of the table.

22.—Quartile and Decile Ages of Decedents, by Sex, 1926, 1931 and 1932.

Position in Array by Age.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1926.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1931.	1932.	1926.	1931.	1932.
First quartiles..... years of age	1·83	5·73	16·79	1·34	3·82	13·42	2·85	8·65	19·43
Second quartiles..... "	45·50	51·25	55·59	45·16	50·76	55·10	45·89	52·14	56·23
Third quartiles..... "	70·70	71·83	73·40	70·05	70·87	72·60	71·51	72·90	74·37
First deciles.....months of age	0·88	1·29	1·99	0·60	0·91	1·51	1·43	1·83	2·70
Second deciles..... years of age	0·71	1·20	3·40	0·55	0·86	2·27	0·98	1·72	5·66
Third deciles..... "	6·95	18·85	26·29	4·30	16·67	24·51	12·15	20·98	27·95
Fourth deciles..... "	28·77	37·06	43·99	26·47	36·77	43·81	30·61	37·34	44·16
Fifth deciles..... "	45·50	51·25	55·59	45·16	50·76	55·10	45·89	52·14	56·23
Sixth deciles..... "	58·40	61·19	64·26	57·73	60·28	63·43	59·13	62·49	65·26
Seventh deciles..... "	67·15	68·71	70·67	66·44	67·77	69·88	68·00	69·88	71·68
Eighth deciles..... "	74·05	74·69	76·02	73·28	73·72	75·20	74·00	75·74	76·97
Ninth deciles..... "	80·82	80·99	82·04	79·89	80·14	81·12	81·85	82·05	82·99

Adjusted Death Rates.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per 1,000 of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people make the crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age and health constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, for example among the selected lives of soldiers in peace time, the crude and the adjusted death rates will be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in several communities are made by age groups the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million", based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the Census of 1901. That age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age Group.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5– 9 years.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10–14 years.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15–19 years.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20–24 years.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25–34 years.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35–44 years.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45–54 years.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55–64 years.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65–74 years.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over.....	13,581	5,632	7,949

Regarding the standard million of England and Wales the Registrar General says: "As the population of this country in 1901 included relatively few infants and old people it forms a standard exceptionally favourable to low mortality". The relative fewness of old people in the population is presumably due to the great increase in English population during the 19th century; the relative fewness of infants, to the marked reduction of the birth rate between the 1870's and the end of the century.

The process above described has been applied to the population of the eight provinces, the former registration area of Canada, for the years 1921-32 and to the population of Quebec for the years 1926-32 in Table **23.** Of the rates there given, those for 1921 and 1922 have been calculated directly, the proportion of the population in each sex and age group according to the Census of 1921 being assumed to hold true for 1922 also; similarly the rates for 1930, 1931 and 1932 have been calculated directly from the proportions shown in each sex and age group at the Census of 1931. For the intervening years 1923-29, for which estimates of total population but not of population by age groups were available, the following method was adopted. The proportions which the adjusted rates of 1921 and 1922 (correct to three decimal places) bore to the crude were averaged, similarly those of 1930 and 1931, and the change was assumed to have taken place in an arithmetical progression during the intervening seven years. Quebec not having been in the registration area in the year 1921, an adjusted rate was not available for that year or for 1922, but as the proportion of the adjusted rate to the crude depends primarily on the sex and age distribution of the population, and as this distribution was known for 1921 and 1931, and the actual proportion of adjusted rate to crude rate for 1931, it was possible to compute a theoretical proportion for 1921. The same method was followed for the total of the nine provinces.

In all of the eight provinces for which 1921 figures are given the proportion of the adjusted rate to the crude was higher in 1921 than in 1931; in other words, the age distribution had become more unfavourable in the later year. In the Maritime Provinces and Ontario the process of "standardizing" or "adjusting" the death rate results in a reduced rate. This is particularly true of Prince Edward Island, which has the largest proportion of aged persons of all Canadian provinces. In the western provinces, on the other hand, the adjusted rates are higher than the crude. So much is this so, that in the case of Saskatchewan, while the crude rate in 1931 was only 6·6, as compared with 10·4 in Prince Edward Island, the adjusted rate was actually slightly higher than that of the island province.

23.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-32.

Province.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
P.E. Island—												
Crude	13·6	12·5	13·2	11·1	11·6	10·3	10·5	10·8	12·8	10·9	10·4	11·8
Adjusted	10·3	9·3	9·9	8·2	8·6	7·6	7·7	7·9	9·2	7·9	7·4	8·2
Nova Scotia—												
Crude	12·3	12·8	13·3	12·8	11·7	12·4	12·4	12·0	12·9	12·0	11·6	11·9
Adjusted	10·3	10·6	11·0	10·5	9·6	10·1	10·1	9·7	10·4	9·7	9·3	9·2

23.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-32—concluded.

Province.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
New Brunswick—												
Crude	14·2	13·3	12·9	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·3	12·4	12·9	12·3	11·4	11·0
Adjusted	12·4	11·8	11·3	11·0	11·0	11·0	10·7	10·8	11·2	10·7	9·8	9·4
Ontario—												
Crude	11·8	11·4	11·8	10·8	10·9	11·3	10·8	11·3	11·4	11·0	10·4	10·5
Adjusted	10·8	10·4	10·7	9·7	9·8	10·0	9·5	9·9	9·9	9·5	8·9	8·8
Manitoba—												
Crude	8·8	9·3	8·6	8·0	8·3	8·3	8·2	8·1	8·6	8·3	7·6	7·5
Adjusted	9·6	10·3	9·4	8·7	9·0	9·0	8·7	8·6	9·0	8·6	7·9	7·8
Saskatchewan—												
Crude	7·4	8·0	7·9	7·3	7·0	7·4	7·2	7·2	7·6	7·0	6·6	6·5
Adjusted	8·3	9·1	9·0	8·3	8·0	8·5	8·2	8·1	8·6	7·8	7·5	7·4
Alberta—												
Crude	8·4	8·9	8·4	8·1	7·8	8·5	8·0	8·7	9·1	7·8	7·2	7·5
Adjusted	9·4	10·3	9·6	9·3	8·9	9·7	9·1	9·7	10·2	8·5	8·0	8·4
British Columbia—												
Crude	8·0	9·1	9·0	8·8	8·4	9·0	9·2	9·2	9·7	9·5	8·8	8·7
Adjusted	8·4	9·6	9·4	9·0	8·5	8·9	9·0	8·8	9·1	8·7	8·1	8·0
Canada (Former Registration Area)—												
Crude	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·7**	**10·0**	**9·9**	**10·3**	**9·9**	**10·2**	**10·5**	**10·0**	**9·4**	**9·4**
Adjusted	**10·2**	**10·3**	**10·3**	**9·5**	**9·4**	**9·7**	**9·3**	**9·5**	**9·8**	**9·2**	**8·6**	**8·5**
Quebec—												
Crude	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	**14·3**	**13·6**	**13·5**	**13·4**	**12·7**	**12·0**	**11·4**
Adjusted	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	**13·9**[2]	**13·2**[2]	**13·1**[2]	**13·1**	**12·4**	**11·7**	**11·1**
Canada (Exclusive of the Territories)—												
Crude	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	**11·4**	**10·9**	**11·1**	**11·3**	**10·7**	**10·1**	**9·9**
Adjusted	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	**10·8**[2]	**10·4**[2]	**10·5**[2]	**10·7**[2]	**10·1**	**9·5**	**9·3**

[1]Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.
[2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Causes of Death.—More than 86 p.c. of deaths recorded in the present registration area in the years 1931 to 1933 were due to the 32 specific causes named in Tables **24** and **25.** In these tables the groupings for the years 1931-33 are in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1929, which was first applied to Canadian mortality statistics for the year 1931. In some cases, however, the figures for years earlier than 1931 cannot be made exactly comparable with this grouping. These cases are indicated by footnote 2 to Table **24.** In the chart which accompanies the tables, the main object has been to attain the greatest degree of comparability possible over the whole period 1926-33. For this purpose it has been necessary to depart somewhat from the grouping of Tables **24** and **25.** The cases in which this occurs are indicated on the chart by asterisks.

Total deaths in 1933 were the lowest they have been since statistics for the whole of Canada were made possible by Quebec coming into the registration area in 1926. The influenza epidemic of 1929 accounted for an increase in the total, but the deaths from this cause have worked back to a normal level since that year. It is significant, however, that cancer and diseases of the arteries are increasingly important causes of death in spite of all efforts to control them. Suicides show an improvement from the high level reached in 1932. Violent deaths other than suicides have shown a very definite improvement since 1930.

24.—Deaths in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1928-33.

Int. List No.[1]	Cause of Death.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1, 2	Typhoid fever	467	467	451	421	339	291
7	Measles	337	619	521	167	330	170
8	Scarlet fever	346	440	397	253	197	157
9	Whooping cough	727	755	964	748	555	552
10	Diphtheria	916	980	737	646	398	239
11	Influenza[2]	4,703	7,170	2,472	3,217	4,236	4,019
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	182	152	215	223	164	73
17	Epidemic or lethargic encephalitis	120	118	88	77	76	58
18	Epidemic or cerebro-spinal meningitis	235	341	294	225	139	109
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system[2]	6,490	6,443	6,581	6,204	5,870	5,664
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs	1,370	1,329	1,494	1,412	1,296	1,275
45-53	Cancer	8,514	8,792	9,273	9,578	10,024	10,653
59	Diabetes mellitus	1,097	1,208	1,146	1,244	1,343	1,287
71	Anæmia	732	693	740	716	728	736
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis	3,094	2,986	2,827	2,594	2,533	2,639
82d	Paralysis without specified cause	1,011	984	907	723	654	559
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	440	429	380	368	304	262
90-95	Diseases of the heart[2]	12,630	13,205	13,067	13,734	15,328	15,485
96, 97 99, 102-106	Diseases of the arteries[2]	5,644	5,940	6,560	5,957[3]	6,798	6,950
106	Bronchitis	522	471	443	469	437	367
107-109	Pneumonia	8,425	8,141	7,338	7,011	7,045	6,487
119-120	Diarrhœa and enteritis[2]	5,032	4,910	6,013	5,158	3,735	3,595
121	Appendicitis	1,405	1,451	1,488	1,394	1,454	1,455
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	856	962	963	987	947	1,029
130-132	Nephritis	5,715	5,687	5,570	5,168	5,635	5,516
137	Diseases of the prostate[2]	785	739	891	746	879	926
140-150	Puerperal causes	1,331	1,341	1,405	1,215	1,181	1,111
157	Congenital malformations	1,441	1,466	1,475	1,427	1,349	1,374
158-161	Diseases of early infancy[2]	9,215	9,144	8,974	9,019	7,922	7,337
162	Senility (old age)	2,408	2,505	2,334	2,225	2,192	2,037
163-171	Suicides	751	835	1,010	1,004	1,024	922
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	6,174	6,316	6,468	6,168	5,621	5,294
	Other specified causes[2]	14,791	15,020	14,919	12,914[3]	12,617	12,546
	Totals, Specified Causes	107,906	112,339	108,315	103,417	103,370	100,975
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases	1,151	1,176	991	1,100	1,007	993
	Totals	**109,057**	**113,515**	**109,396**	**104,517**	**104,377**	**101,968**

[1] The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised in 1929 by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death. This classification, in its detailed, intermediate or abridged form, is accepted in almost all civilized countries.

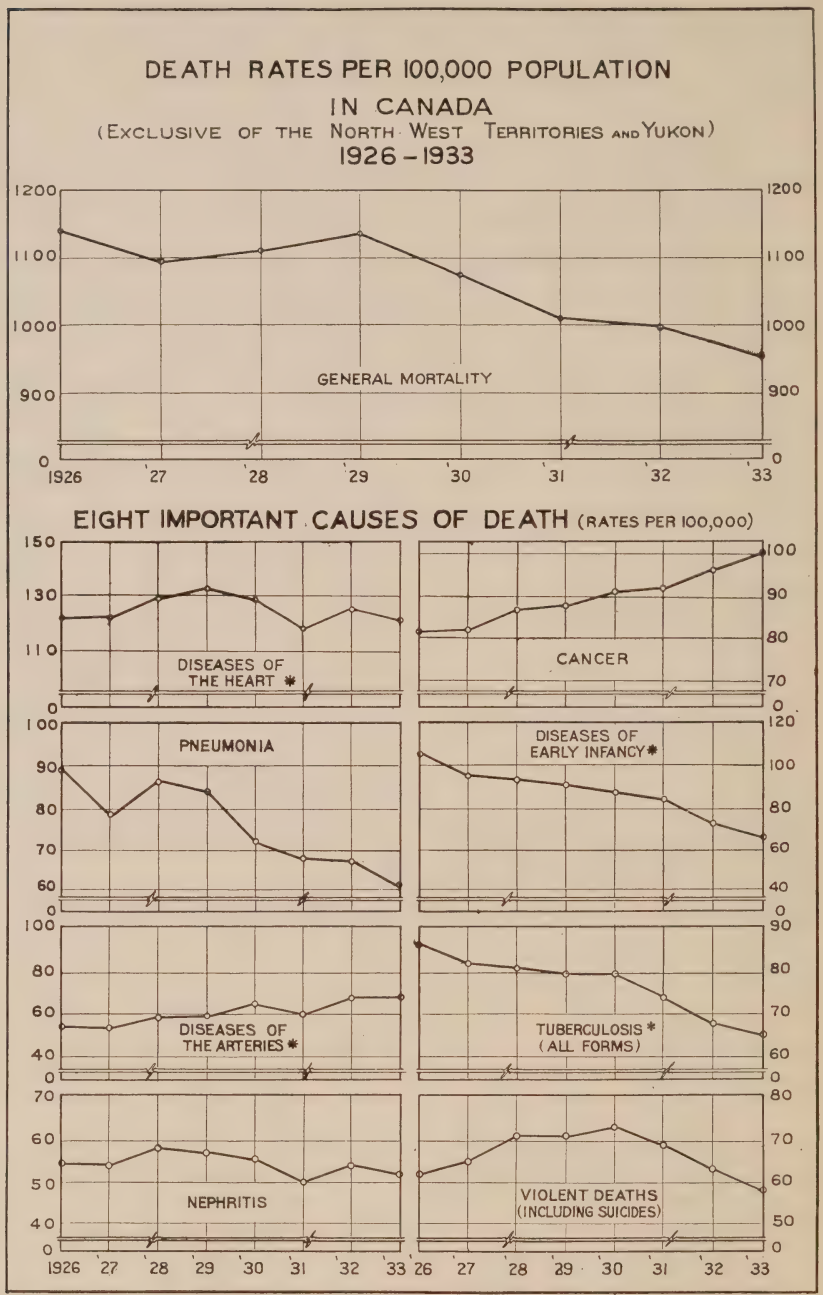
[2] For these causes of death the comparability between the figures for the years 1928-30 and those for the years 1931-33 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

[3] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

25.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1928-33.

Int. List No.[1]	Cause of Death.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
1, 2	Typhoid fever	5	5	4	4	3	3
7	Measles	3	6	5	2	3	2
8	Scarlet fever	4	4	4	2	2	1
9	Whooping cough	7	8	9	7	5	5
10	Diphtheria	9	10	7	6	4	2
11	Influenza[2]	48	72	24	31	40	38
16	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	2	2	2	2	2	1
17	Epidemic or lethargic encephalitis	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Epidemic or cerebro-spinal meningitis	2	3	3	2	1	1
23	Tuberculosis, respiratory system[2]	66	64	65	60	55	53
24-32	Tuberculosis, other organs	14	13	15	14	12	12
45-53	Cancer	87	88	91	92	96	100
59	Diabetes mellitus	11	12	11	12	13	12
71	Anæmia	7	7	7	7	7	7
82 a, b, c	Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis	32	30	28	25	24	25
82d	Paralysis without specified cause	10	10	9	7	6	5

[1] See footnote 1, Table 24.



*The rubrics (of the International List) included in the indicated groups have been selected so as to preserve the greatest degree of continuity possible. See text, p. 196.

25.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population in Canada, by Principal Causes, 1928-33— concluded.

Int. List No.[1]	Cause of Death.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
86	Convulsions (under 5 years of age)	4	4	4	4	3	2
90-95	Diseases of the heart[2]	129	132	128	133	146	145
96, 97 99, 102	Diseases of the arteries[2]	57	59	64	57[3]	65	65
106	Bronchitis	5	5	4	5	4	3
107-109	Pneumonia	86	84	72	68	67	61
119, 120	Diarrhœa and enteritis[2]	51	49	59	50	36	32
121	Appendicitis	14	14	15	13	14	14
122	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	9	10	9	10	9	10
130-132	Nephritis	58	57	55	50	54	52
137	Diseases of the prostate[2]	8	7	8	7	8	9
140-150	Puerperal causes	14	13	14	12	11	10
157	Congenital malformations	15	15	14	14	13	13
158-161	Diseases of early infancy[2]	94	91	88	87	76	69
162	Senility (old age)	25	25	23	21	21	19
163-171	Suicides	8	8	10	10	10	9
173-198	Violent deaths (suicides excepted)	63	63	63	60	54	50
	Other Specified Causes[2]	151	150	146	125[3]	120	118
	Totals, Specified Causes	1,099	1,122	1,062	998	985	947
199, 200	Ill-defined diseases	12	12	10	11	10	9
	Totals, Death Rates per 100,000 Population	**1,110**	**1,133**	**1,072**	**1,009**	**995**	**956**

For footnotes see Table 24.

Deaths in Canadian Cities.—Table 26 gives the number of deaths in Canadian cities and towns of 10,000 population and over in each of the years from 1929 to 1933. Generally speaking, 1929 was a year of high death rates, the total number of deaths reported for the Dominion being 113,515 as compared with 105,136 in 1927 and an average of 108,924 for the period 1926-30. The 1929 figures for most cities show a corresponding increase in the number of deaths. It is probable that these cities contained a larger proportion of the total population in 1929 than in 1927 and it is quite likely that the number of non-residents dying in the hospitals of the cities is also on the increase. In view of these probabilities it is noteworthy that only 11 of the 70 cities and towns listed show increases of deaths in 1933 over the 1929 level. None of the larger cities is included in this group; indeed, in all of the larger cities the improvement has been most substantial.

26.—Total Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1929-33.

City or Town.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Belleville, Ont.	241	242	230	244	208
Brandon, Man.	279	243	240	227	216
Brantford, Ont.	405	395	380	352	376
Calgary, Alta.	874	781	695	748	708
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	310	283	257	285	252
Chatham, Ont.	315	320	313	311	288
Chicoutimi, Que.	210	174	187	200	247
Cornwall, Ont.	228	225	230	250	209
East Windsor, Ont.	76	58	56	51	49
Edmonton, Alta.	988	876	797	921	870
Fort William, Ont.	244	208	216	201	198
Galt, Ont.	167	189	148	191	201
Glace Bay, N.S.	289	308	263	267	235

26.—Total Deaths (Exclusive of Stillbirths) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 Population and Over, 1929-33—concluded.

City or Town.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Granby, Que.	142	109	142	124	76
Guelph, Ont.	245	233	234	233	236
Halifax, N.S.	987	863	875	931	883
Hamilton, Ont.	1,612	1,506	1,532	1,510	1,406
Hull, Que.	327	331	399	362	343
Joliette, Que.	187	181	192	156	175
Kingston, Ont.	536	512	449	501	445
Kitchener, Ont.	294	348	318	385	354
Lachine, Que.	200	196	198	177	179
Lethbridge, Alta.	217	199	166	197	198
Lévis, Que.	215	218	255	228	204
London, Ont.	1,126	1,080	960	1,066	1,019
Medicine Hat, Alta.	162	148	149	123	123
Moncton, N.B.	243	273	214	259	266
Montreal, Que.	11,452	10,979	10,554	10,410	9,239
Moose Jaw, Sask.	236	218	210	194	217
New Westminster, B.C.	291	282	291	278	286
Niagara Falls, Ont.	266	209	212	192	206
North Bay, Ont.	166	180	139	151	138
Oshawa, Ont.	214	234	207	184	167
Ottawa, Ont.	1,773	1,747	1,709	1,727	1,701
Outremont, Que.	128	135	130	152	166
Owen Sound, Ont.	176	157	177	197	179
Peterborough, Ont.	347	304	323	329	290
Port Arthur, Ont.	233	241	213	205	187
Quebec, Que.	2,251	2,481	2,135	2,041	2,043
Regina, Sask.	555	507	455	469	457
St. Boniface, Man.	529	502	424	425	395
St. Catharines, Ont.	345	322	276	288	281
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	332	325	295	327	294
St. Jean, Que.	112	116	127	137	111
Saint John, N.B.	786	685	688	707	726
St. Thomas, Ont.	243	228	204	233	225
Sandwich, Ont.	71	76	58	51	63
Sarnia, Ont.	233	238	223	243	235
Saskatoon, Sask.	499	499	432	467	429
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	209	230	222	217	187
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	212	191	177	148	159
Sherbrooke, Que.	481	442	450	438	416
Sorel, Que.	173	181	156	130	129
Stratford, Ont.	203	208	196	190	198
Sudbury, Ont.	247	296	253	242	212
Sydney, N.S.	186	224	186	204	213
Thetford Mines, Que.	194	166	128	133	146
Three Rivers, Que.	592	542	630	528	598
Timmins, Ont.	138	126	182	157	163
Toronto, Ont.	7,100	7,057	6,745	6,627	6,485
Valleyfield, Que.	152	168	151	174	147
Vancouver, B.C.[1]	2,310	2,281	2,300	2,301	2,239
Verdun, Que.	425	424	449	459	409
Victoria, B.C.	590	607	526	541	543
Walkerville, Ont.	211	203	191	171	197
Welland, Ont.	159	165	151	129	121
Westmount, Que.	152	261	212	278	231
Windsor, Ont.	689	612	551	549	486
Winnipeg, Man.	1,814	1,807	1,706	1,705	1,656
Woodstock, Ont.	193	162	159	173	181

[1] Including Point Grey and South Vancouver.

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 27 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries and of the provinces of Canada for the latest available year. It is worthy of note that three Canadian provinces show the lowest death rates in the list and that Canada has a lower death rate than most other leading countries. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa are the only countries with death rates under

10·0 per 1,000 of population, with the exception of the Netherlands. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

27.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country or Province.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan	1933	6·3	British Isles	1932	12·4
Alberta	1933	7·1	Finland	1932	12·6
Manitoba	1933	7·6	Newfoundland	1932	12·6
New Zealand	1932	8·0	Panama	1931	12·7
Queensland	1932	8·0	Belgium	1932	13·3
New South Wales	1932	8·4	Scotland	1932	13·5
South Australia	1932	8·5	Latvia	1932	13·6
Australia	1932	8·7	Austria	1932	13·9
British Columbia	1933	8·7	Czechoslovakia	1932	14·1
Western Australia	1932	8·8	Northern Ireland	1932	14·1
Netherlands	1932	9·0	Irish Free State	1932	14·5
Tasmania	1932	9·1	Italy	1932	14·7
Victoria	1932	9·3	Estonia	1932	14·8
Canada	**1933**	**9·6**	Poland	1932	15·0
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1932	10·0	France	1932	15·8
Ontario	1933	10·0	Bulgaria	1932	16·2
Uruguay	1932	10·1	Spain	1931	17·3
Norway	1932	10·6	Ukraine	1929	17·6
Quebec	1933	10·7	Japan	1932	17·7
Germany	1932	10·8	Greece	1932	17·9
Iceland	1932	10·8	Hungary	1932	17·9
United States (Reg. Area)	1932	10·9	Costa Rica	1932	20·3
Denmark	1932	11·0	Ceylon	1932	20·5
Prussia	1931	11·1	Russia	1929	20·6
Nova Scotia	1933	11·6	Salvador	1932	21·2
Prince Edward Island	1933	11·6	Straits Settlements	1932	21·4
Sweden	1932	11·6	British India	1932	21·6
New Brunswick	1933	11·7	Roumania	1932	21·7
England and Wales	1932	12·0	Chile	1932	22·8
Switzerland	1932	12·1	Egypt	1931	25·9

Subsection 2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have all taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. In the twelve years for which the figures are available there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada (using figures from provincial sources for Quebec) was 102 per 1,000 live births. This rate had been reduced to 73·1 in 1933. Table **28** gives figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1931 to 1933 and averges for the five-year periods 1921-25 and 1926-30. As in the case of general mortality, the infant mortality in Quebec exceeds that in any other province, although a study of the rates shows that steady improvement has been made in the eight-year period during which the province has been included in the registration area. In Canada as a whole, over 6,000 infant lives were preserved in 1931 which, under conditions prevailing in 1926, would probably have been lost.

28.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the Rate per 1,000 Live Births, 1931-33 with Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

A.—INFANT DEATHS.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[2]
Averages, 1921-25	151	1,139	1,165	[1]	5,916	1,394	1,789	1,327	621	[1]
Averages, 1926-30	122	934	1,039	10,518	5,091	1,031	1,559	1,195	571	22,060
1931	128	914	944	9,443	4,833	924	1,463	1,197	514	20,360
1932	132	849	774	7,744	4,133	836	1,321	997	477	17,263
1933	118	791	821	7,270	3,804	844	1,231	966	439	16,284

B.—INFANT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

Averages, 1921–25	76·8	93·7	105·0	[1]	82·7	83·7	83·0	85·8	60·6	[1]
Averages, 1926–30	79·6	84·8	100·7	127·1	74·1	71·6	73·3	75·5	55·2	93·3
1931	68·1	78·7	87·4	112·9	69·8	64·3	68·6	69·4	49·4	84·7
1932	65·1	73·0	71·6	94·2	61·8	59·2	63·5	58·7	46·7	73·3
1933	60·6	70·9	81·8	94·5	59·8	63·4	61·1	59·9	45·8	73·1

[1] Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926. [2] Exclusive of the Territories.

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Twenty-one principal causes of death accounted in the years 1926 to 1933 for between 91 and 93 p.c. of the infantile mortaility experienced in the Dominion, as is shown in Table **29.** It is noteworthy that four causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth, injury at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for nearly 45 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1933. This percentage shows a definite increase in the years covered. In 1926 it was 41·4 and in 1930, 42·3, and since the total number of infant deaths has decreased by no less than 31 p.c. in the interval since 1926, great improvement in the post-natal care of infants is indicated. In the years 1931 and 1932, 48·6 p.c. and 51·2 p.c., respectively, of all infants dying were less than one month old, and 34·1 p.c. and 36·5 p.c., respectively, were less than one week old, as is shown in Table **30.**

29.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1931-33.

NOTE.—Figures for the former registration area for the single years 1921 to 1924 will be found at pp. 182-183 of the 1927-28 Year Book, and for 1925 to 1927 at pp. 177-178 of the 1929 Year Book. Figures for the whole of Canada for the years 1927 and 1928 will be found at pp. 138–140 of the 1932 Year Book, and for 1929 and 1930 at pp. 177-178 of the 1933 Year Book.

Cause of Death.	International List No.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.	
Measles	7	1926	141	122	263	118	108	113	1·1
		1931	29	27	56	23	23	23	0·3
		1932	61	58	119	50	51	50	0·7
		1933	33	27	60	29	25	27	0·4
Scarlet fever	8	1926	13	12	25	11	11	11	0·1
		1931	7	7	14	6	6	6	0·1
		1932	10	3	13	8	3	6	0·1
		1933	6	6	12	5	6	5	0·1
Whooping cough	9	1926	358	415	773	299	368	332	3·3
		1931	243	259	502	197	222	209	2·5
		1932	163	176	339	135	154	144	2·0
		1933	186	202	388	163	186	174	2·4
Diphtheria	10	1926	24	23	47	20	20	20	0·2
		1931	30	24	54	24	21	22	0·3
		1932	13	14	27	11	12	11	0·2
		1933	14	5	19	12	5	9	0·1
Influenza[2]	11	1926	576	374	950	481	331	408	4·0
		1931	372	319	691	301	273	287	3·4
		1932	383	284	667	316	248	283	3·9
		1933	412	335	747	360	309	335	4·6
Erysipelas	15	1926	51	50	101	43	44	43	0·4
		1931	35	28	63	28	24	26	0·3
		1932	37	31	68	31	27	29	0·4
		1933	24	36	60	21	33	27	0·4
Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis (acute)	16	1926	6	3	9	5	3	4	0·3
		1931	7	13	20	6	11	8	0·1
		1932	15	4	19	12	3	8	0·1
		1933	3	2	5	3	2	2	[1]

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 203.

29.—Infantile Mortality in Canada by Principal Causes of Death, 1926, 1931-33 —concluded.

Cause of Death.	International List No.	Year.	Numbers.			Rates per 100,000 Live Births.			Percentage Distribution by Cause of Death.
			Males.	Females.	Both.	Males.	Females.	Both.	
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis	18	1926	33	24	57	28	21	24	0·2
		1931	32	30	62	26	26	26	0·3
		1932	17	13	30	14	11	13	0·2
		1933	13	11	24	11	10	11	0·1
Tuberculosis[2]	23–32	1926	131	102	233	109	90	100	1·0
		1931	111	84	195	90	72	81	1·0
		1932	93	81	174	77	71	74	1·0
		1933	77	73	150	67	67	67	0·9
Syphilis	34	1926	68	60	128	57	53	55	0·5
		1931	93	80	173	75	68	72	0·8
		1932	109	81	190	90	71	81	1·1
		1933	99	66	165	87	61	74	1·0
Convulsions	86	1926	263	177	440	219	157	189	1·9
		1931	164	117	281	133	100	117	1·4
		1932	142	92	234	117	80	99	1·4
		1933	123	75	198	108	69	89	1·2
Bronchitis	106	1926	90	60	150	75	53	64	0·6
		1931	66	38	104	53	33	43	0·5
		1932	49	43	92	40	38	39	0·5
		1933	51	26	77	45	24	35	0·5
Pneumonia	107–109	1926	1,410	1,077	2,487	1,176	954	1,069	10·5
		1931	1,243	921	2,164	1,005	788	900	10·6
		1932	1,045	797	1,842	863	696	782	10·7
		1933	979	780	1,759	856	719	789	10·8
Diseases of the stomach	116–118	1926	156	126	282	130	112	121	1·2
		1931	99	52	151	80	45	63	0·7
		1932	83	76	159	69	66	67	0·9
		1933	60	79	139	52	73	62	0·9
Diarrhœa and enteritis[2]	119	1926	2,451	1,867	4,318	2,045	1,654	1,855	18·2
		1931	2,356	1,648	4,004	1,906	1,410	1,665	19·7
		1932	1,637	1,205	2,842	1,352	1,052	1,206	16·5
		1933	1,451	1,025	2,476	1,268	945	1,111	15·2
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	122	1926	68	39	107	57	35	46	0·5
		1931	42	27	69	34	23	29	0·3
		1932	38	21	59	31	18	25	0·3
		1933	44	25	69	38	23	31	0·4
Congenital malformations	157	1926	777	635	1,412	648	563	607	6·0
		1931	737	580	1,317	596	496	548	6·5
		1932	693	532	1,225	572	464	520	7·1
		1933	682	584	1,266	596	538	568	7·8
Congenital debility	158	1926	1,353	1,000	2,353	1,129	886	1,011	9·9
		1931	1,059	840	1,899	857	719	790	9·3
		1932	918	655	1,573	758	572	667	9·1
		1933	871	570	1,441	761	525	647	8·8
Premature birth	159	1926	2,936	2,147	5,083	2,449	1,902	2,184	21·5
		1931	2,463	1,862	4,325	1,992	1,593	1,799	21·2
		1932	2,242	1,716	3,958	1,852	1,498	1,679	22·9
		1933	2,076	1,532	3,608	1,815	1,412	1,619	22·2
Injury at birth	160	1926	563	386	949	470	342	408	4·0
		1931	792	442	1,234	641	378	513	6·1
		1932	669	408	1,077	553	356	457	6·2
		1933	579	370	949	506	341	426	5·8
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy[2]	161	1926	885	622	1,507	738	551	647	6·4
		1931	881	680	1,561	713	582	649	7·7
		1932	763	561	1,324	630	490	562	7·7
		1933	799	540	1,339	698	498	601	8·2
Other specified causes[2]	—	1926	1,081	779	1,860	902	690	799	7·9
		1931	722	546	1,268	584	467	527	6·2
		1932	626	487	1,113	517	425	472	6·4
		1933	658	495	1,153	575	456	517	7·1
Ill-defined causes	199, 260	1926	103	55	158	86	49	68	0·7
		1931	84	69	153	68	59	64	0·8
		1932	61	58	119	50	51	50	0·7
		1933	100	80	180	87	74	81	1·1
All causes	—	1926	13,537	10,155	23,692	11,294	8,996	10,179	100·0
		1931	11,667	8,693	20,360	9,438	7,439	8,467	100·0
		1932	9,867	7,396	17,263	8,149	6,455	7,325	100·0
		1933	9,340	6,944	16,284	8,165	6,401	7,307	100·0

[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.
[2] For these causes the comparability between the figures for the year 1926 and those for the years 1931-33 is not exact, owing to changes in classification.

30.—Proportion per 1,000 Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year of Age Occurring at each Age Period, 1931-32.

Age at Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1931.										
Under 1 month	414·1	512·0	480·9	437·4	534·9	553·0	527·0	540·5	540·9	486·1
Under 1 day	93·8	183·8	165·3	152·7	215·6	208·9	211·9	208·0	241·2	181·5
1 day and under 1 week	179·7	179·4	183·3	139·5	180·8	189·4	157·9	149·5	198·4	159·0
1 week and under 2 weeks	46·9	66·7	55·1	62·0	58·6	61·7	67·0	76·0	44·7	61·7
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	54·7	32·8	39·2	45·6	40·1	40·0	53·3	67·7	29·2	44·7
3 weeks and under 1 month	39·1	49·2	38·1	37·6	39·7	53·0	36·9	39·3	27·2	39·1
1 month and under 2 months	101·6	82·1	83·7	103·3	77·2	84·4	101·2	96·1	68·1	92·9
2 months and under 3 months	117·2	76·6	92·2	98·7	66·0	67·1	77·9	75·2	72·0	84·8
3 months and under 4 months	85·9	76·6	64·6	66·9	54·0	68·2	58·8	66·0	60·3	63·6
4 months and under 5 months	46·9	50·3	49·8	56·7	47·2	49·8	49·2	51·0	44·7	52·3
5 months and under 6 months	62·5	31·7	57·2	51·4	47·2	41·1	36·2	30·1	38·9	46·7
6 months and under 7 months	54·7	38·3	32·8	44·4	39·7	27·1	28·0	35·9	37·0	39·9
7 months and under 8 months	23·4	36·1	35·0	32·9	36·8	30·3	38·3	35·1	33·1	34·4
8 months and under 9 months	46·9	29·5	36·0	32·3	28·1	19·5	21·2	21·7	31·1	29·4
9 months and under 10 months	7·8	25·2	26·5	28·9	25·9	28·1	26·7	19·2	25·3	26·9
10 months and under 11 months	31·3	25·2	21·2	23·1	21·5	16·2	18·5	16·7	31·1	23·3
11 months and under 1 year	7·8	16·4	20·1	21·2	21·5	15·2	17·1	12·5	17·5	19·7
Totals	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**
1932.										
Under 1 month	462·1	518·3	506·5	460·6	575·9	534·7	570·0	548·6	540·9	512·4
Under 1 day	189·4	176·7	209·3	140·4	229·4	220·1	262·7	222·7	211·7	186·9
1 day and under 1 week	98·5	188·5	192·5	155·0	214·1	177·0	174·9	182·5	222·2	178·1
1 week and under 2 weeks	121·2	78·9	37·5	67·9	57·6	57·4	62·1	58·2	56·6	63·2
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	22·7	38·9	36·2	50·7	40·4	44·3	36·3	45·1	23·1	44·3
3 weeks and under 1 month	30·3	35·3	31·0	46·6	34·4	35·9	34·1	40·1	27·3	39·9
1 month and under 2 months	128·8	97·8	82·7	102·8	79·4	94·5	86·3	72·2	83·9	92·3
2 months and under 3 months	83·3	84·8	93·0	101·2	66·5	77·8	63·6	88·3	67·1	85·9
3 months and under 4 months	53·0	57·7	67·2	62·2	50·6	58·6	54·5	53·2	48·2	57·7
4 months and under 5 months	53·0	57·7	50·4	50·0	39·4	46·7	53·7	57·2	46·1	48·3
5 months and under 6 months	60·6	34·2	45·2	47·8	40·2	44·3	36·3	45·1	27·3	43·5
6 months and under 7 months	53·0	33·0	24·5	39·5	37·0	37·1	32·6	25·1	41·9	36·6
7 months and under 8 months	37·9	34·2	28·4	34·2	24·7	28·7	25·0	19·1	39·8	30·0
8 months and under 9 months	15·2	38·9	20·7	31·0	28·6	22·7	22·7	26·1	23·1	28·7
9 months and under 10 months	15·2	17·7	33·6	28·7	22·0	21·5	22·7	21·1	27·3	25·4
10 months and under 11 months	15·2	8·2	24·5	22·7	16·7	20·3	18·2	22·1	27·3	20·2
11 months and under 1 year	22·7	17·7	23·3	19·2	19·1	13·2	14·4	22·1	27·3	19·1
Totals	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**	**1000·0**

Infantile Mortality in Canadian Cities and Towns.—Table **31** shows for the cities and towns of 10,000 population and over, the numbers of infant deaths and the death rates per 1,000 live births for the years 1930-33. In the latest year Woodstock, Ont., had the lowest infant death rate, namely, 28·5.

But a very low rate for any particular year means little since wide fluctuations from year to year are the rule. As a matter of fact, Vancouver, B.C., has a finer record over the four years shown than any other place listed, and Victoria, B.C., comes a close second. Three Rivers, Sorel, Chicoutimi, Quebec City, Hull, Timmins, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Lévis and Thetford Mines have all rates of over 100 for 1933 and most of them have high rates over the four-year period. Among the large cities, Montreal has recorded a very steady improvement. Apart from Vancouver, already mentioned, Winnipeg and Toronto have very low rates.

31.—Deaths and Death Rates of Children Under One Year of Age (Exclusive of Still-births) in Cities and Towns of 10,000 and Over, 1930-33.

City or Town.	Infant Deaths.				Rates per 1000 Live Births.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Belleville, Ont.	27	23	18	19	68·4	54·2	49·3	54·4
Brandon, Man.	20	22	23	16	53·5	59·6	73·2	53·9
Brantford, Ont.	74	39	32	40	101·1	56·9	49·9	63·5
Calgary, Alta.	125	82	85	64	60·6	43·5	49·2	39·4
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	33	25	30	23	98·2	67·4	77·3	68·2
Chatham, Ont.	47	40	32	31	83·2	87·7	69·4	66·2
Chicoutimi, Que.	57	49	66	69	114·5	100·0	118·3	138·3
Cornwall, Ont.	39	46	35	25	80·9	100·0	77·4	53·8
East Windsor, Ont.	22	15	13	9	59·1	49·7	45·3	30·4
Edmonton, Alta.	136	146	113	111	56·9	60·8	48·7	53·2
Fort William, Ont.	36	50	36	25	57·8	76·1	60·7	46·7
Galt, Ont.	22	14	12	17	70·7	43·6	38·8	60·3
Glace Bay, N.S.	96	67	80	48	128·9	96·7	110·5	79·7
Granby, Que.	32	35	30	14	94·7	90·2	79·4	40·2
Guelph, Ont.	23	29	20	20	56·2	79·9	54·6	56·2
Halifax, N.S.	119	134	126	113	76·5	81·2	77·8	71·0
Hamilton, Ont.	187	196	192	163	55·1	59·0	61·7	56·9
Hull, Que.	111	126	121	104	108·9	127·9	138·4	122·1
Joliette, Que.	43	45	26	40	129·5	131·2	73·9	119·8
Kingston, Ont.	66	46	48	31	100·2	71·3	72·9	45·3
Kitchener, Ont.	41	40	33	31	49·5	47·0	45·3	44·7
Lachine, Que.	36	44	35	24	86·3	89·6	85·2	64·3
Lethbridge, Alta.	37	49	34	33	63·7	85·7	64·6	63·8
Lévis, Que.	29	41	22	28	93·9	143·9	77·7	111·1
London, Ont.	102	75	92	82	68·7	51·7	65·9	64·0
Medicine Hat, Alta.	15	23	16	18	32·5	57·4	44·7	56·3
Moncton, N.B.	40	25	27	28	76·2	44·9	52·8	60·5
Montreal, Que.	2,635	2,348	1,976	1,801	125·2	114·1	100·1	97·6
Moose Jaw, Sask.	40	37	27	24	67·1	72·3	54·9	51·8
New Westminster, B.C.	31	23	27	19	55·9	39·1	47·8	35·5
Niagara Falls, Ont.	28	26	16	19	63·9	56·2	39·8	47·7
North Bay, Ont.	47	28	28	19	112·7	68·6	70·4	49·1
Oshawa, Ont.	66	49	21	21	96·2	80·7	40·7	44·8
Ottawa, Ont.	331	297	245	257	109·3	97·5	80·9	89·5
Outremont, Que.	11	2	5	9	89·4	20·2	43·5	95·7
Owen Sound, Ont.	14	21	18	17	44·7	62·1	60·8	53·8
Peterborough, Ont.	47	39	49	27	73·6	63·7	82·8	47·6
Port Arthur, Ont.	40	33	23	22	70·9	65·5	43·1	42·5
Quebec, Que.	819	663	580	558	183·9	148·6	135·4	137·8
Regina, Sask.	104	71	60	63	62·5	47·0	47·5	53·7
St. Boniface, Man.	66	62	52	41	67·3	61·1	45·3	39·9
St. Catharines, Ont.	42	27	29	32	62·6	43·1	49·1	55·8
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	72	65	45	33	191·5	175·2	124·0	97·3
St. Jean, Que.	24	28	21	14	73·6	88·6	67·7	50·4
Saint John, N.B.	109	111	89	105	89·1	91·3	68·6	93·2
St. Thomas, Ont.	27	22	10	15	83·9	73·3	33·3	58·1
Sandwich, Ont.	12	7	5	8	61·2	41·7	37·9	53·7
Sarnia, Ont.	22	28	17	22	48·9	60·3	42·7	58·2
Saskatoon, Sask.	79	52	70	43	64·0	45·5	69·4	48·2
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	51	26	32	22	79·4	40·9	49·4	39·0
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	82	72	53	62	125·6	115·2	84·9	110·9
Sherbrooke, Que.	84	89	62	38	101·0	111·4	80·6	52·1
Sorel, Que.	62	44	31	42	204·6	139·7	111·1	170·7
Stratford, Ont.	17	28	22	10	41·9	71·4	66·7	32·6
Sudbury, Ont.	69	82	78	71	95·8	98·8	98·0	99·0
Sydney, N.S.	41	16	26	37	66·7	24·9	43·3	72·3
Thetford Mines, Que.	65	36	28	31	122·4	86·1	74·5	101·6
Three Rivers, Que.	232	229	155	207	171·9	172·6	125·8	197·1
Timmins, Ont.	53	61	47	66	104·7	114·9	90·6	121·1
Toronto, Ont.	1,022	887	751	673	75·2	69·8	62·1	59·6
Valleyfield, Que.	38	31	39	27	111·8	88·1	100·8	82·8
Vancouver, B.C.[1]	153	157	146	107	38·2	42·1	42·3	33·6
Verdun, Que.	81	95	77	53	71·7	81·8	66·0	52·8
Victoria, B.C.	37	19	20	35	50·4	27·6	28·6	51·9
Walkerville, Ont.	36	32	26	27	54·5	49·8	56·6	68·5
Welland, Ont.	19	25	20	20	63·8	82·5	72·7	68·7
Westmount, Que.	44	39	39	20	120·5	109·6	120·0	65·6
Windsor, Ont.	111	88	57	53	73·5	70·9	51·9	48·8
Winnipeg, Man.	269	214	178	149	58·1	48·1	43·6	39·4
Woodstock, Ont.	15	10	23	7	55·1	38·6	95·0	28·5

[1] Includes Point Grey and South Vancouver.

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to live births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1932 the rate of infantile mortality was only 31·2 per 1,000 live births as compared with 68 in 1905. The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden with rates of 46·3, 46·8, 51·0 and 51·2 in the latest available years, (1932) are the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 65·0 in 1932 while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 79·2 in 1932. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 live births in 1905 to 46·3 in 1932. Statistics are given in Table 32 by leading countries and by provinces.

32.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Various Countries of the World and Provinces of Canada in Recent Years.

Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Country or Province.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand	1932	31·2	New Brunswick	1933	81·8
South Australia	1932	36·6	Northern Ireland	1932	83·0
Queensland	1932	40·2	Prussia	1931	83·8
New South Wales	1932	41·0	Scotland	1932	86·2
Tasmania	1932	41·2	Panama	1931	86·3
Australia	1932	41·3	Latvia	1932	89·3
Victoria	1932	43·0	Belgium	1932	93·6
Western Australia	1932	44·6	Quebec	1933	94·5
Iceland	1932	45·0	Estonia	1932	96·8
British Columbia	1933	45·8	Uruguay	1930	99·7
Netherlands	1932	46·3	Austria	1932	106·2
Norway	1932	46·8	Italy	1932	110·5
Switzerland	1932	51·0	Spain	1930	117·1
Sweden	1932	51·2	Japan	1932	117·5
United States (Reg. Area)	1932	57·6	Newfoundland	1932	119·7
Ontario	1933	59·8	Salvador	1932	132·9
Alberta	1933	59·9	Greece	1931	133·8
Prince Edward Island	1933	60·6	Czechoslovakia	1930	137·5
Saskatchewan	1933	61·1	Jamaica	1932	140·0
Manitoba	1933	63·4	Ukraine	1929	150·4
England and Wales	1932	65·0	Costa Rica	1932	155·6
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1932	68·6	Bulgaria	1931	156·2
British Isles	1932	68·6	Egypt	1931	160·0
Finland	1932	70·9	Ceylon	1932	162·3
Nova Scotia	1933	70·9	Straits Settlements	1932	166·4
Irish Free State	1932	72·2	British India	1932	168·7
Canada	**1933**	**73·1**	Hungary	1932	183·7
France	1932	76·4	Roumania	1932	184·6
Germany	1932	79·2	Russia	1929	205·6
Denmark	1931	81·4	Chile	1932	235·0

Infantile Mortality in Great Cities of the World.—In former times cities were considered to be "the graveyards of population". Deaths, consequent upon the rapid spread of infectious diseases, were generally more numerous than births, and it was the prevailing opinion that cities would naturally come to an end if they were not being constantly reinforced by fresh young life from the prolific countryside. The unhealthiness of cities was especially destructive of infant life, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our day, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human nor to infant life than the average living conditions in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in New York was 51 per 1,000 live births in 1932 as against a rate of 58 per 1,000 for the birth registration area of the United States. In the same year, London and Berlin had infant mortality rates of 67 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 69 for the British Isles and 79 for Germany. In Vienna a rate, according to latest statistics, of 79 compared with 106 for Austria. On the other hand, Paris had a rate of 85 in 1932 compared with a rate of 76 for France in the same year, the latest for which comparable statistics are available.

In Canada, Montreal had in 1932 an infantile mortality of 100 per 1,000 live births as compared with 94 for the province of Quebec. Toronto had, in 1932, an infantile mortality rate of 62 per 1,000 live births as against 62·1 for the province of Ontario, while Winnipeg and Vancouver had much lower infantile mortality rates than their respective provinces. Victoria had in 1932 the lowest rate shown in the table and over a number of years both Vancouver and Victoria have shown two of the lowest infantile mortality rates in the world.

33.—Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Live Births in Great Cities of the World in 1932 or the Most Recent Year.

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Victoria, B.C.	1932	29	Verdun	1932	66
Auckland	1932	31	Berlin	1932	67
Amsterdam	1932	34	London, Eng.	1932	67
Wellington	1932	34	Birmingham	1932	68
Adelaide	1932	39	Saint John	1932	69
Sydney, N.S.W.	1932	39	Saskatoon	1932	69
Stockholm	1932	41	Brandon	1932	73
Vancouver	1932	42	Edinburgh	1932	73
Winnipeg	1932	44	Sheffield	1932	73
Oslo	1932	45	Washington	1932	73
Hobart	1932	48	Munich	1932	75
Melbourne	1932	48	Antwerp	1932	76
Perth, W. Australia	1932	48	Cologne	1932	76
Regina	1932	48	Halifax	1932	78
Calgary	1932	49	Vienna	1929	79
Chicago	1932	49	Ottawa	1932	81
Edmonton	1932	49	Leipzig	1932	83
Frankfort-on-Main	1932	49	Breslau	1932	84
Brisbane	1922	50	Paris	1932	85
New York	1932	51	Manchester	1932	86
Copenhagen	1932	52	Cork	1932	87
Windsor	1932	52	Johannesburg	1932	88
Moncton	1932	53	Liverpool	1932	91
Hamilton	1932	62	Prague	1929	98
Toronto	1932	62	Montreal	1932	100
Hamburg	1932	64	Glasgow	1932	112
Cape Town	1932	65	Quebec	1932	135
Dresden	1932	66	Bombay	1932	218
London, Ont.	1932	66	Madras	1932	234

The infant mortality in the cities of Canada has been greatly reduced in the years since the inauguration of Dominion vital statistics. Thus the rate for Toronto has fallen from 90 in 1921 to 60 in 1933, that for Winnipeg from 78 to 39, for Vancouver from 56 to 34, for Hamilton from 88 to 57, for Ottawa from 130 to 89, for London from 92 to 64, for Edmonton from 89 to 53, for Halifax from 135 to 71, for Saint John from 147 to 93. Altogether, in the 13 cities of 40,000 population and over in the former registration area of Canada, there were 41,923 live births in 1921 and 3,833 infant deaths, being a rate of 91 per 1,000 live births. In 1933 in these same cities there were 34,856 live births but only 1,983 infant deaths, or a rate of 57 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality.—Of cognate interest with infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table **34** to be at its lowest among mothers in their twenties and to increase with mothers of more advanced years. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 live births in the nine provinces is shown for the years 1926-32, with totals for all ages. The maternal mortality is shown by age groups for 1932 and 1933 and by totals and rates for 1931-33 with averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30 in Table **35**, also by causes for 1932 and 1933 in Tables **36** and **36A**.

34.—Maternal Deaths in Canada, by Age Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Live Births, 1926-32.

Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Age Group.	Year.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.	
			No.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.				No.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years...	1926	13,094	58	4·4	40-49 years.....	1926	15,340	175	11·4
	1927	13,669	59	4·3		1927	15,329	173	11·3
	1928	14,361	77	5·4		1928	15,339	163	10·6
	1929	14,828	79	5·3		1929	14,729	180	12·2
	1930	15,341	92	6·0		1930	15,097	175	11·6
	1931	15,393	70	4·5		1931	14,477	163	11·3
	1932	14,874	66	4·4		1932	14,664	152	10·4
20-24 years.....	1926	54,953	247	4·5	50 years and				
	1927	56,317	222	3·9	over.....	1926	25	2	–
	1928	58,139	251	4·3		1927	39	1	–
	1929	59,528	234	3·9		1928	32	1	–
	1930	62,427	253	4·1		1929	31	–	–
	1931	61,371	193	3·1		1930	30	–	–
	1932	59,532	202	3·4		1931	22	–	–
						1932	19	–	–
25-29 years.....	1926	63,345	256	4·0	**Totals**.....	**1926**	**232,750**	**1,317**	**5·7**
	1927	62,957	277	4·4					
	1928	63,456	260	4·1	**Totals**.....	**1927**	**234,188**	**1,300**	**5·6**
	1929	63,943	282	4·4					
	1930	65,722	315	4·8	**Totals**.....	**1928**	**236,757**	**1,331**	**5·6**
	1931	65,866	254	3·9					
	1932	65,114	244	3·7	**Totals**.....	**1929**	**235,415**	**1,341**	**5·7**
30-39 years.....	1926	85,993	579	6·7	**Totals**.....	**1930**	**243,495**	**1,405**	**5·8**
	1927	85,877	568	6·6					
	1928	85,430	579	6·8	**Totals**.....	**1931**	**240,473**	**1,215**	**5·1**
	1929	82,356	566	6·9					
	1930	84,878	570	6·7	**Totals**.....	**1932**	**235,666**	**1,181**	**5·0**
	1931	83,344	535	6·4					
	1932	81,463	517	6·3					

35.—Maternal Deaths in each Province by Age Groups, 1932 and 1933, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births for 1931-33, and Five-Year Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30.

Year and Age Group.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[1]
1933.										
Under 20 years.....	–	4	3	13	14	2	2	3	3	44
20-24 "	–	10	15	58	70	10	12	10	7	192
25-29 "	3	12	11	85	80	16	21	16	13	257
30-39 "	3	24	18	175	149	19	45	31	18	482
40 years and over.....	2	2	13	50	33	7	12	13	4	136
Age not stated.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

35.—Maternal Deaths in each Province by Age Groups, 1932 and 1933, with Totals and Rates per 1,000 Live Births for 1931-33, and Five-Year Averages for 1921-25 and 1926-30—concluded.

Year and Age Group.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.[1]
1932.										
Under 20 years	–	7	7	11	27	5	2	5	2	66
20-24 "	2	10	17	62	56	11	21	14	9	202
25-29 "	–	12	8	79	80	18	20	11	16	244
30-39 "	10	17	24	208	143	28	40	27	20	517
40 years and over	1	7	7	61	37	6	19	7	7	152
Age not stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, 1933	**8**	**52**	**60**	**381**	**346**	**54**	**92**	**73**	**45**	**1,111**
Totals, 1932	**13**	**53**	**63**	**421**	**343**	**68**	**102**	**64**	**54**	**1,181**
Totals, 1931	**13**	**55**	**60**	**400**	**372**	**69**	**93**	**87**	**66**	**1,215**
Averages, 1926-30	8	61	64	433	398	81	126	105	63	1,339
Averages, 1921-25	9	70	51	[2]	386	87	127	97	61	[2]
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1933	4·1	4·7	6·0	5·0	5·4	4·1	4·6	4·5	4·7	5·0
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1932	6·4	4·6	5·8	5·1	5·1	4·8	4·9	3·8	5·3	5·0
Rates per 1,000 living births, 1931	6·9	4·7	5·6	4·8	5·4	4·8	4·4	5·0	6·3	5·1
Averages, 1926-30	4·6	5·5	6·2	5·2	5·8	5·6	5·9	6·6	6·1	5·7
Averages, 1921-25	4·6	5·8	4·6	[2]	5·4	5·2	5·9	6·3	5·9	[2]

[1]Yukon and Northwest Territories are not included. [2]Quebec was not included in the registration area prior to 1926.

36.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1932.

NOTE.—For totals 1926-30 see Table **35**, p. 183 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Abortion with septic conditions	–	1	5	36	35	10	17	11	9	124
(a) Abortion	–	1	4	34	28	9	14	10	7	107
(b) Self-induced abortion	–	–	1	2	7	1	3	1	2	17
Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included)	–	–	1	10	8	2	4	2	1	28
(a) Abortion	–	–	1	9	7	2	4	2	1	26
(b) Self-induced abortion	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Ectopic gestation	–	2	2	10	17	2	4	1	3	41
(a) With septic conditions	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	7
(b) Without mention of septic conditions	–	1	2	8	14	2	4	–	3	34
Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded)	–	–	1	3	6	–	–	2	1	13
Puerperal hæmorrhage	2	3	13	75	51	7	20	7	9	187
(a) Placenta prævia	–	1	7	35	26	5	11	3	5	93
(b) Other hæmorrhage	2	2	6	40	25	2	9	4	4	94
Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as consequent upon abortion)	6	12	12	134	56	19	18	18	7	282
(a) Puerperal septicæmia or pyæmia	6	12	12	134	56	19	18	18	7	282
(b) Puerperal tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia	4	19	16	68	71	7	14	13	7	219
Other toxæmias of pregnancy	–	3	2	11	16	–	2	3	–	37
Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic)	1	5	6	30	41	6	11	4	8	112
(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis	–	1	1	7	6	2	3	1	–	21
(b) Embolism	1	2	4	10	32	2	6	3	6	66
(c) Sudden death	–	2	1	13	3	2	2	–	2	25
Other accidents of childbirth	–	5	4	44	37	14	10	3	7	124
(a) Cæsarean section	–	2	–	8	18	1	2	1	2	34
(b) Dystocia	–	1	–	19	4	7	3	–	1	35
(c) Instrumental delivery	–	–	1	–	4	1	2	2	–	10
(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	5
(e) Other accidents of labour	–	1	3	17	7	5	3	–	4	40
Other or not specified conditions of the puerperal state	–	3	1	–	5	1	2	–	2	14
(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
(b) Others under this title	–	3	1	–	4	1	2	–	2	13
Totals	**13**	**53**	**63**	**421**	**343**	**68**	**102**	**64**	**54**	**1,181**

36A.—Maternal Deaths in each Province, by Causes of Death, 1933.

Cause of Death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
Abortion with septic conditions...	1	10	3	29	45	3	10	16	7	124
(a) Abortion.....	1	10	1	28	32	2	8	12	5	99
(b) Self-induced abortion.....	–	–	2	1	13	1	2	4	2	25
Abortion without mention of septic conditions (hæmorrhage included).....	1	–	3	8	7	2	3	1	1	26
(a) Abortion.....	1	–	3	7	4	1	1	1	1	19
(b) Self-induced abortion.....	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	–	–	7
Ectopic gestation.....	–	3	3	12	13	2	3	1	–	37
(a) With septic conditions.....	–	–	1	4	2	1	–	–	–	8
(b) Without mention of septic conditions.....	–	3	2	8	11	1	3	1	–	29
Other accidents of pregnancy (hæmorrhage excluded).....	–	–	–	2	4	–	1	1	–	8
Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	1	6	10	68	40	11	17	15	7	175
(a) Placenta prævia.....	–	4	5	28	16	2	1	2	4	62
(b) Other hæmorrhage.....	1	2	5	40	24	9	16	13	3	113
Puerperal septicæmia (not specified as consequent upon abortion).....	2	10	11	95	80	14	16	9	12	249
(a) Puerperal septicæmia or pyæmia.....	2	10	11	95	80	14	16	9	12	249
(b) Puerperal tetanus.....	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia.....	1	9	14	81	56	9	14	10	7	201
Other toxæmias of pregnancy.....	–	1	2	15	19	3	2	8	–	50
Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death (not specified as septic).....	2	7	3	32	45	6	10	4	5	114
(a) Phlegmasia alba dolens and thrombosis.....	–	–	–	6	7	1	2	1	3	20
(b) Embolism.....	1	6	3	18	27	4	8	2	2	71
(c) Sudden death.....	1	1	–	8	11	1	–	1	–	23
Other accidents of childbirth.....	–	6	11	37	36	4	16	5	6	121
(a) Cæsarean section.....	–	1	3	5	15	1	3	2	1	31
(b) Dystocia.....	–	1	2	12	2	2	1	1	2	23
(c) Instrumental delivery.....	–	1	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	17
(d) Rupture of uterus in parturition.....	–	3	2	2	4	–	1	–	1	13
(e) Other accidents of labour....	–	–	2	17	11	–	7	–	–	37
Other or not specified conditions of the puerperal state.....	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	6
(a) Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
(b) Others under this title.....	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	5
Totals.....	8	52	60	381	346	54	92	73	45	1,111

As compared with the previous year, the number of maternal deaths shows a decrease of 34 or nearly 3 p.c., but the decrease from 1930 is nearly 16 p.c. All provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan show decreases compared with 1931. For the second time since 1921, when statistics covered the provinces other than Quebec, and since 1926, when figures were made available for all provinces, a significant decrease in such deaths is shown. By far the most serious causes of maternal mortality are puerperal septicæmia and puerperal albuminuria and eclampsia. It is encouraging to observe that the deaths from these causes decreased from 672 in 1931 to 632 in 1932, or by nearly 6 p.c., although it is also necessary to consider that births in the same period declined by 2 p.c. In 1933 deaths from maternal causes declined to 1,111, *i.e.*, by a further 5.9 p.c. from 1932, and births declined 5.4 p.c. from 1932.

CHAPTER VI.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their descent to ancestors who left the Old World 250 years ago or even longer, most English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in what is now the Dominion of Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century a great English-speaking migration entered the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter, immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised, at its commencement, to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,084,934 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement, but the Great War, which commenced for Canada on Aug. 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 numbered only about 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; immigrant arrivals from Continental Europe numbered less than 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the War, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period.

Section 1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the ills which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new adventure at a distance. Indeed, the depression which began about the close of 1929, with its accompanying unemployment and unsold surplus of farm products, raised the question whether it was desirable that Canada should accept immigrants in any considerable number. Therefore, the Government, on Aug. 14, 1930, passed an Order in Council whereby immigrants, except Britishers coming from the Mother Country or self-governing Dominions and United States' citizens coming from the United States, were allowed to come in only if they belonged to one of two classes—(a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, joining family heads established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependants; (b) agriculturists with sufficient money to begin farming in Canada. This limitation applies to the whole continent of Europe as well as to many other countries. Regulations affecting immigration from the British Isles, the British Dominions or the United States have not been changed but a policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted. In harmony with

this policy the Department of Immigration and Colonization, during 1931, closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and reduced its representation in the British Isles.

For many years the Immigration Regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. Naturally, when employment is readily available a sum would be considered sufficient which would be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation is an important factor in reducing immigration at the present time. An Order in Council (Aug. 7, 1929), prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant coming under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, is also in effect but this prohibition does not apply to farmers, farm labourers, or houseworkers. Under the Order, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.

The relationship of prosperity and adversity to immigration is illustrated by Table **2**, which shows that, previous to the present depression, immigration was at its minimum in the years centring on 1896; that it steadily increased from that time until 1908; that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908; and that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration but, with the expansion of business at the end of the War, our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922 and 1923. An improvement in business conditions in 1923 was reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, when 145,250 settlers entered Canada as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, showed declines of 23·3 and 33·9 p.c. respectively from the 1924 level, but the fiscal years ended 1927 to 1929 showed increases in harmony with the general upward trend of business. The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed a slight falling-off, and the restrictions on immigration imposed since August, 1930, referred to on p. 211 have been mainly instrumental in reducing the total of immigrant arrivals from 163,288 in 1930 to 19,782 and 13,903 for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934 respectively.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1867 to 1880 in Table **1**, and the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1881 in Table **2**.

1.—Number of Immigrants Settling in Canada in each of the calendar years 1867-1880.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Minister of Agriculture.)

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1867	14,666	1874	39,373
1868	12,765	1875	27,382
1869	18,630	1876	25,633
1870	24,706	1877	27,082
1871	27,773	1878	29,807
1872	36,578	1879	40,492
1873	50,050	1880	38,505

2.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, calendar or fiscal years ended 1881-1934.

NOTE.—The figures of immigration from the United States for the years 1904 to 1924, inclusive, differ from the figures published in previous issues of the Year Book owing to the discovery that prior to April 1, 1924, certain persons returning to Canada from the United States after having previously resided in Canada had been improperly included in the immigration figures.

Calendar or Fiscal Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total.[1]	Fiscal Year.	Immigrant Arrivals from—			Total.[1]
	United Kingdom.	United States.[1]	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.[1]	Other Countries.	
1881[2]	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991	1908	120,182	53,152	83,975	257,309
1882[2]	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458	1909	52,901	54,294	34,175	141,370
1883[2]	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624	1910	59,790	91,048	45,206	196,044
1884[2]	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824	1911	123,013	104,884	66,620	294,517
1885[2]	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169	1912	138,121	114,326	82,406	334,853
1886[2]	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152	1913	150,542	119,418	112,881	382,841
1887[2]	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526	1914	142,622	89,892	134,726	367,240
1888[2]	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766	1915	43,276	41,768	41,734	126,778
1889[2]	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600	1916	8,664	25,853	2,936	37,453
1890[2]	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067	1917	8,282	51,143	5,703	65,128
1891[2]	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165	1918	3,178	58,185	4,582	65,945
1892[2]	22,636	–	8,360	30,996	1919	9,914	31,955	7,073	48,942
1893[2]	20,071	–	9,562	29,633	1920	59,603	40,728	8,077	108,408
1894[2]	16,004	–	4,825	20,829	1921	74,262	38,310	26,156	138,728
1895[2]	14,956	–	3,834	18,790	1922	39,020	21,670	21,634	82,324
1896[2]	12,384	–	4,451	16,835	1923	34,508	16,566	16,372	67,446
1897[2]	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1924	72,919	17,211	55,120	145,250
1898[2]	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1925	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
1899[2]	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1926	37,030	18,778	40,256	96,064
1900[3]	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1927	49,784	21,025	73,180	143,989
1901	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1928	50,872	25,007	75,721	151,600
1902	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1929	58,880	30,560	78,283	167,723
1903	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1930	64,082	30,727	68,479	163,288
1904	50,374	40,739	34,786	125,899	1931	27,584	24,280	36,359	88,223
1905	65,359	39,930	37,364	142,653	1932	7,088	14,297	4,367	25,752
1906	86,796	52,796	44,472	184,064	1933	3,097	13,196	3,489	19,782
1907[4]	55,791	32,157	34,217	122,165	1934	2,260	7,740	3,903	13,903

[1] The figures of immigration from the United States for the years 1881 to 1891 do not distinguish between immigrants and non-immigrants. As the U.S.-born population of Canada, according to the censuses, increased only from 77,753 to 80,915 between 1881 and 1891, it would appear that the number of permanent immigrants from the United States in these years must have been comparatively small. No statistics of immigrants from the U.S. were collected for the years 1892 to 1896. [2] Calendar year. [3] Six months, January to June, inclusive. [4] Nine months ended March 31.

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants. — As shown by Table 3, the 13,903 immigrants who came to Canada in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, included 5,945 males and 7,958 females, males constituting only 42·8 p.c. of the total, as compared with 46·4 p.c. in the fiscal year 1933. Prior to 1932 they normally exceeded females, as is shown in Table 4.

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1935 and 1934.

1933.

Age Group in Years.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
0–14	3,553	–	–	–	3,553	3,221	–	–	–	3,221
15–19	665	8	–	–	673	556	110	–	1	667
20–24	466	97	–	2	565	500	754	5	3	1,262
25–29	400	355	4	7	766	322	1,082	11	9	1,424
30–39	399	1,085	19	18	1,521	248	1,632	67	27	1,974
40–49	170	837	36	23	1,066	116	746	92	14	968
50 and over	116	723	178	10	1,027	119	525	433	18	1,095
Totals	**5,769**	**3,105**	**237**	**60**	**9,171**	**5,082**	**4,849**	**608**	**72**	**10,611**

3.—Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants into Canada, by Age Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.—concluded.

1934

Age Group in Years.	Males.					Females.				
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
0–14	2,080	–	–	–	2,080	2,058	–	–	–	2,058
15–19	411	1	–	–	412	462	97	–	–	559
20–24	383	65	–	–	448	436	512	6	4	958
25–29	336	227	2	–	565	321	841	9	10	1,181
30–39	318	681	16	21	1,036	281	1,244	49	18	1,592
40–49	110	533	22	10	675	123	501	78	27	729
50 and over	81	518	122	8	729	110	413	347	11	881
Totals	**3,719**	**2,025**	**162**	**39**	**5,945**	**3,791**	**3,608**	**489**	**70**	**7,958**

4.—Sex Distribution of Immigrants as Adult Males, Adult Females and Children, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—Figures for fiscal years ended 1911–24 are revised. See headnote to Table 2.

Fiscal Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children under 14.	Total.
1911	176,324	66,219	51,974	294,517	1923	31,048	22,897	13,501	67,446
1912	201,518	76,670	56,665	334,853	1924	86,077	37,630	21,543	145,250
1913	229,474	88,349	65,018	382,841	1925	55,478	34,294	21,590	111,362
1914	215,674	87,642	63,924	367,240	1926	46,963	26,611	22,490[1]	96,064
1915	66,433	35,662	24,683	126,778	1927	80,512	33,277	30,202[1]	143,991
1916	18,399	11,439	7,615	37,453	1928	82,204	36,978	32,415[1]	151,597
1917	38,461	15,937	10,730	65,128	1929	94,861	38,937	33,924[1]	167,722
1918	41,343	13,565	11,037	65,945	1930	74,062	47,534	41,692[1]	163,288
1919	22,357	15,467	11,118	48,942	1931	34,317	28,777	25,129[1]	88,223
1920	37,297	47,037	24,074	108,408	1932	6,664	9,133	9,955[1]	25,752
1921	66,249	46,309	26,170	138,728	1933	5,135	7,053	7,594[1]	19,782
1922	35,030	29,668	17,626	82,324	1934	3,608	5,628	4,667[1]	13,903

[1] "Children" since 1926 has included all under 18 years of age.

Racial Origins of Immigrants.—Where there is any considerable immigration into a democratic country, the racial and linguistic composition of the immigrants is of great importance. Canadians prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country and prepared for the duties of Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not, to any great extent, an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians, Dutch and Germans, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from a purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people who have come to Canada from these regions in the present century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, are those who come to Canada from the Orient. On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British, though for some years there was an increasing immigration of Slavs.

The racial origins of the immigrants who arrived in Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928 to 1934, are shown in Table **5.** In the latest year the British races contributed 50 p.c. of the immigrants, French 9 p.c., and German 8 p.c.

5.—Racial Origins of Immigrants into Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928-34.

Racial Origin.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
British—							
English	33,282	39,536	41,657	22,160	8,800	6,093	3,998
Irish	11,722	12,966	13,921	7,137	2,507	1,835	1,188
Scottish	17,197	19,590	22,278	10,789	3,575	2,511	1,585
Welsh	2,073	3,489	3,337	1,048	326	162	132
Totals, British	64,274	75,581	81,193	41,134	15,208	10,601	6,903
Continental European—							
Albanian	33	35	27	26	5	–	1
Belgian	2,249	1,301	788	360	78	79	64
Bohemian	74	94	101	68	21	23	10
Bulgarian	251	284	306	295	18	8	14
Croatian	907	1,014	782	484	111	100	114
Czech	727	851	448	233	78	72	59
Dalmatian	–	1	7	–	–	–	–
Dutch	2,465	2,340	2,458	788	269	259	164
Estonian	112	92	119	65	7	1	4
Finnish	4,877	3,751	4,647	2,354	130	59	67
French	4,006	4,679	5,116	4,738	2,821	2,790	1,204
German[1]	15,981	17,118	18,526	10,581	2,259	1,698	1,156
Greek	655	806	682	436	63	69	60
Herzegovinian	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italian	3,783	1,064	1,513	1,235	580	397	376
Jewish	4,766	3,848	4,164	3,421	649	772	943
Lettish	85	77	78	29	6	4	4
Lithuanian	1,052	1,626	986	477	50	63	39
Magyar	5,421	6,348	5,787	2,472	438	384	527
Maltese	40	19	41	19	5	6	–
Mexican	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Montenegrin	–	–	2	3	–	–	–
Moravian	35	5	23	2	1	3	–
Polish	6,987	8,515	6,837	4,223	657	459	424
Portuguese	11	22	24	15	4	7	6
Roumanian	275	332	445	223	37	37	34
Russian	1,132	1,193	938	976	106	97	77
Ruthenian	10,189	15,610	11,332	6,491	540	461	429
Scandinavian—							
Danish	4,119	3,662	3,004	1,004	140	108	90
Icelandic	46	47	34	42	10	7	10
Norwegian	5,657	3,853	3,405	1,385	241	262	139
Swedish	3,891	4,171	3,654	1,096	274	182	129
Serbian	426	410	404	158	47	44	47
Slovak	3,734	4,343	2,925	1,989	346	260	401
Spanish	45	67	63	34	20	23	13
Spanish American	–	7	4	2	2	1	4
Swiss	748	646	590	294	52	58	49
Turkish	6	7	7	7	2	–	2
Yugoslavic	1,469	2,856	956	391	66	67	66
Totals, Continental European Races	86,259	91,094	61,624	46,416	10,134	8,860	6,726
Non-European Races—							
American Indian	28	23	22	8	34	20	8
Arabian	7	2	9	2	–	2	–
Armenian	53	27	30	22	5	5	10
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
East Indian Races	56	53	58	80	47	63	33
Japanese	478	446	194	205	195	115	105
Negro	325	376	446	278	98	69	76
Persian	4	1	1	2	–	1	–
Syrian	113	119	112	76	31	45	40
Totals, Non-European Races	1,064	1,047	872	673	410	321	274
Grand Totals	**151,597**	**167,722**	**163,288**	**88,223**	**25,752**	**19,782**	**13,903**

[1] "German" includes Austrian.

Languages of Immigrants.—The languages of immigrants 10 years old and over, arriving *via* ocean ports and from the United States, are shown for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928 to 1934, in Table **6.** English-speaking immigrants constituted 67 p.c. of the total in 1934, and French-speaking immigrants 5 p.c.

6.—Languages of Immigrants Ten Years of Age and Over, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928-34.

Language.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
English	62,431	75,409	77,900	40,280	14,744	10,395	7,131
French	1,977	2,178	2,178	1,676	943	1,005	501
German	11,747	11,812	13,180	6,685	588	477	392
Norwegian	3,947	2,229	2,084	678	63	73	33
Swedish	3,164	3,308	2,969	729	85	45	26
Danish	3,470	2,993	2,412	747	42	51	41
Icelandic	24	25	8	20	3	3	5
Flemish	1,622	857	513	206	32	33	35
Dutch	1,343	948	930	291	37	34	19
Finnish	4,472	3,342	4,199	2,108	67	31	38
Estonian	98	86	95	53	5	3	2
Lettish	51	62	52	27	3	1	4
Lithuanian	945	1,538	836	436	26	40	25
Russian	1,783	1,700	1,388	961	53	34	54
Hebrew	2,329[1]	1,716	1,713	1,344	232	214	240
Ruthenian Russniak Ukrainian	7,182	11,958	7,147	3,838	203	152	172
Polish	8,834	10,022	7,481	5,125	436	405	630
Roumanian	306	313	378	202	31	29	32
Slovenian	212	254	168	84	6	–	3
Czech (Bohemian)	4,127	5,038	2,678	1,727	213	198	273
Croatian (Serbian)	2,363	3,271	1,452	740	105	125	126
Hungarian (Magyar)	4,861	5,611	4,602	1,909	246	233	333
Italian	3,309	638	1,037	861	373	248	237
Spanish	27	19	29	19	16	21	20
Portuguese	3	2	2	1	1	–	1
Greek	557	714	615	375	50	47	48
Albanian	25	28	19	20	4	–	1
Turkish	71	4	4	5	1	–	–
Bulgarian	302	325	306	301	16	5	9
Chinese	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Japanese	453	404	177	184	185	109	100
East Indian	49	42	40	70	42	58	28
Armenian (Aramaic)	41	14	14	23	3	2	3
Syrian (Arabic)	82	60	64	44	12	21	17
Totals	**132,137**	**146,920**	**136,670**	**71,769**	**18,866**	**14,093**	**10,581**

[1] Includes 341 speaking Yiddish.

Nationalities of Immigrants.—In the latest fiscal year, ended Mar. 31, 1934, British subjects immigrating to Canada numbered 3,486 and American citizens 6,568, or together over 72 p.c. of the total number of immigrants shown in Table **7.** Immigrants of Polish nationality ranked third with nearly 9 p.c.

7.—Nationalities of Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Nationality.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
African (not Br.)	2	–	–	–	–	–
Albanian	12	29	25	4	1	1
Arabian	24	33	32	1	1	–
Argentinian	10	18	18	3	1	5
Armenian	3	1	5	–	1	1
Atlantic and Pacific islands (not Br.)	–	3	–	–	–	–
Austrian	1,161	1,053	428	61	43	48
Belgian	1,309	817	335	47	42	53
Bolivian	1	–	–	–	–	–
Brazilian	9	1	2	2	1	3
British	62,558	68,083	31,082	9,147	5,089	3,486
Bulgarian	280	295	299	12	4	7
Chilean	1	5	1	1	–	–
Chinese	–	–	–	–	1	2
Colombian	–	1	5	–	6	–
Costa Rican	1	1	–	–	2	–
Cuban	4	5	6	2	1	6
Czechoslovakian	7,239	4,344	2,664	515	455	600
Danish	3,387	2,770	874	58	57	46
Danziger	–	–	14	2	–	–
Dominican	–	–	–	–	–	1
Dutch	1,239	1,171	341	35	36	25
Ecuadorian	–	–	1	2	–	–
Estonian	113	147	84	8	3	1
Finnish	4,288	5,442	2,563	108	35	50
French	647	599	282	68	76	49
German	4,309	5,853	3,633	388	285	189
Greek	733	631	383	25	34	36
Guatemalan	–	–	–	1	–	–
Haitian	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hungarian	5,189	4,927	2,138	353	329	434
Icelandic	33	11	33	3	2	5
Italian	782	1,220	974	410	247	256
Japanese	415	148	151	142	96	100
Korean	–	–	–	–	1	–
Latvian	126	212	103	10	6	6
Lithuanian	1,935	1,346	650	77	86	46
Luxemburger	27	19	14	–	–	–
Mexican	6	29	10	–	2	2
Norwegian	2,542	2,325	765	71	59	33
Panamanian	–	–	–	2	1	4
Paraguayan	2	3	–	–	1	1
Persian	6	1	1	–	1	5
Peruvian	2	5	4	1	2	–
Polish	25,805	21,359	13,886	1,234	1,033	1,242
Puerto Rican	–	1	1	–	–	–
Portuguese	2	2	–	–	–	–
Roumanian	4,857	5,280	2,134	187	165	174
Russian	3,123	1,470	949	32	60	88
South American	1	–	–	–	–	1
Spanish	16	17	2	4	1	–
Swedish	2,742	2,108	509	73	21	24
Swiss	654	703	311	35	31	35
Syrian	61	63	50	12	19	17
Turkish	15	16	8	3	3	2
Ukrainian	96	8	6	3	3	3
United States	26,647	26,847	20,765	12,325	11,211	6,568
Uruguayan	3	2	1	–	–	1
Venezuelan	1	–	–	2	–	–
West Indian (not Br.)	–	–	–	1	–	–
Yugoslavic	5,304	3,864	1,681	282	227	247
Totals	**167,722**	**163,288**	**88,223**	**25,752**	**19,782**	**13,903**

Countries of Birth of Immigrants.—In Table 8 will be found the countries of birth of the immigrants into Canada in the latest two fiscal years. The figures show that the United States with 5,648 was the birthplace of more of our 1934 immigrants than any other single country. This has been the case since 1930. In 1934 England came second with 1,609, Poland third with 1,275 and Scotland fourth with 735.

8.—Countries of Birth of Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Country of Birth.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Africa (British)	131	142	117	45	34	35
Africa (not British)	17	31	20	8	7	1
Albania	35	31	25	5	1	1
Argentina	23	29	21	11	2	13
Armenia	4	1	6	1	1	–
Asia	36	60	30	10	4	4
Australia	287	270	223	93	55	36
Austria	1,222	1,089	490	86	72	53
Belgium	1,318	859	374	68	61	62
Brazil	20	8	5	17	5	9
Bulgaria	235	238	146	12	4	13
Canada	1,203	1,417	1,480	1,055	1,129	714
Central America	5	8	17	6	4	1
Chile	13	16	15	5	1	2
China	71	66	44	27	26	22
Czechoslovakia	7,204	4,336	2,614	509	464	608
Danzig	–	–	–	1	2	–
Denmark	3,421	2,797	880	64	60	55
England	29,475	31,109	14,768	4,644	2,634	1,609
Estonia	109	136	83	8	4	2
Finland	4,306	5,415	2,559	114	46	59
France	715	680	341	95	100	58
Germany	4,108	5,556	3,456	428	318	224
Greece	817	705	537	55	56	45
Guiana (British)	35	45	39	12	5	3
Holland	1,227	1,167	330	41	43	27
Honduras (British)	9	4	–	–	–	–
Hungary	5,238	4,976	2,155	377	331	448
Iceland	39	16	35	3	5	6
India (British)	247	262	257	138	92	86
Ireland	9,052	–	–	–	–	–
Ireland (Free State)	–	2,800	1,447	332	179	145
Ireland (Northern)	–	6,999	2,912	577	253	183
Italy	858	1,349	1,051	465	295	308
Japan	454	205	221	203	121	111
Korea	3	2	–	–	2	2
Latvia	143	191	93	16	11	12
Lesser British Isles	166	206	79	34	18	15
Lithuania	1,943	1,325	655	80	93	46
Malta	35	47	24	5	3	–
Mexico	25	42	15	4	15	10
Newfoundland	1,509	1,734	823	386	317	266
New Zealand	157	175	120	31	17	21
Norway	2,726	2,486	842	102	82	47
Persia	4	3	3	1	–	–
Poland	26,083	21,624	14,035	1,304	1,089	1,275
Portugal	5	4	1	1,303	1	–
Roumania	4,913	5,273	2,170	202	173	183
Russia	1,901	1,961	1,335	180	154	159
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5	10	4	4	1	1
Scotland	17,042	19,752	8,620	2,207	1,142	735
South America	22	31	20	12	16	8
Spain	24	28	8	7	2	3
Sweden	2,890	2,193	486	92	57	39
Switzerland	692	644	315	40	32	45
Syria	65	73	53	21	27	24
Turkey	45	66	59	10	9	13
Ukraine	1,623	156	42	3	2	3
United States	24,296	24,315	18,639	10,835	9,695	5,648
Wales	3,846	3,784	1,067	260	97	76
West Indies (British)	184	302	184	67	46	47
West Indies (not British)	18	23	21	16	4	9
Yugoslavia	5,329	3,897	1,699	283	244	256
Other European countries	40	33	46	2	–	–
Other countries (British)	37	53	39	16	9	8
Other countries (not British)	17	33	27	12	9	8
Born at sea	–	–	1	2	1	1
Totals	**167,722**	**163,288**	**88,223**	**25,752**	**19,782**	**13,903**

Ports of Arrival of Immigrants.—Throughout the greater part of our history, Quebec has been the port at which the greatest number of our immigrants have landed. In the past years, up to 1934, there was a great increase in the per-

centage of immigrants arriving at the port of Halifax. This would appear to have been due to increasing immigration in the early spring months before the St. Lawrence is open for traffic. Figures for recent years are given in Table 9.

9.—Immigrants Arriving in Canada, by Chief Ports of Arrival, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928-34.

Port.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Quebec	64,392	74,653	70,688	34,114	6,932	3,548	3,063
Saint John	14,176	13,046	14,631	5,793	392	46	30
Halifax	43,072	44,936	42,584	20,809	2,324	1,734	1,628
North Sydney	832	1,173	1,176	538	281	226	219
Sydney	7	15	17	15	13	2	–
Montreal	272	340	516	218	136	68	56
Vancouver	1,386	1,115	1,038	791	361	286	225
Victoria	475	422	229	232	125	69	57
New York	1,641	1,397	1,607	1,386	850	574	852
Boston	218	16	23	6	2	4	5
Other ports	119	49	52	41	39	29	28
From the United States	25,007	30,560	30,727	24,280	14,297	13,196	7,740
Totals	**151,597**	**167,722**	**163,288**	**88,223**	**25,752**	**19,782**	**13,903**

Destinations of Immigrants.—The immediate destinations of the immigrants arriving in Canada are given for the years from 1901 to 1934 in Table **10.**

While immigration to the Maritime Provinces during the first 34 years of the twentieth century was comparatively small, that to Quebec and Ontario was very large. From 1905, with the exception of 1929, Ontario received more immigrants annually than any other province of the Dominion, while Saskatchewan was usually second in this respect. In 1929 immigration to Manitoba exceeded that to Ontario by 10,000 persons, but in the years 1930-34 Ontario was again in first place. The immigration to Eastern Canada (Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario) has almost equalled that to Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) in the 34-year period.

10.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-06, and Mar. 31, 1907-34.

NOTE.—The figures for the years 1904-24 inclusive have been revised; see headnote to Table 2.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia and Yukon.	Not Shown.	Total.
1901	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567	49,149
1902	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348	67,379
1903	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838	128,364
1904	5,448	20,222	21,129	33,950	38,263		6,887	–	125,899
1905	4,126	23,660	35,687	34,494	36,845		5,864	1,977	142,653
1906	6,354	25,173	52,212	34,472	27,453	24,792	11,842	1,766	184,064
1907 (9 mos.)	6,496	18,314	32,593	19,907	14,715	16,554	13,191	395	122,165
1908	16,357	43,952	75,067	39,232	28,979	29,449	30,078	195	257,309
1909	6,448	18,762	29,102	19,133	20,980	25,928	20,985	32	141,370
1910	9,359	23,759	43,998	20,583	28,378	40,769	29,198	–	196,044
1911	10,949	35,776	76,550	34,289	40,076	44,091	52,786	–	294,517
1912	11,327	42,410	96,938	43,047	45,662	45,330	50,139	–	334,853
1913	14,440	57,104	119,178	43,383	44,553	47,485	56,698	–	382,841
1914	11,569	73,595	120,497	41,298	40,524	43,196	36,561	–	367,240
1915	5,034	23,569	42,046	12,970	15,818	17,815	9,526	–	126,778
1916	1,753	4,584	12,582	3,283	5,779	6,935	2,537	–	37,453

10.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-06, and Mar. 31, 1907-34—concluded.

Fiscal Year.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta	British Columbia and Yukon.	Not Shown.	Total.
1917	2,465	7,683	23,541	5,045	9,507	12,059	4,828	–	65,128
1918	2,122	4,167	20,889	5,771	11,731	16,171	5,094	–	65,945
1919	1,942	3,675	11,834	4,517	7,944	11,149	7,881	–	48,942
1920	3,857	9,900	36,873	11,099	13,782	19,556	13,341	–	108,408
1921	4,850	17,398	59,816	12,365	13,038	17,122	14,139	–	138,728
1922	2,503	11,040	32,047	8,733	9,426	11,186	7,389	–	82,324
1923	2,676	7,628	28,893	5,880	7,725	8,252	6,392	–	67,446
1924	7,503	18,984	64,299	21,323	12,936	10,178	10,027	–	145,250
1925	3,153	16,279	45,912	11,772	14,041	10,952	9,253	–	111,362
1926	1,670	11,367	29,293	19,079	13,816	12,540	8,212	87	96,064
1927	3,125	16,642	40,604	36,739	20,085	16,367	10,410	16	143,991[1]
1928	3,741	18,469	45,052	43,596	15,331	15,473	9,891	5	151,597[1]
1929	4,053	18,659	47,656	57,651	14,789	16,243	8,652	8	167,722[1]
1930	4,950	23,917	59,974	39,132	11,003	14,970	9,333	1	163,288[1]
1931	3,704	16,290	33,652	17,524	5,057	6,441	5,551	1	88,223[1]
1932	2,462	5,106	11,503	1,022	1,177	2,041	2,430	–	25,752[1]
1933	1,726	4,113	8,787	707	955	1,635	1,856	–	19,782[1]
1934	1,192	2,735	5,970	553	690	1,254	1,506	1	13,903[1]

[1] Includes immigrants destined for the Northwest Territories: 3 in 1927, 39 in 1928, 1 in 1929, 8 in 1930, 3 in 1931, 11 in 1932, 3 in 1933, and 2 in 1934.

Occupations of Immigrant Arrivals.—The immigrants most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table **11** will be found statistics of the occupations of immigrants arriving in Canada during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

11.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Occupation.	1933.			1934.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.	*Via* Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.
Farmers and Farm Labourers—						
Men	346	1,154	1,500	352	629	981
Women	96	534	630	101	295	396
Children	273	644	917	136	292	428
General Labourers—						
Men	199	229	428	161	171	332
Women	27	67	94	22	49	71
Children	75	70	145	43	52	95
Mechanics—						
Men	177	678	855	227	368	595
Women	74	258	332	91	122	213
Children	43	191	234	48	74	122
Clerks, traders, etc.—						
Men	201	909	1,110	194	624	818
Women	101	371	472	92	259	351
Children	54	193	247	44	141	185
Miners—						
Men	13	36	49	9	47	56
Women	5	7	12	6	8	14
Children	5	5	10	1	3	4
Domestics—						
Domestics 18 years and over	428	195	623	406	129	535
" under 18 years	69	12	81	72	5	77

11.—Occupations and Destinations of Immigrants Arriving in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Occupation.	1933.			1934.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.	*Via* Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.
Not Classified—						
Men	240	953	1,193	215	611	826
Women	2,077	2,813	4,890	2,059	1,989	4,048
Children	2,083	3,877	5,960	1,884	1,872	3,756
Totals—						
Men	1,176	3,959	5,135	1,158	2,450	3,608
Women[1]	2,877	4,257	7,134	2,777	2,851	5,628
Children	2,533	4,980	7,513	2,228	2,439	4,667
Totals	**6,586**	**13,196**	**19,782**	**6,163**	**7,740**	**13,903**
Destinations—						
Maritime Provinces	509	1,217	1,726	418	774	1,192
Quebec	1,175	2,938	4,113	1,217	1,518	2,735
Ontario	2,673	6,114	8,787	2,599	3,371	5,970
Manitoba	303	404	707	268	285	553
Saskatchewan	419	536	955	368	322	690
Alberta	787	848	1,635	681	573	1,254
British Columbia	715	1,133	1,848	609	874	1,483
Yukon and N.W.T.	5	6	11	3	22	25
Not given	–	–	–	–	1	1

[1] Includes domestics under 18 years of age.

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is quoted from Section 3 of the Immigration Act.

PROHIBITED CLASSES.

"No immigrant, passenger or other person, unless he is a Canadian citizen, or has Canadian domicile, shall be permitted to enter or land in Canada, or in case of having landed in or entered Canada shall be permitted to remain therein, who belongs to any of the following classes, hereinafter called 'prohibited classes':—

(a) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane at any time previously;

(b) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which is contagious or infectious, or which may become dangerous to the public health, whether such persons intend to settle in Canada or only to pass through Canada in transit to some other country: Provided that if such disease is one which is curable within a reasonably short time, such persons may, subject to the regulations in that behalf, if any, be permitted to remain on board ship if hospital facilities do not exist on shore, or to leave ship for medical treatment;

(c) Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless in the opinion of a Board of Inquiry or officer acting as such they have sufficient money, or have such profession, occupation, trade, employment or other legitimate mode of earning a living that they are not liable to become a public charge or unless they belong to a family accompanying them or already in Canada and which gives security satisfactory to the Minister against such immigrants becoming a public charge;

(d) Persons who have been convicted of, or admit having committed, any crime involving moral turpitude;

(e) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose and pimps or persons living on the avails of prostitution;

(f) Persons who procure or attempt to bring into Canada prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral purpose;

(g) Professional beggars or vagrants;

(h) Immigrants to whom money has been given or loaned by any charitable organization for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for landing in Canada under this Act, or whose passage to Canada has been paid wholly or in part by any charitable organization, or out of public moneys, unless it is shown that the authority in writing of the Deputy Minister, or in case of persons coming from Europe, the authority in writing of the assistant Superintendent of Immigration for Canada, in London, has been obtained for the landing in Canada of such persons, and that such authority has been acted upon within a period of sixty days thereafter;

(i) Persons who do not fulfil, meet or comply with the conditions and requirements of any regulations which for the time being are in force and applicable to such persons under this Act;

(j) Persons who in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry or the officer in charge at any port of entry are likely to become a public charge;

(k) Persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority;

(l) Persons with chronic alcoholism;

PROHIBITED CLASSES—concluded.

(m) Persons not included within any of the foregoing prohibited classes, who upon examination by a medical officer are certified as being mentally or physically defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living;

(n) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property;

(o) Persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or advocating or teaching the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of Canada or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property;

(q) Persons guilty of espionage with respect to His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies;

(r) Persons who have been found guilty of high treason or treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of assisting His Majesty's enemies in time of war, or of any similar offence against any of His Majesty's allies;

(s) Persons who at any time within a period of ten years from the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, were deported from any part of His Majesty's dominions or from any allied country on account of treason or of conspiring against His Majesty, or of any similar offence in connection with the war against any of the allies of His Majesty;

(t) On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, in addition to the foregoing "prohibited classes", the following persons shall also be prohibited from entering or landing in Canada:—Persons over fifteen years of age, physically capable of reading who cannot read the English or French language or some other language or dialect: Provided that any admissible person or any person heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of Canada, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not, and such relative shall be permitted to enter; for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigration officer shall use slips of uniform size prepared by direction of the Minister, each containing not less than thirty and not more than forty words in ordinary use printed in plainly legible type in the language or dialect the person may designate as the one in which he desires the examination to be made, and he shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect; but the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to Canadian citizens and persons who have Canadian domicile, to persons in transit through Canada, or to such persons or classes of persons as may from time to time be approved by the Minister.

(u) Members of a family (including children over as well as under 18 years of age) accompanying a person who has been rejected, unless in the opinion of the Board of Inquiry no hardship would be involved by separation of the family."

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

The operation of the above regulations is illustrated in Tables **12** and **13**, which give the numbers of immigrants rejected on applying for admission and those deported after admission, the causes of such rejection or deportation, and the nationalities of those deported, for each of the 12 fiscal years ended 1923 to 1934, together with the totals for the 20 fiscal years 1903-22 and the 32 fiscal years from 1903 to 1934 inclusive.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1923-34, with Totals 1903-22 and 1903-34.

Item.	1903 to 1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Total, 1903–1934.
By Causes—														
Medical causes	5,154	37	130	83	40	95	104	94	78	39	26	16	17	5,913
Civil causes	10,103	595	862	948	226	594	215	266	243	444	298	213	177	15,184
Totals	**15,257**	**632**	**992**	**1,031**	**266**	**689**	**319**	**360**	**321**	**483**	**324**	**229**	**194**	**21,097**
By Nationalities—														
British	2,120	98	187	199	109	209	150	154	160	251	180	126	123	4,066
United States	305	4	6	11	–	5	2	3	8	6	4	13	11	378
Other	12,832	530	799	821	157	475	167	203	153	226	140	90	60	16,653

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1923-34, with Totals 1903-22 and 1903-34.

Item.	1903 to 1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Total, 1903-1934.
By Causes—														
Medical causes.....	4,227	282	649	420	410	470	519	650	600	789	697	476	301	10,490
Public charges.....	6,691	679	775	543	506	354	430	444	2,106	2,245	4,507	4,916	2,991	27,187
Criminality.....	4,529	543	511	520	453	447	426	441	591	868	1,006	836	493	11,664
Other civil causes.	1,247	76	93	58	189	149	257	194	107	200	270	277	250	3,367
Accompanying deported persons...	355	52	78	145	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	3,885
Totals.....	**17,049**	**1,632**	**2,106**	**1,686**	**1,716**	**1,585**	**1,886**	**1,964**	**3,963**	**4,376**	**7,025**	**7,131**	**4,474**	**56,593**
By Nationalities—														
British.....	8,696	888	1,377	985	899	808	1,047	1,083	2,983	3,099	4,248	4,251	2,718	33,082
United States.....	5,112	520	417	321	330	351	297	294	228	279	260	331	319	9,059
Other.....	3,241	224	312	380	487	426	542	587	752	998	2,517	2,549	1,437	14,452

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrants of recent years were the juveniles of both sexes, many of whom had been trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, and the girls instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys were placed on farms, while the girls were placed either in town or country, but the organizations remained the guardians of the children until they had reached maturity and, in addition, the children were subject to efficient and recurrent government inspection until each reached the age of nineteen. This inspection was under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

Under the British Empire Settlement Agreement the term "children" was applied to boys from 14 to 19 years of age and girls from 14 to 17 migrating to Canada under provincial or approved society auspices. These organizations were assisted by the Oversea Settlement Agreement, which provided free transportation for the boys and girls from the British Isles migrating to Canada under their auspices. On Sept. 23, 1931, the societies concerned were notified that the Dominion Government had decided to discontinue any further assistance of that nature.

The number of such juvenile immigrants to Canada in each year since 1901 is given in Table **14.**

14.—British Juvenile Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-34.

NOTE.—Juvenile immigrants are of course included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immigrants.
1901.....	977	1912.....	2,689	1923.....	1,184
1902.....	1,540	1913.....	2,642	1924.....	2,080
1903.....	1,979	1914.....	2,318	1925.....	2,000
1904.....	2,212	1915.....	1,899	1926.....	1,862
1905.....	2,814	1916.....	821	1927.....	1,741
1906.....	3,258	1917.....	251	1928.....	2,070
1907[1].....	1,455	1918.....	–	1929.....	3,036
1908.....	2,375	1919.....	–	1930.....	4,281
1909.....	2,424	1920.....	155	1931.....	2,190
1910.....	2,422	1921.....	1,426	1932.....	478
1911.....	2,524	1922.....	1,211	1933.....	172
				1934.....	6

[1] Nine months.

Oriental Immigration.—The immigration to Canada of Orientals is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those parts of the country which are nearest to the Orient and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given in Table **15.**

15.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-34.

Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
1901	2,544	6	–	2,550	1919	4,333	1,178	–	5,511
1902	3,587	–	–	3,587	1920	544	711	–	1,255
1903	5,329	–	–	5,329	1921	2,435	532	10	2,977
1904	4,847	–	–	4,847	1922	1,746	471	13	2,230
1905	77	354	45	476	1923	711	369	21	1,101
1906	168	1,922	387	2,477	1924	674	448	40	1,162
1907[1]	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1925	–	501	46	547
1908	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1926	–	421	62	483
1909	2,106	495	6	2,607	1927	–	475	60	535
1910	2,302	271	10	2,583	1928	3	478	56	537
1911	5,320	437	5	5,762	1929	1	445	52	498
1912	6,581	765	3	7,349	1930	–	194	58	252
1913	7,445	724	5	8,174	1931	–	205	80	285
1914	5,512	856	88	6,456	1932	–	195	47	242
1915	1,258	592	–	1,850	1933	1	115	63	179
1916	89	401	1	491	1934	2	105	33	140
1917	393	648	–	1,041					
1918	769	883	–	1,652	**Totals**	**61,302**	**24,840**	**5,938**	**92,080**

[1] Nine months.

Chinese Immigrants.—Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast of North America appears to have commenced with the coming of Chinese immigrants about the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, and British Columbia is thought to have received its first Chinese immigrants some time before 1870. The original occupations of these immigrants were laundry workers and domestic servants. As early as 1872 Chinese were employed in the coal mines of the province and the Legislature was already considering the imposition of a poll tax on Chinese, the same proposition coming up later in the Dominion Parliament with the design of preventing the employment of Chinese labour in railway construction. A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion Government in 1884 to investigate Chinese immigration, and this Commission recommended the imposition of a head tax of $10 upon Chinese entering Canada, together with registration and special legislation regulating the entry of Chinese domestic servants. This led to the passage of legislation in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required, as a condition of entering Canada, to pay a head tax of $50 each. On Jan. 1, 1901 (63-64 Vict., c. 32), this tax was increased to $100, and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8), after another Royal Commission had reported on this matter, the head tax was further increased to $500. This tax was paid by all Chinese immigrants except consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers. In spite of this restrictive legislation, the number of Chinese enumerated at the decennial censuses rose from 4,383 in 1881 to 17,312 in 1901, to 27,774 in 1911, to 39,587 in 1921 and 46,519 in 1931. Of this latter number, 43,051 were males and only 3,468 females. Over 58 p.c. of all the Chinese in Canada, *viz.*, 27,139 were residents of British Columbia.

16.—Record of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1912-34, with Totals 1886-1900 and 1901-11.

Fiscal Year.	Paying Tax.	Exempt from Tax.	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted, Exempt from Tax.	Registrations for Leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	$
Totals (1886 to 1900, Inclusive)	**28,637**	**394**	**1·36**	**15,853**	**1,454,239**
Totals (1901 to 1911, Inclusive)	**25,160**	**3,655**	**12·69**	**29,409**	**6,147,260**
1912	6,083	498	7·57	4,322	3,049,722
1913	7,078	367	4·93	3,742	3,549,242
1914	5,274	238	4·32	3,450	2,644,593
1915	1,155	103	8·19	4,373	588,124
1916	20	69	77·53	4,064	19,389
1917	272	121	30·78	3,312	140,487
1918	650	119	15·47	2,907	336,757
1919	4,066	267	6·16	3,244	2,069,669
1920	363	181	33·27	5,529	538,479
1921	885	1,550	63·66	6,807	474,332
1922	1,459	287	16·44	7,532	743,032
1923	652	59	8·30	6,682	434,557
1024	625	51	7·54	5,661	334,039
1925	–	–	–	5,992	308,659
1926	–	–	–	3,947	25,969
1927	–	–	–	5,987	14,844
1928	2	1	33·33	5,087	25,679
1929	–	1	100·00	5,480	30,795
1930	–	–	–	5,682	30,799
1931	–	–	–	5,783	28,846
1932	–	–	–	4,387	11,584
1933	–	1	100·00	3,626	9,152
1934	–	2	100·00	2,156	7,237

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38),* limits the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to the following classes:

(a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
(b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
(c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at, any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
(d) Persons in transit through Canada;

the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result of this legislation no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926 and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, none in 1930, 1931, 1932, one in 1933 and two in 1934.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada commenced about 1896, and a total of some 12,000 came in between then and 1900, but at the Census of 1901 the total number enumerated as domiciled in the Dominion was only 4,738; in 1911, 9,021; in 1921, 15,868; in 1931, 23,342—22,205 of these latter being domiciled in British Columbia. The immigration of Japanese was especially active in the fiscal years 1906 to 1908, in which three years a total of 11,565 entered the country. In the latter year an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to Canada. The statistics of Table **15** show that Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929. Only 105 Japanese immigrants entered Canada in 1934.

*R. S. C. 1927, c. 95.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by Table **15** to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of the Immigration Regulations, East Indian immigration has for years been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that " it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians, already permanently domiciled in other British countries, should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children. In the ten-year period ended Mar. 31, 1934, a total of 556 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Expenditures on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1934 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table **17.**

17.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906 and Mar. 31, 1907-34.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$	Year.	$
1868	36,050	1885	423,861	1902	494,842	1919	1,112,079
1869	26,952	1886	257,355	1903	642,914	1920	1,388,185
1870	55,966	1887	341,236	1904	744,788	1921	1,688,961
1871	54,004	1888	244,789	1905	972,357	1922	2,052,371
1872	109,954	1889	202,499	1906	842,668	1923	1,987,745
1873	265,718	1890	110,092	1907[1]	611,201	1924	2,417,374[2]
1874	291,297	1891	181,045	1908	1,074,697	1925	2,823,920[2]
1875	278,777	1892	177,605	1909	979,326	1926	2,328,931[2]
1876	338,179	1893	180,677	1910	960,676	1927	2,338,992
1877	309,353	1894	202,235	1911	1,079,130	1928	2,704,698
1878	154,351	1895	195,653	1912	1,365,000	1929	2,631,967
1879	186,403	1896	120,199	1913	1,427,112	1930	2,757,331
1880	161,213	1897	127,438	1914	1,893,298	1931	2,255,249
1881	214,251	1898	261,195	1915	1,658,182	1932	1,873,006
1882	215,339	1899	255,879	1916	1,307,480	1933	1,406,031
1883	373,958	1900	434,563	1917	1,181,991	1934	1,155,314
1884	511,209	1901	444,730	1918	1,211,954	**Total**	**59,113,795**

[1] Nine months.
[2] Includes expenditures on British Empire Exhibition: 1924, $649,882; 1925, $599,797; 1926, $70,661.

Emigration from Canada.—An important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against immi-

grants generally, but not against the Canadian born, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and thereby encouraging Canadians to enter that country. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while its seriousness was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States' returns, was questioned on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but, until 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. The results are tabulated in Table **18.**

Another circumstance which has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has, no doubt, been the practice of Europeans to enter Canada and declare themselves *bona fide* immigrants, with the real intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The tightening-up of the United States Regulations *re* persons entering the United States from Canada, and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem to have effectually met this situation.

Table **18** shows the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States for purposes of permanent residence and who returned to Canada during the period from April 1, 1924, to Mar. 31, 1934.

18.—Canadians Returned from the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31. 1925-34.

Fiscal Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Born who had Acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
1925....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775	1930.....	26,959	2,030	841	29,830
1926....	40,246	4,102	2,873	47,221	1931.....	26,811	2,111	1,287	30,209
1927....	49,255	5,326	2,376	56,957	1932.....	17,691	1,069	651	19,411
1928....	35,137	3,280	1,470	39,887	1933.....	16,320	757	548	17,625
1929....	30,008	2,795	995	33,798	1934.....	8,366	397	409	9,172

Official returns indicate that the movement of population between the two countries is now definitely toward Canada. According to the official returns of the United States' Government, immigration to that country from Canada in the twelve months ended June 30, 1933, amounted to 6,074. The movement of immigrants from the United States to Canada in the same period amounted to 10,996, and there was also a return movement of 15,267 Canadians—a total of 26,263, or a net balance in favour of Canada of 20,189.

In Table **19** will be found the number of transoceanic passengers entering Canada during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934, by description and classes, together with totals by classes for the years 1926 to 1932. It will be seen that the fiscal year ended 1930 showed the largest number of transoceanic passengers and the 1934 figures are lower than for any other year of the record.

19.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934, with Totals for fiscal years 1926-32.

NOTE.—Figures in this table cover transoceanic passengers only. Details for 1926 to 1932 will be found in previous editions of the Year Book.

Fiscal Year and Item.	Transoceanic Passengers.			
	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.	Totals.
Totals, 1926	**7,646**	**22,460**	**18,900**	**49,006**
Totals, 1927	**8,821**	**20,110**	**22,862**	**51,793**
Totals, 1928	**5,695**	**17,137**	**25,728**	**48,560**
Totals, 1929	**5,372**	**16,127**	**28,879**	**50,378**
Totals, 1930	**6,473**	**15,270**	**32,050**	**53,793**
Totals, 1931	**5,671**	**14,130**	**29,390**	**49,191**
Totals, 1932	**5,241**	**10,090**	**26,285**	**41,616**
FISCAL YEAR 1933.				
Canadian born returning	2,088	3,250	6,458	11,796
British born returning	415	1,477	12,736	14,628
British naturalized returning	243	366	1,399	2 008
Alien nationals returning	72	145	2,118	2,335
Non-immigrant tourist	1,310	2,696	3,828	7,834
" professional	44	101	120	265
" student	34	22	32	88
" theatrical	–	36	2	38
" in transit	878	887	467	2,232
" Diplomatic Corps	161	94	46	301
Totals, 1933	**5,245**	**9,074**	**27,206**	**41,525**
FISCAL YEAR 1934.				
Canadian born returning	2,000	3,039	5,837	10,876
British born returning	421	1,547	10,229	12,197
British naturalized returning	200	390	1,527	2,117
Alien nationals returning	43	112	1,758	1,913
Non-immigrant tourist	1,289	2,481	3,385	7,155
" professional	5	47	27	79
" student	–	3	5	8
" theatrical	–	–	9	9
" in transit	1,000	891	481	2,372
" Diplomatic Corps	8	14	1	23
Totals, 1934	**4,966**	**8,524**	**23,259**	**36,749**

Section 2.—Colonization Activities.

Contemporaneously with the sharp reduction in immigration disclosed by preceding tables, due to the policy of limiting immigration in accordance with the requirements of the country, a new and important development has occurred in the form of colonization activities within Canada. It was found that there were many families and individuals in the cities of the Dominion with farm experience who had been attracted to industrial centres in more prosperous times and would now regard with favour the opportunity of an assured subsistence on the land. In many cases families were still in possession of some capital but were in fear of its gradual depletion through unemployment. It was believed that many such families and individuals would return to the land without financial assistance if they could be guided to suitable opportunities. In order to promote such settlement, co-ordination of the activities of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and branches of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways doing similar work was arranged, a committee was organized with representatives of the three interests mentioned, and an active program of land settlement within the Dominion was undertaken. To establish contact with families or individuals

desiring to return to the land, a small campaign of classified advertising in the daily press was conducted by the committee. There was no suggestion of financial assistance but there was the offer of dependable and disinterested advice and service in placing such families and individuals in touch with opportunities for farm settlement or farm employment. From Oct. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1934, these activities resulted in the recorded placement in farm employment in Canada of 32,602 single men, and in the settlement on farms of 14,748 families, all of this without any expenditure of public funds in the form of financial assistance to such settlers. On the basis of five persons to the family the total landward movement resulting from these activities represented 106,343 persons. In addition to the co-ordinated activities of the two railways and the Department of Immigration and Colonization, several of the provinces carried on effective land settlement movements.

The colonization activities above described disclosed the fact that there were in the cities many families eager to gain a subsistence on the land who could not qualify for such settlement because of lack of capital. As a contribution toward relieving this situation the Dominion Government, in May, 1932, decided to bear a portion of the cost of settlement on the land of selected families who could qualify for such assistance in all localities where the province and municipality concerned were prepared to make a similar contribution, and an agreement to that effect was offered to each of the Provincial Governments. The stipulations of this agreement may be summarized as follows:—

The Dominion Government would contribute one-third of an amount not to exceed $600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of self-sustained relief to families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land, the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure to be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned as might be decided between them. The Dominion Government contribution was to be regarded as a non-recoverable expenditure. The total expenditure on behalf of any one family during the first year was not to exceed $500 for all purposes inclusive of subsistence and establishment, a minimum amount of $100 being withheld to provide subsistence if necessary during the second year. No part of the above-mentioned expenditure was to be used for the purpose of acquiring or renting land.

It was stipulated that all families who might be assisted under the terms of this agreement should be residents of Canada and should be selected from those who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, the selection of families to be made without discrimination by reason of political affiliation, race, or religious views.

The province was to be responsible for administration of relief settlement, including the location and inspection of suitable farms, and the selection of families who should be physically fit and qualified in other respects. Expenses of administration were to be paid by the province, and no part of the cost of administration and supervision was to be deducted from the maximum amount of $600 set aside for subsistence and settlement of each family. Disbursements of funds to the families assisted were to be made by the province, which was required to set up an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominion Land Settlement Branch, the Colonization Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the Colonization Branch of the Canadian National Railways.

Under this plan, in the period from June 1, 1932, to Sept. 30, 1934, a total of 3,744 families consisting of 19,635 persons have been settled on farms. Under the two plans above described, the total landward movement since October, 1930, has, therefore, exceeded 125,000 persons.

CHAPTER VII.—SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

The Definition of "Production".—The term "production" is used here in its popular acceptation, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc.—in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities". It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as *(a)* transportation, refrigeration, merchandising etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place", "time" and "possession", and *(b)* personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and the doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities".

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that steam railway gross earnings in 1932, the latest year for which complete statistics of production are available, amounted to $293,390,415, street railway gross earnings to $43,339,381, and telephone and telegraph earnings to $70,066,067, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production". It may be further noted that, according to the Census of 1931, out of 3,927,591 persons of ten years of age and over recorded as gainfully occupied, 306,273 were engaged in transportation activities, 387,315 in trade, 92,317 in finance and 767,705 in service occupations. While 81,610 of the latter were engaged in custom and repair work, the value of which is included in the survey of production, the value of the "production" of the remaining 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons in the four occupational groups just mentioned would not appear to be included to any extent in the survey of production. Then, on the assumption that 1,472,000 gainfully occupied persons whose production is not included in the survey were no less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than the remaining 2,455,591* gainfully occupied persons (of whom they amounted to practically 60 p.c.), 60 p.c. should be added to our total net production to arrive at an estimate of the grand total value of the "production" of all gainfully occupied Canadians. Since the net value of production of commodities as stated in the survey was $2,105,000,000 in 1932, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada in the same year may be estimated at 160 p.c. of the above figure or $3,368,000,000 or say $3,370,000,000 in round figures.

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net". "Gross" production shows the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the productive process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, because of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes on account of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained. The tables show the total values of all commodities produced in Canada in the latest years; the values are given as in the producers' hands.

* This figure includes 169,263 gainfully occupied persons whose industries were not specified but who were mainly general labourers and office clerks. The products of the labour of these persons were probably mainly included in the survey of production, but here it is assumed that they were all so included.

Difficulties in Differentiating between the Branches of Production.—There is an increasing demand for a survey of production that will differentiate as between the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to present with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production" as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the productive process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the productive process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view. In the summing up, production in such industries is regarded as primary production and also as secondary production, but the duplication is eliminated in the grand totals.

Branches of Production.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

Agriculture.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and the butter, etc., made on the farm.

Forestry.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of sawmills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

Fur Production.—The item of fur production is limited to the wild-life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild-life output the production of pelts on fur farms, which is included in the total for "agriculture".

Mineral Production.—Under mineral production many items are included that are also allocated to "manufactures". Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

Total Manufactures.—The figure given for this heading is a comprehensive one including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures", *viz.*, dairy factories, fish-canning and curing, sawmills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand totals as listed in Table 5. The figures given for total manufactures are inclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for total manufactures and for the other eight divisions, and deducting the duplications as shown in the foot-notes to the respective tables.

Section 1.—The Leading Branches of Production in 1932.

The total net value of production, as estimated for 1932 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the basis of statistics compiled by its various branches, was $2,104,900,000. This was less than for any year since 1920, when this survey was instituted. Decreases from the 1931 level were shown in every branch of production except agriculture and the electric power industry and were especially heavy for construction, forestry and manufacturing. Farm yields were generally higher than in 1932, but the average price of farm products was less than in any year in the two preceding decades. The resulting values of farm crops produced in 1932 were less than in any year since 1914.

Manufacturing continued to operate at a comparatively low level of capacity. The value added by the manufacturing process showed a decline of over 20 p.c. from the 1931 level.

Total value of production was 16 p.c. less than in 1931, 35 p.c. less than in 1930, 47 p.c. less than in 1929, 49 p.c. less than in 1928, 46 p.c. less than in 1927 and 42 p.c. less than in 1926. The physical volume of production did not decline to anything like the same extent.

The Main Branches of Production in 1932.—Confining our analysis to the net production of commodities, "net" production signifying the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, it is observed that, owing to the conditions of depression prevailing in 1932, most of the main branches showed declines from the preceding year. The net output of central electric stations, however, showed an improvement, the value in 1932 being $128,420,000 compared with $122,311,000, an increase of 5 p.c. Forestry, combining woods operations and the value added by the manufacturing process in the sawmilling and pulp industries, showed a drop of 33·5 p.c., while mineral production at $191,228,000 recorded a decline of 16·1 p.c. The revenues of the fisheries and of trapping showed declines of 14·9 p.c. and 18·6 p.c., respectively.

Among the branches of secondary production, construction showed the heaviest proportional decline of 57·9 p.c. Manufactures was reduced by 20·7 p.c. and custom and repair production was down by 19·7 p.c. compared with 1931.

Relative Importance of the Several Branches of Production.—Owing to the increase in agricultural revenue in 1932, the lead of manufactures over agriculture, which was 173·9 p.c. in 1931, decreased to 107·0 p.c. in 1932. Agricultural production in 1932 represented 26·9 p.c. of the net output of all branches, while the total value added by the manufacturing processes was 55·6 p.c. of the total net production. However, a number of industries listed under manufactures are also included in the several extractive industries with which they are associated. Eliminating this duplication, the output of the manufacturing industries not elsewhere included was 43·2 p.c. of the total net production. Mining held third place in 1932 with a percentage of 9·1. Forestry was in fourth place, with a percentage of 6·3, followed by electric power with a percentage of 6·1. The construction group in 1932 had an output of 4·1 p.c. of the total net production. Repair work, fisheries and trapping followed with percentages, in 1932, of 2·7, 1·2 and 0·3, respectively.

A summary of gross and net value of production is given by industries for the years from 1928 to 1932 in Table **1**; a detailed itemized statement of the net value of production in 1930, 1931 and 1932, is given in Table **2.**

1.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries, 1928-32.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture[1]	1,905,311,580	1,729,821,129	1,346,363,659	880,053,884	818,549,921
Forestry	473,559,767	495,592,847	440,352,351	288,674,002	195,025,352
Fisheries	70,668,167	70,580,223	63,743,353	39,654,811	33,665,822
Trapping	16,603,827	16,356,447	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021
Mining	308,250,712	352,266,692	325,184,050	276,365,319	228,948,172
Electric power	143,692,455	157,499,385	164,833,913	163,321,565	171,630,682
Totals, Primary Production	2,918,086,508	2,822,116,723	2,350,353,281	1,656,814,543	1,454,937,970
Construction	488,378,000	594,144,825	456,995,000	315,482,000	132,872,400
Custom and repair[2]	129,085,000	143,877,000	123,000,000	97,000,000	78,000,000
Manufactures[3]	3,769,850,364	4,063,987,279	3,428,970,628	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555
Totals, Secondary Production	4,387,313,364	4,802,009,104	4,008,965,628	3,110,943,862	2,337,066,955
Grand Totals	**6,574,619,365**	**6,846,171,400**	**5,601,880,583**	**4,157,733,325**	**3,366,510,562**

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Division of Industry	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	P.c. of Net value of Production, 1932.
	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
Agriculture	1,501,271,463	1,034,129,824	758,791,743	538,192,000	565,417,704	26·86
Forestry	323,654,008	337,649,078	303,145,169	200,650,269	133,401,946	6·34
Fisheries	55,050,973	53,518,521	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109	1·23
Trapping	16,603,827	16,356,447	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021	0·34
Mining	274,989,487	310,850,246	279,873,578	228,029,018	191,228,225	9·08
Electric power	112,326,819	122,883,246	126,038,145	122,310,730	128,420,233	6·10
Totals, Primary Production	2,283,896,577	1,875,387,562	1,525,528,806	1,128,444,285	1,051,543,238	49·95
Construction	319,164,000	386,709,398	297,046,750	205,063,300	86,367,060	4·10
Custom and repair[2]	82,482,000	99,618,000	85,200,000	71,000,000	57,000,000	2·71
Manufactures[3]	1,819,046,025	1,997,350,365	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	55·60[4]
Totals, Secondary Production	2,220,692,025	2,483,677,763	2,144,233,476	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932	62·41[4]
Grand Totals	**4,122,509,882**	**3,946,609,211**	**3,216,746,735**	**2,500,203,902**	**2,104,908,301**	**100·00**

[1] The gross value of agricultural production here exceeds that given in Chapter VIII, Agricultural Statistics of this edition of the Year Book, by the amount paid to patrons of dairy factories for milk and cream.

[2] Statistics of custom and repair industries were not collected after 1922, and the totals for that year were repeated in 1923 and 1924. The totals for 1926 to 1932 were estimated according to the percentage change in the data for manufacturing.

[3] The item "manufactures" includes dairy factories, sawmills, pulp-mills, fish-canning and-curing, shipbuilding, electric power and certain mineral industries also included under other headings. This duplication, amounting in 1928 to a gross of $730,780,507 and a net of $382,078,720, in 1929 to a gross of $777,954,427 and a net of $412,456,114, in 1930 to a gross of $757,438,326 and a net of $453,015,547, in 1931 to a gross of $610,025,080 and a net of $378,885,534, and in 1932 to a gross of $425,494,363 and a net of $260,227,869, is eliminated from the grand totals.

[4] The proportion of manufactures, freed from all duplication (as explained in note 3) to the grand total of net production was 43·24 p.c., and, under like conditions, the proportion of all secondary production to the grand total of net production was 50·05 p.c.

2.—Detailed Itemized Statement of the Net Values of Production in Canada during 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Classification.	Net Production.		
	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$
PRIMARY PRODUCTION.			
Totals, Agricultural Production	758,791,743	538,192,000	565,417,704
Forestry—			
Logs and bolts	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759
Pulpwood	67,529,612	51,973,243	30,627,632
Railway ties	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664
All other forest products	58,721,942	52,117,314	42,095,197
Totals, Forestry Operations	206,853,494	141,123,930	92,106,252
Sawmill products	48,186,223	25,390,219	15,101,071
Pulp-mill products	48,105,452	34,136,120	26,194,623
Totals, Milling Operations	96,291,675	59,526,339	41,295,694
Totals, Forestry Production	303,145,169	200,650,269	133,401,946
Fisheries—			
Fish sold fresh by fishermen	13,823,526	9,245,309	7,351,920
Sales to canning and curing establishments	15,939,137	9,137,505	7,708,713
Fish domestically cured	1,007,382	2,445,104	1,921,064
Fish-canning and curing establishments (values added)	17,034,171	9,689,388	8,975,412
Totals, Fisheries Production	47,804,216	30,517,306	25,957,109
Trapping—			
Fur production (wild life)	9,875,955	8,744,962	7,118,021
Mineral Production—			
Smelting	55,635,664	50,229,454	38,722,129
Other metallics	87,108,100	68,294,985	73,319,634
Fuels	68,184,485	54,453,143	49,047,342
Salt	1,694,631	1,904,149	1,947,551
Other non-metallics	13,523,233	8,988,992	5,793,286
Clay products	10,593,678	7,841,288	3,650,218
Cement	17,713,067	15,826,243	6,930,721
Lime	4,038,698	2,764,415	2,394,537
Other structural materials	21,382,122	17,726,349	9,422,807
Totals, Mineral Production	279,873,578	228,029,018	191,228,225
Electric light and power[1]	126,038,145	122,310,730	128,420,233
Totals, Primary Production	1,525,528,806	1,128,444,285	1,051,543,238
SECONDARY PRODUCTION.			
Totals, Construction	297,046,750	205,063,300	86,367,060
Custom and repair	85,200,000	71,000,000	57,000,000
Manufactures—			
Vegetable products	314,513,326	274,474,901	211,600,763
Animal products	132,212,467	106,059,948	95,623,235
Textiles	177,250,868	163,967,295	144,942,998
Wood and paper	368,350,618	291,858,015	227,251,810
Iron and steel	288,032,111	203,970,382	123,542,436
Non-ferrous metals	138,720,310	116,519,624	84,176,377
Non-metallic minerals	109,606,153	102,486,140	73,407,459
Chemicals	71,804,599	64,745,355	60,002,845
Miscellaneous, including central electric stations	161,496,274	150,500,191	149,677,949
Totals, Manufactures[2]	1,761,986,726	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872
Totals, Secondary Production	2,144,233,476	1,750,645,151	1,313,592,932
Grand Totals	**3,216,746,735**	**2,500,203,902**	**2,104,908,391**

[1] This item is exclusive of duplication involved in purchases of power by reporting companies.
[2] For footnote 2 see foot of p. 235.

Section 2.—The Provincial Distribution of Production.

The trend of net production has exhibited considerable variation. In Prince Edward Island there was a decline from 1920 to 1922, followed by substantial recovery until the high point of 1926 was reached, with an almost steady decline to the low point of 1932. In Nova Scotia there was a decline from the high point of 1920 until 1925, a marked increase in 1926, then through a slight decline to the highest point reached since 1920, in 1928, then a gradual falling-off to the low point of 1932. In New Brunswick the highest point was reached in 1920, the next highest in 1926 and the low in 1932, the trend of production in this province being almost level from 1925 to 1930.

In Quebec the decline in 1921 was very severe. During the subsequent period the chief features were a substantial gain in 1923, a minor recession in 1924, and a marked recovery in 1925, continued until 1929, when a high point of $1,050,000,000 was reached. From then to 1932 the decline was rapid, the 1932 production of $558,000,000 being a decrease of nearly 19 p.c. under the 1931 figure. The trend in Ontario was almost parallel, the 1932 production of $885,000,000 being 18 p.c. under that of the previous year.

In Manitoba the course of production was most uneven from 1920 to 1926, when for the next two years an increase was registered, culminating in the high of 1928, when goods to the value of $235,000,000 were produced. Since that time the decline has been rapid, reaching the low value of $100,000,000 in 1932, this production being 11 p. c. under that of 1931. Saskatchewan exceeded the 1920 production in 1922, 1925 to 1928, when the high point was reached, then registered sharp declines from 1929 to 1931 and in 1932 showed an increase of 42 p.c. over the low point reached in the previous year. The trend in Alberta has not been exactly parallel with that of Saskatchewan, the high point in this province having been reached in 1927, since when a steady decline has occurred, culminating in the low values shown in 1932, when the decline was, however, less than 5 p.c. under the preceding year.

In British Columbia steady increases were registered from 1922 to 1929, with a rapid decline until 1932, when a decline was shown of 23 p.c. under the previous year.

The values of gross and net production are given by provinces for the years 1928 to 1932 in Table 3.

[2] The item "total manufactures" on page 234 includes the following industries, also shown under other heads, the amount of the duplication being deducted from the grand totals:—

Classification.	Net Production.		
	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$
Dairy factories	43,541,731	34,926,701	30,446,292
Sawmills and pulp-mills	181,868,214	136,176,495	41,295,694
Fish-canning and curing	11,891,819	6,906,059	6,420,494
Mineral industries	89,675,638	78,565,549	53,645,156
Electric power	126,038,145	122,310,730	128,420,233
Totals	453,015,547	378,885,534	260,227,869
Totals, Manufactures (duplications eliminated)	1,308,971,179	1,095,696,317	909,998,003

3.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Provinces, 1928-32.

GROSS VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	28,925,960	32,807,542	25,436,519	17,278,144	15,943,467
Nova Scotia	201,211,630	199,016,575	174,266,197	136,853,405	102,795,156
New Brunswick	132,957,699	141,493,983	127,022,481	100,055,694	84,667,778
Quebec	1,612,448,740	1,770,707,067	1,500,303,451	1,142,897,391	919,858,072
Ontario	2,813,092,274	2,999,318,714	2,450,173,078	1,832,254,080	1,459,572,816
Manitoba	355,009,130	342,731,190	273,174,256	199,685,515	164,911,278
Saskatchewan	502,850,308	432,316,508	296,156,731	173,336,852	172,862,819
Alberta	439,513,402	409,642,138	329,898,695	255,519,947	214,177,072
British Columbia	480,127,529	512,628,119	420,984,045	295,592,071	228,538,264
Yukon	5,482,693	5,509,564	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840
Canada	**6,574,619,365**	**6,846,171,400**	**5,601,880,583**	**4,157,733,325**	**3,366,510,562**

NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	Percentage of Total Net Value in 1932.
	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
P. E. Island	23,128,829	23,452,390	16,635,118	11,924,262	10,264,666	0·49
Nova Scotia	144,272,367	129,380,194	114,402,720	94,507,795	70,917,559	3·37
New Brunswick	85,364,983	87,382,143	78,772,589	64,307,571	54,063,723	2·57
Quebec	979,666,796	1,049,515,828	892,076,349	686,817,209	557,659,317	26·49
Ontario	1,572,835,443	1,658,395,781	1,380,458,865	1,083,600,274	884,801,710	42·04
Manitoba	235,182,568	185,231,376	142,170,104	113,396,393	100,453,108	4·77
Saskatchewan	413,825,134	238,781,959	134,134,319	82,691,410	117,858,748	5·60
Alberta	341,413,575	237,493,962	184,659,449	164,947,717	157,015,824	7·46
British Columbia	321,354,242	331,466,014	268,972,091	193,751,045	148,689,806	7·06
Yukon	5,465,945	5,509,564	4,465,130	4,260,226	3,183,840	0·15
Canada	**4,122,509,882**	**3,946,609,211**	**3,216,746,735**	**2,500,203,902**	**2,104,908,301**	**100·00**

Relative Production in Different Provinces, 1932.—It will be seen from Table 3 that Ontario and Quebec held first and second places among the provinces in the net value of production in 1932. The percentage of production of each of these provinces to the total was lower than in 1931, when the net output in the two provinces represented 43·3 p.c. and 27·5 p.c. of the totals respectively. Third place in 1932 goes to Alberta with 7·5 p.c. of the total, while British Columbia, with 7·8 p.c., held third place in 1931. British Columbia and Saskatchewan are fourth and fifth respectively, replacing Alberta and Manitoba from these positions as in 1931. In 1932 Manitoba was in sixth place, followed by Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in the order named.

Section 3.—Leading Branches of Production in each Province, 1932.

The Maritime Provinces.—Production in *Nova Scotia* in 1932 was principally in the manufacturing, mining, agricultural and forestry industries, which were accountable for 38·7 p.c., 22·9 p.c., 18·6 p.c., and 10·5 p.c., respectively, of the net value of output of the province; the contribution of manufactures, aside from

processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 26·3 p.c. In *New Brunswick* manufacturing also took first place as a producer of new wealth, the proportion being 49·4 p.c. Agriculture was second with 24·7 p.c. and forestry third. If the manufacturing group be limited to exclude processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, it still ranked as the premier industry, with 33·0 p.c. Agriculture, including fur farming, contributed 65·3 p.c. of the net output of *Prince Edward Island*. In the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the value of production was 31 p.c. less than in the preceding year. The generation of electrical energy industry alone showed a gain for 1932.

Quebec.—The value of product derived from manufactures in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 52·2 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing division, referred to the same base, was 67·5 p.c. Agriculture with 17·4 p.c., forestry with 9·0 p.c., and the generation of electrical energy with 8·0 p.c., occupied second, third and fourth places. The increases over 1931 in trapping and in the generation of electrical energy were 23·9 p.c. and 6·6 p.c., respectively.

Ontario.—The net value of production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was $473,000,000 or 53·4 p.c. of the total, compared with $185,000,000 or 20·9 p.c. from agriculture. Mining held third place with 9·7 p.c. of the total, and electric power followed with 5·7 p.c. The forestry output was 3·6 p.c. of the net production of the province. Decreases from 1931 were shown in all the main divisions of production except the generation of electrical energy. The net output of manufactures decreased by $146,800,000, while agriculture showed a decline of $10,700,000 or 5·5 p.c. Except in forestry, fisheries, trapping and construction Ontario led the other provinces in the productiveness of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations, trapping and construction to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income than Ontario did from fisheries. About 48·5 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario and 32·7 p.c. of the agricultural income was derived from the same province.

The Prairie Provinces.—About 77·8 p.c. of the output of *Saskatchewan* was obtained from farming, which industry was also a predominant producer of new wealth in *Manitoba* and *Alberta*, the proportions being 36·2 p.c. and 63·4 p.c., respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal mining, held second place in *Alberta* with an output of 13·5 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was first in importance in *Manitoba*, representing 36·1 p.c. of the value of the net output. *Saskatchewan* was the only province in the Dominion to show an increase in total net value of production, agriculture showing a betterment of $47,401,000 or 107 p.c. over 1931. In *Manitoba*, agriculture and trapping showed gains in 1932 over the preceding year. The agricultural and electric power industries of *Saskatchewan* showed gains in 1932, and the net revenue from agriculture and the electric power industry of *Alberta* was somewhat greater.

British Columbia.—The net production from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1932 was about $75,000,000, but almost half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, $41,791,000, was 28·1 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, mining consti-

tuted the chief source of new wealth, about 18·4 p.c. of the total net output of the province being contributed by the mines. Forestry and farming followed in order, with percentages of 17·2 and 15·4 respectively.

Details showing the gross and net values of production, by industries, in the various provinces in 1932, together with percentages, are given in Tables **4** and **5**.

Tables **4A** and **5A** give the same information for the year 1931.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1932.

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Tables **1** and **2**.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	10,611,218	21,310,776	21,918,389	150,677,656	272,658,205
Forestry	613,868	9,438,524	15,592,410	75,321,993	47,162,119
Fisheries	1,476,926	9,162,939	3,716,783	2,082,480	2,147,990
Trapping	−1,205	206,452	76,555	1,756,316	1,355,515
Mining	–	16,201,279	2,223,505	45,630,609	95,839,655
Electric power	275,149	5,292,749	4,148,199	50,954,121	78,571,217
Construction	1,071,800	4,009,500	4,258,200	52,525,300	49,291,800
Custom and repair	185,000	2,265,000	1,139,000	15,395,000	32,394,000
Manufactures[1]	3,566,968	50,351,054	47,472,393	668,417,093	1,028,397,654
Totals	**15,943,467**	**102,795,156**	**84,667,778**	**919,858,072**	**1,459,572,816**

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	53,560,218	128,107,011	126,441,517	33,264,931	–
Forestry	2,146,342	2,075,194	3,573,656	39,101,246	–
Fisheries	1,204,892	186,174	153,789	13,513,789	20,060
Trapping	530,398	916,476	626,262	492,839	1,158,413[2]
Mining	11,243,411	1,681,728	21,183,312	32,939,306	2,005,367
Electric power	7,966,196	5,312,511	5,528,340	13,582,200	–
Construction	4,503,500	2,705,200	5,948,200	8,558,900	–
Custom and repair	7,920,000	5,627,000	6,379,000	6,696,000	–
Manufactures[1]	96,056,029	36,101,516	55,293,832	140,538,016	–
Totals	**164,911,278**	**172,862,819**	**214,177,072**	**228,538,264**	**3,183,840**

NET PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	6,700,063	13,177,339	13,375,055	96,854,742	184,958,049
Forestry	554,213	7,420,956	10,388,189	50,234,743	32,187,981
Fisheries	988,919	6,557,943	2,972,682	1,815,544	2,147,990
Trapping	−1,205	206,452	76,555	1,756,316	1,355,515
Mining	–	16,201,279	2,223,505	25,638,466	85,910,030
Electric power	274,555	4,356,412	3,340,257	44,720,404	49,952,973
Construction	696,670	2,606,175	2,767,830	34,141,445	32,039,670
Custom and repair	159,000	1,767,000	1,105,000	11,142,000	23,511,000
Manufactures[1]	1,617,930	27,430,624	26,695,743	376,213,941	568,486,655
Totals	**10,264,666**	**70,917,559**	**54,063,723**	**557,659,317**	**884,801,710**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 239.

4.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1932—concluded.

NET PRODUCTION—concluded.

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	36,314,987	91,668,357	99,530,146	22,838,966	–
Forestry	1,869,523	1,958,704	3,153,747	25,633,890	–
Fisheries	1,204,892	186,174	153,789	9,909,116	20,060
Trapping	530,398	916,476	626,262	492,839	1,158,413[2]
Mining	9,058,365	1,681,728	21,183,312	27,326,173	2,005,367
Electric power	6,534,141	4,478,110	4,681,024	10,082,357	–
Construction	2,927,275	1,758,380	3,866,330	5,563,285	–
Custom and repair	5,747,000	3,998,000	4,519,000	5,052,000	–
Manufactures[1]	50,464,930	17,886,961	26,851,640	74,577,448	–
Totals	**100,453,108**	**117,858,748**	**157,015,824**	**148,689,806**	**3,183,840**

[1]The figures for "manufactures" involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the totals for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Shipbuilding for example was included under both "construction" and "manufacturing" up to 1929 (see footnote 1, Table 2). The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces: Prince Edward Island, gross $2,033,757, net $682,884; Nova Scotia, gross $23,389,351, net $12,685,024; New Brunswick, gross $28,782,642, net $14,644,759; Quebec, gross $249,818,705, net $156,702, 888; Ontario, gross $271,025,350, net $168,069,656; Manitoba, gross $23,261,637, net $15,171,161; Saskatchewan, gross $13,164,558, net $8,264,795; Alberta, gross $15,577,403, net $9,714,617; British Columbia, gross $130,384,923, net $67,079,763.

[2]Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

4A.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1931.

NOTE.—For Dominion totals, see Tables 1 and 2.

GROSS PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	12,169,845	26,657,622	24,142,639	166,971,907	303,591,217
Forestry	623,057	12,735,640	22,352,543	102,562,537	75,409,669
Fisheries	1,605,839	11,302,090	5,320,206	2,194,389	2,477,131
Trapping	2,283	231,138	111,992	1,417,523	1,799,182
Mining	–	21,080,746	2,176,910	55,643,910	115,314,954
Electric power	270,981	4,856,319	3,694,966	47,980,200	73,498,076
Construction	186,800	6,923,900	9,756,700	106,125,700	125,452,300
Custom and repair	215,000	3,191,000	1,326,000	18,410,000	41,210,000
Manufactures[1]	4,136,576	70,679,503	55,209,818	849,154,353	1,312,400,828
Totals	**17,278,141**	**136,853,405**	**100,055,694**	**1,142,897,391**	**1,832,254,080**

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	55,893,510	111,014,350	142,277,214	37,335,580	–
Forestry	6,025,681	4,933,204	5,738,311	58,293,360	–
Fisheries	1,241,575	317,963	153,897	15,012,171	29,550
Trapping	527,063	1,033,294	950,989	586,169	2,085,329[2]
Mining	11,745,863	1,931,880	23,580,727	42,744,982	2,145,347
Electric power	8,004,174	5,290,322	5,571,019	14,155,508	–
Construction	13,797,800	9,200,000	14,334,700	29,704,100	–
Custom and repair	9,764,000	6,880,000	7,756,000	8,248,000	–
Manufactures[1]	118,540,865	44,265,151	68,367,411	175,707,357	–
Totals	**198,685,515**	**173,336,852**	**255,519,947**	**295,592,071**	**4,260,226**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 240.

4A.—Gross and Net Values of Production in Canada, by Industries and Provinces, 1931—concluded.

NET PRODUCTION.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	8,685,000	18,925,000	16,693,000	106,669,000	195,646,000
Forestry	555,903	9,774,909	15,342,558	67,454,669	53,349,465
Fisheries	1,078,901	7,986,711	4,169,811	1,952,894	2,477,131
Trapping	2,283	231,138	111,992	1,417,523	1,799,182
Mining	–	21,080,746	2,176,910	35,696,563	96,113,235
Electric power	270,445	3,954,158	2,931,097	42,010,665	46,542,982
Construction	121,420	4,500,535	6,341,855	68,981,705	81,543,995
Custom and repair	157,000	2,463,000	1,250,000	14,610,000	28,160,000
Manufactures[1]	1,787,209	37,391,253	29,577,962	480,110,221	714,521,036
Totals	**11,924,262**	**94,507,795**	**64,307,571**	**686,817,209**	**1,083,600,274**

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	28,201,000	44,267,000	91,778,000	27,328,000	–
Forestry	4,972,866	4,787,054	5,362,416	39,050,429	–
Fisheries	1,241,575	317,963	153,897	11,108,873	29,550
Trapping	527,063	1,033,294	950,989	586,169	2,085,329[2]
Mining	9,965,854	1,931,880	23,580,727	35,337,756	2,145,347
Electric power	6,778,905	4,454,617	4,674,857	10,693,004	–
Construction	8,968,570	5,980,000	9,317,555	19,307,665	–
Custom and repair	7,375,000	4,958,000	5,549,000	6,478,000	–
Manufactures[1]	63,391,473	21,724,533	32,277,242	93,800,922	–
Totals	**113,396,393**	**82,691,410**	**164,947,717**	**193,751,045**	**4,260,226**

[1]The figures for "manufactures" involve duplicated amounts which were deducted in computing the totals for each province. The duplication arises from including in two places a number of industries which may be regarded as extractive or as manufacturing processes. Shipbuilding for example was included under both "construction" and "manufacturing" up to 1929 (see footnote 1, Table 2). The following statement gives the amount of the duplication by provinces: Prince Edward Island, gross $2,033,757, net $682,844; Nova Scotia, gross $23,389,351, net $12,685,024; New Brunswick, gross $28,782,642, net $14,644,759; Quebec, gross $249,818,705, net $156,702,888; Ontario, gross $271,025,350, net $168,069,656; Manitoba, gross $23,261,637, net $15,171,161; Saskatchewan, gross $13,164,558, net $8,264,795; Alberta, gross $15,577,403, net $9,714,617; British Columbia, gross $130,384,923, net $67,079,763.

[2]Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

5.—Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1932.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	65·27	18·58	24·74	17·37	20·90
Forestry	5·40	10·46	19·21	9·01	3·64
Fisheries	9·63	9·25	5·50	0·33	0·24
Trapping	–	0·29	0·14	0·31	0·15
Mining	–	22·85	4·11	4·60	9·71
Electric power	2·67	6·14	6·18	8·02	5·65
Construction	6·79	3·67	5·12	6·12	3·62
Custom and repair	1·55	2·49	2·04	2·00	2·66
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8·69	26·27	32·96	52·24	53·43
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	15·76	38·68	49·38	67·46	64·25

5.—Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1932—concluded.

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	36·16	77·78	63·39	15·36	–	26·86
Forestry	1·86	1·66	2·01	17·24	–	6·34
Fisheries	1·20	0·16	0·10	6·66	0·63	1·23
Trapping	0·53	0·78	0·40	0·33	36·38[1]	0·34
Mining	9·02	1·43	13·49	18·38	62·99	9·08
Electric power	6·50	3·80	2·98	6·78	–	6·10
Construction	2·91	1·49	2·46	3·74	–	4·10
Custom and repair	5·72	3·39	2·88	3·40	–	2·71
Manufactures, n.e.s.	36·10	9·51	12·29	28·11	–	43·24
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	50·24	15·18	17·10	50·16	–	55·60

[1]Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

5A.—Percentage of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Production of each Province, 1931.

Industry.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	72·83	20·02	25·96	15·53	18·05
Forestry	4·66	10·34	23·86	9·82	4·92
Fisheries	9·05	8·45	6·48	0·28	0·23
Trapping	0·02	0·24	0·17	0·21	0·17
Mining	–	22·32	3·39	5·20	8·87
Electric power	2·27	4·18	4·56	6·12	4·30
Construction	1·02	4·76	9·86	10·04	7·53
Custom and repair	1·32	2·61	1·94	2·13	2·60
Manufactures, n.e.s.	8·83	27·08	23·78	50·67	53·33
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	14·99	39·56	45·99	69·90	65·94

Industry.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture	24·87	53·53	55·64	14·10	–	21·53
Forestry	4·39	5·79	3·25	20·16	–	8·03
Fisheries	1·09	0·38	0·09	5·73	0·69	1·22
Trapping	0·46	1·25	0·58	0·30	48·95[1]	0·35
Mining	8·79	2·34	14·30	18·24	50·36	9·12
Electric power	5·98	5·39	2·83	5·52	–	4·89
Construction	7·91	7·23	5·65	9·97	–	8·20
Custom and repair	6·50	6·00	3·36	3·34	–	2·84
Manufactures, n.e.s.	40·01	18·09	14·30	22·64	–	43·82
Totals	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
Totals, Manufactures (Percentages to Grand Totals of Net Production)	55·90	26·27	19·57	48·41	–	58·98

[1]Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

CHAPTER VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief single industry of the Canadian people, employing, in 1931, 28·7 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population and 33·9 p.c. or over one-third of the gainfully occupied males. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products in raw or manufactured form constitute a very large percentage of Canadian exports. For a statement of the occupied and the available agricultural lands in Canada, see p. 39 of this volume.

This chapter of the present volume contains a statement of current governmental activities in connection with agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. This is followed by statistics of agriculture, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, dairying, fur farming, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices, miscellaneous, and, since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, a review of world statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained, on pp. 186–191, an article on the "Development of Agriculture in Canada", by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. To this the interested reader is referred.

Section 1.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.*

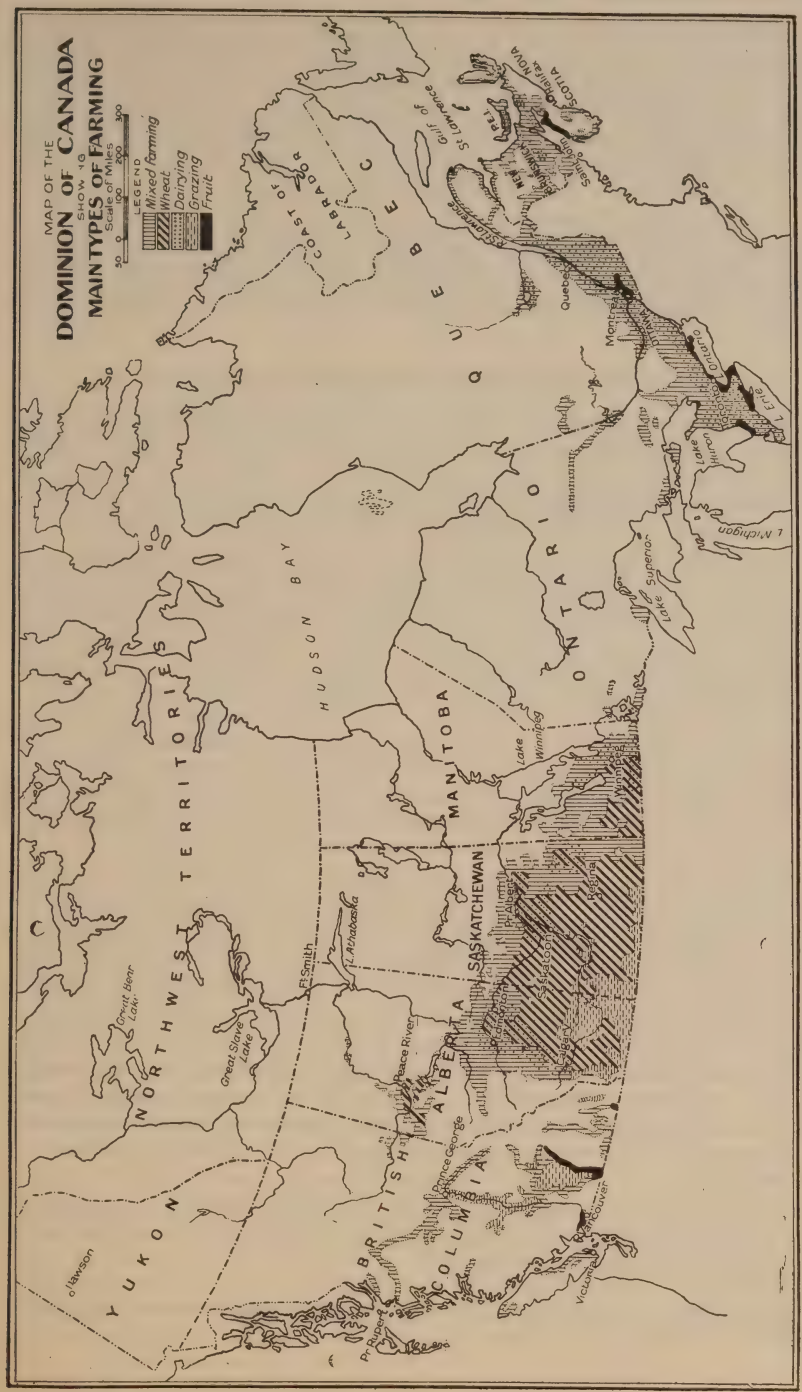
It is provided in Section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada".

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture, with Ministers of Agriculture at their heads, both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in two provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the various Departments follows.

Subsection 1.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was constituted in 1868 under authority of 31 Vict., c. 53, with numerous functions that were by no means purely agricultural, including: (1) agriculture; (2) immigration and emigration; (3) public health and quarantine; (4) the marine and immigrant hospital at Quebec; (5) arts and manufactures; (6) the census, statistics and the registration of statistics; (7) patents of invention; (8) copyright; (9) industrial designs and trade marks.

*This section, with the exception of Subsection 2, has been revised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The information in Subsection 2 was checked by the various provincial authorities.



MAIN TYPES OF FARMING IN CANADA

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In the course of time the purely agricultural work of the Department came to demand greater attention; the non-agricultural functions were one by one entrusted to other Departments of the Government, while specialization became the order of the day within the Department of Agriculture itself. At the present time it includes the following branches: (1) Experimental Farms; (2) Dairy and Cold Storage; (3) Health of Animals; (4) Live Stock; (5) Seed; (6) Entomological; (7) Fruit; (8) Publications; (9) Agricultural Economics.

For the Acts of Parliament administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, see in the index "Acts of Parliament administered by Dominion Government Departments". For the publications of the Department, covering a wide field of information, see in the index the entry "Publications of Dominion Departments".

Subsection 2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.*

Prince Edward Island.—The Department of Agriculture is presided over by a Minister, and the staff consists of a live stock superintendent, a superintendent of women's institutes and a dairy superintendent. Assistance is given in co-operative marketing, promoting the live-stock industry and encouraging exhibitions, the formation of boys' and girls' clubs and the welfare of agriculture generally.

Nova Scotia.—Agriculture in the province of Nova Scotia is administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Department is divided into the following main divisions: (1) administration; (2) agricultural college and farm; (3) extension service; (4) marketing; (5) agricultural societies, associations, and exhibitions; (6) dairying; (7) poultry; (8) live stock; (9) entomology and botany; (10) apiculture; (11) women's institutes; (12) immigration and land settlement.

New Brunswick.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick are as follows: (1) live stock and agricultural societies; (2) dairying; (3) herd improvement; (4) soils and crops; (5) poultry; (6) horticulture; (7) women's institutes; (8) agricultural representatives; (9) industry, immigration and farm settlement; (10) elementary agricultural education; (11) bee-keeping.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture comprises a certain number of branches and sections as follows: *Agricultural Economics Branch,* including the following sections: publicity; co-operation, markets and statistics; demonstration farms; agricultural surveys; field husbandry; drainage; home economics; bee-keeping and sugar making; agricultural societies. *Live Stock Branch,* including the following sections: dairy; veterinary; swine; sheep; horses; poultry; farm buildings. *Horticulture Branch,* including the following sections: fruit growing; truck crops; vegetable canning; flower growing; phytopathology; entomology; botany. *Agricultural Representatives Branch:* 82 agricultural representatives' offices are now established in rural counties of Quebec and are under the supervision of 6 inspectors. The above organizations are all under one General Director of Branches.

There are other activities which are not included in the above organization, such as: agricultural education, agricultural merit competition, provincial dairy school, provincial handicraft school.

*For publications of provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments".

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches: agricultural and horticultural societies, live stock, institutes, dairy, fruit, crops, co-operation and markets, statistics and publications, agricultural representatives and the Agricultural Development Board. The Department is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Agricultural College, the Ontario Veterinary College, the Kemptville Agricultural School, and the experimental farms at Guelph, Ridgetown and Vineland.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an agricultural extension service, a dairy branch, a publications and statistics branch, a live stock branch, a debt adjustment board, a registrar of co-operative associations, and a weeds branch. It also conducts the Manitoba branch of the Employment Service of Canada.

Saskatchewan.—The work of the Department of Agriculture is chiefly administrative. It includes the following principal branches: live stock, field crops, dairy, statistics, co-operation and markets, a bee division and a debt adjustment bureau. The Live Stock Branch provides the organization for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers on credit terms, and registering brands for live stock. Pure-bred sire areas are being created under statutory authority in order to eliminate undesirable sires and improve the quality of live stock. The poultry industry is promoted through the flock-culling service, the turkey-grading service and the approved hatchery policy. The Field Crops Branch aids in promoting good cropping and tillage practices and providing control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The Dairy Branch directs the grading of cream at all the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The Statistics Branch, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop-reporting service and gathers annual data respecting the crops and live stock of the province. The Co-operation and Markets Branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and maintains an exchange service by a fortnightly news letter through which buyer and seller are brought together. An Apiary Division has been organized to assist bee-keeping, which is developing substantially. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centered in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—This Department conducts the following main services: agricultural schools and demonstration farms, field crops, dairy, live stock, veterinary, poultry, apiaries, fairs and institutes, branding, game regulation, women's bureau service, crop reports and statistics, marketing services, district agriculturists and a branch looking after the fur farm leases of the province.

The attention of the Department has recently been given to the development of apiculture and a provincial apiarist is engaged in this work. Increased encouragement is being given to the live-stock industry through the "Pure-bred Bulls Purchase Act", and in giving supervision to the feeding plan for beef cattle now being carried out by the "Red Label" Beef Association. Increasing efforts are being made to cope with the weed menace and encouragement is being given to the sale and production of registered seed. The poultry industry is also receiving increased attention. Money is expended each summer in connection with soil

survey work, and special efforts are being directed to the development of forage crops and grasses and the improvement of pasturage.

British Columbia.—The Department of Agriculture consists of three main divisions dealing with general administration, animal industry and plant industry.

Under general administration are the branches dealing with collection of statistics, assistance to fall fairs, distribution of publications, soil survey, apiary inspection, supervision of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, and policies of a general agricultural nature, together with the Markets Branch. The Animal Industry Division includes: dairy, poultry, veterinary and general live-stock branches, as well as brands inspection and junior club work. The Plant Industry Division includes: plant disease and pest control, pathology and entomology, field crops and horticultural activities.

The extension service has representatives located in fifteen agricultural districts. These representatives are under the immediate supervision of either animal industry or plant industry, depending upon the predominating feature of agriculture in the several districts.

Particular attention has been given to the development of a live-stock policy, by which the favourable climatic conditions of the coast districts of British Columbia will enable farmers to finish live stock ready for the market at seasons when weather conditions are not favourable in other parts of Canada. This policy has been devised with the aim of enabling the farmers of British Columbia to supplement the work of the prairie live-stock men in maintaining a continuous supply of well-finished animals for the market.

The British Columbia Department of Agriculture through its Dairy Branch has compiled its initial list of pure-bred sires (of the four dairy breeds) which have five or more daughters with records of production. Where known, the records of the dams of these daughters are also given, offering opportunities for comparison.

Particular attention is now being given by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture to forage and pasture improvement and the soil survey branch is making progress with the classification of the orchard soils in the fruit-growing districts of the province.

Subsection 3.—Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Among the most important contributions of Canadian Governments to the development of agriculture throughout the country, is the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climatic conditions is carried on. Already this work has had a profound effect in the improvement of Canadian agriculture. The introduction during recent years of Marquis wheat is an outstanding example, and it is of interest to note that other newer wheats, particularly Garnet, also originated by the experimental farms, may in the near future replace the Marquis in large areas. Among the earlier experiments undertaken, the results of which have passed permanently into good Canadian farm practice, may be mentioned those relating to early seeding, summer fallowing, the use of farmyard manure, the fertilizing value of clover crops and the introduction of suitable grasses and clovers. Both the common red clover and alfalfa now enter into rotations as the result of experiments and efforts to obtain hardy strains and to discover means of resistance

to winter-killing. Further experiments with earlier-ripening and drought-resisting cereals are now being carried on, each new discovery increasing the cultivable area of Canada. Other researches relate to the production of frost-resisting fruit trees for the Prairie Provinces. This research work has already had a profoundly ameliorating effect upon Canadian agriculture. Statements regarding the work now under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and at Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations follow.

(A) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.*

Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament (49 Vict., c. 23), the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four branch farms: one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories; and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion have led to a corresponding increase in the number of experimental farms and stations.* These, with an experimental fox ranch, now total 29, with a total acreage of 16,256·74, as compared with the original five farms, with a total acreage of 3,472, established in 1886. The following list shows the present number of farms and stations, with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS, 1933.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date Established.
Central Farm, Ottawa	Ontario	825·5	1886
Kapuskasing Station	Ontario	1,270	1910
Harrow Station	Ontario	198·3	1909
Charlottetown Station	P.E.I.	173·1	1909
Summerside Fox Ranch	P.E.I.	12	1925
Nappan Farm	Nova Scotia	465	1886
Kentville Station	Nova Scotia	452·9	1912
Fredericton Station	New Brunswick	525	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station	Quebec	319	1911
Cap Rouge Station	Quebec	345·3	1911
Lennoxville Station	Quebec	600	1914
Farnham Station	Quebec	95	1912
La Ferme Station	Quebec	1,200	1916
L'Assomption Station	Quebec	160	1928
Brandon Farm	Manitoba	842	1886
Morden Station	Manitoba	614	1915
Indian Head Farm	Saskatchewan	1,320	1886
Indian Head Forest Nursery Station	Saskatchewan	480	[1]
Sutherland Forest Nursery Station	Saskatchewan	320	[1]
Rosthern Station	Saskatchewan	650	1908
Melfort Station	Saskatchewan	640	1934
Scott Station	Saskatchewan	520	1910
Swift Current Station	Saskatchewan	800	1920
Lacombe Station	Alberta	435·74	1907
Lethbridge Station	Alberta	500	1906
Windermere Station	British Columbia	425	1923
Summerland Station	British Columbia	545	1914
Agassiz Farm	British Columbia	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver island	British Columbia	130	1912

[1]Transferred in 1931 from the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, to the Department of Agriculture.

In addition there are 12 sub-stations, *viz.*, Regina and Rosthern, Sask.; Wainwright, Fort Vermilion and Beaverlodge, Alberta; Fort Smith, Resolution, Provi-

*The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations". No distinction in the work is implied by these titles.

dence and Good Hope, Northwest Territories; Carmacks, Yukon; Horse Farm, St. Joachim (operated from Ste. Anne de la Pocatière), and Harrington Harbour, Quebec. There is also the Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, and a special Forage Crops Research Station at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 13 farms in Prince Edward Island, 19 in Nova Scotia, 19 in New Brunswick, 53 in Quebec, 16 in Ontario, 15 in Manitoba, 30 in Saskatchewan, 22 in Alberta and 19 in British Columbia. Small experimental plots are also being operated at several points along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are stationed the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, each having charge of his special line of work, both at the Central Farm and the branch farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers, and the superintendents on whose branch farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervises the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment, and also conduct experiments of local importance.

The divisions at Ottawa, which represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows: (1) animal husbandry; (2) bacteriology; (3) bees; (4) botany; (5) cereals; (6) chemistry; (7) extension and publicity; (8) economic fibre production; (9) field husbandry; (10) forage plants; (11) horticulture; (12) illustration stations; (13) poultry and (14) tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This division is concerned mainly with projects relating to the economical production of live stock and live-stock products on the farms of Canada. Demonstrational, experimental and research work in breeding, feeding, housing and management of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine and in the handling of the products of these classes of live stock on the farm constitute the main lines of work of the division.

Bacteriology.—The work of this division consists chiefly in research conducted in close co-operation with other divisions on problems having a bacteriological bearing. The main lines of investigation deal with questions of pure milk production and maintenance, soil fertility, the preparation and preservation of foodstuffs and fodders, bee diseases, etc. Assistance is given to farmers through the preparation and distribution of cultures of legume bacteria for seed inoculation. Further service is rendered through the bacteriological analysis of water, milk, foods and feeding stuffs, soils and many other materials.

Bees.—The work of the Bee Division is divided into three parts: (1) Experimental and research work related to the care and management of bees. This includes the investigation of such problems as swarm control, wintering, bee diseases, queen breeding, etc. (2) Honey investigations. In co-operation with other divisions a thorough examination of Canadian honeys is being made and projects relating to the storage of this commodity are being conducted. In addition, the inspection of honey for export trade is being carried on. (3) The dissemination of information by means of bulletins, pamphlets, press articles, correspondence, lectures, etc., to beekeepers throughout Canada.

Botany.—The work of this division deals with two main phases, economic botany and plant pathology. The former comprises a study of plants of use in agriculture, including medicinal and poisonous plants and plants of general economic value. Considerable attention is being given to a Dominion-wide survey of weeds and a study of the life history of the more important kinds. Many phases pertaining to this section of work are carried on co-operatively with other services in the Department. Pollination studies, pasture investigations, etc., are being carried on under a well-devised policy. A herbarium is maintained, which is becoming increasingly valuable as a reference collection not only for the use of the Department, but also for students and colleges. For reference purposes an extensive collection of seeds has been accumulated, and constitutes one of the most valuable in the Dominion. It comprises representative collections of seeds of plants occurring all over the globe.

The plant pathology section is devoted to research on diseases caused by fungi and bacteria occurring on each and every kind of plant, whether constituting our natural resources, including forestry, or grown for special purposes. Without a recognition of the most up-to-date and modern means used in plant pathology, immense national losses would result. Many instances might be quoted to indicate that modern methods of control and prevention have been responsible for a substantial reduction in the cost of production of all kinds of crop plants.

At Ottawa the Central Plant Pathological Laboratory serves as headquarters for the Dominion. At the same time, besides undertaking special phases of mycological research, the Central Laboratory directs the policy of a series (10) of branch laboratories extending from coast to coast and dealing with the important phases of work of local interest and importance. Among these laboratories, the Dominion Grain Rust Research Laboratory at Winnipeg may be specially mentioned, as an example of a centre of close co-operation between Dominion and Provincial agencies in the study and prevention of losses from grain rust. Three of the branch laboratories deal with the fruit industry, *viz.:* Kentville, N.S., St. Catharines, Ont., and Summerland, B.C. Field crop and potato diseases are dealt with mainly at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Fredericton, N.B., while Edmonton, Saskatoon, and the Winnipeg laboratory already referred to, are concerned with the diseases of grain most important economically, *viz.*, smuts, rusts, foot and root rots, etc. Saanichton, B.C., serves the interests of Vancouver island and the Fraser valley.

The Central Laboratory directs a Dominion-wide plant disease survey, keeping a close watch on the progress of diseases and enabling steps to be taken without delay to prevent the unsuspected establishment of the insidious enemies of agriculture throughout the Dominion.

The seed potato certification service is also directed from these headquarters and its aggressive policy has secured most valuable export markets for the Dominion.

The National Mycological Herbarium and a unique collection of forest pathological and wood-destroying fungi, both of specimens and living cultures may be mentioned as outstanding among reference collections.

In addition to these more or less specialized research phases of work, the importation of plants and plant products is closely supervised to prevent entry of destructive plant diseases. Thus there exists a plant pathological service devoted to the maintenance of health and quality of every agricultural commodity produced in Canada.

Cereals.—The chief functions of the Cereal Division may be enumerated as follows: (1) the production of superior varieties of cereal and leguminous grains

by a process of breeding and selection; (2) the importation and testing of promising varieties from other countries; (3) the production of *élite* stock seed of registerable varieties of grain for propagation by members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; (4) the evaluation of various crop combinations which may prove especially desirable for specific purposes; (5) the systematic description and study of leading varieties; (6) the verification of the genuineness and purity of seed stocks submitted for the purpose; (7) the investigation of varieties of grain for which a licence has been requested, in accordance with the Canada Seeds Act; (8) the identification of varieties submitted by farmers and others; (9) the encouragement of the use of good seed of adapted varieties through the use of exhibits, press articles and public addresses; (10) the investigation of special problems which have a bearing on cereal breeding and development work.

Probably the most important problem which the division has in hand at the moment is an attempt to develop for Western Canada a variety of hard red spring wheat capable of resisting the ravages of stem rust. This work, which is centralized chiefly at the Rust Laboratory at Winnipeg, appears to be progressing rapidly toward the goal desired.

Chemistry.—Investigations towards the solution of problems affecting Canadian agriculture and direct assistance to farmers, market gardeners, provincial agricultural representatives and others through correspondence and analysis, constitute the two chief phases of the division's activities. Further important work includes the official chemical examination of food products submitted by the Health of Animals Branch, the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch and the Fruit Branch—about 2,000 samples in all. The division also renders chemical assistance to a number of branches of the Government service, *e.g.*, the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior; the Department of Marine and the Department of Fisheries.

Extension and Publicity.—This division edits and prepares for printing all publications issued by the Experimental Farms, prepares and stages educational exhibits at fairs and exhibitions throughout Canada, maintains and operates a lending bureau of educational lantern slides, issues annually to the press about 200 timely and seasonal articles, and in various other ways makes the work of the farms as widely known as possible.

Economic Fibre Plants.—Extensive field and mill experiments are carried out with the best varieties of fibre flax and hemp on the Experimental Farm plot fields at Ottawa and several of the branch farms. The division renders valuable marketing services to the Canadian flax growers by serving as a medium for trade with Ireland. Increasing amounts of fibre seed are being sold in the Irish market each year.

Field Husbandry.—Experiments are being conducted by this division in order to learn the most suitable crop rotations and crop sequences for various parts of Canada. Information is being secured on the newest and best methods of preparing the land for different crops, as well as on the most efficient methods of seeding and harvesting. Investigations are in progress in regard to drainage, to irrigation and learning the most efficient methods of conserving and utilizing soil mositure in the Prairie Provinces.

How to control the noxious weeds which cause such serious economic losses in many parts of Canada is an important problem studied by means of various cropping systems, cultivation methods and applications of chemicals. How to improve the carrying capacity of unproductive pasture land is another project under investigation. The cost of operating tractors, the value of new types of farm machinery,

and the cost of producing various farm crops is being studied. Comprehensive trials with various silage crops are being continued in order to secure the most reliable information on the proper time and method of ensiling corn, sunflowers, red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, buckwheat, cereals and other farm crops. To determine the most economical means of using farm manure and commercial fertilizers for farm crops is the object of another group of field husbandry experiments.

Forage Plants.—This division has for its work the improvement of forage plants by breeding, the technique of seed production, principles of compounding seeds mixtures, response of different species to grazing, the introduction and testing of new species, and related problems. These studies cover a wide range of crop plants including herbage grasses and legumes, corn, sunflowers, field roots, sugar beets, soya beans, and cereals for forage. Research work with crops that are adapted to Eastern Canada is centered at Ottawa. In Western Canada the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory has been established at Saskatoon, Sask., in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, for the purpose of developing early-maturing, hardy, and drought-resistant strains of herbage plants adapted to the Prairie Provinces. At the Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, range investigations are in progress to study changes in the natural vegetation under different systems of grazing and other feed problems associated with range management.

Horticulture.—The Division of Horticulture deals with fruit growing, vegetable gardening and with ornamental plants. The breeding of new varieties has been an important feature of the work of this division. Some of the outstanding fruits originated there which are being planted in Canada are: apples—Melba, Joyce, Hume, Lobo, Linda and Sandow; raspberries—Brighton and Count; strawberries—Cassandra and Portia, and of vegetables: corn—Banting and Pickaninny; egg plant—Blackie; rhubarb—Ruby; tomato—Abel, Alacrity, Bestal and Herald.

Valuable research work in cider making is being done in this division and cold storage experiments with fruits are in progress. The division co-operates with farmers in orchard experiments and blueberry and cranberry investigations. Research in plant nutrition is also an important line of work.

Illustration Stations.—By comparative demonstration the Division of Illustration Stations is carrying forward a co-operative program of crop introduction and improvement on some 206 privately-owned farms. These stations are located in the different provinces, primarily in newly-settled agricultural communities, where the most suitable varieties and crops are not being grown, or in the older settled districts, which have developed acute problems in crop production, resulting from weed infestation, soil drifting, depletion of soil fertility, as well as many other varying factors, which limit crop growth. As centres for production of seed grain, seed potatoes, grasses and clover seeds from the most suitable and hardy varieties, the illustration stations have accomplished a great deal and have established leadership in the community in general farm improvement, including live stock, building and home beautification.

Poultry.—While past conditions called for work largely along practical demonstrational lines, the present demands more scientific investigation, particularly in the studies of nutrition, disease and breeding problems. To meet these requirements, trained men have been added to the staff and, through the co-operation of the Health of Animals Branch, additional assistance has been supplied for the study of disease, so that the division is equipped as never before to assist the industry as a

whole and the individual poultryman in particular in solving the various problems that are continually arising in this rapidly growing field. In addition, the registration of poultry has increased throughout the whole Dominion.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division is concerned with investigational and research work in connection with the tobacco industry of Canada. This includes active research on problems of fertilizers and soils; breeding, selection and standardization of varieties; cultural methods; curing and fermentation; diseases and insects; marketing; exhibitions and educational work. Through a closer co-ordination between Dominion, provincial and industrial agencies the industry has made great progress during the past five years, both in the domestic and export markets. The research work of the Dominion tobacco service was completely reorganized in 1929 and subsequently; a co-operative relationship has been developed with the Department of Trade and Commerce with a view to opening up new outlets for Canadian leaf; joint committees, consisting of Dominion and provincial officials, growers and members of the trade, have been set up in Ontario and Quebec to further the interests of the industry. In general, the Tobacco Division renders assistance in the development of Canadian tobacco production along sound economic lines.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer: (1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; and (3) by articles in newspapers. The farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at short courses in agriculture. Excursions to the various farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

(B) Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Under the above heading, outlines of the work done at provincial agricultural colleges and experimental stations were given by provinces at pp. 198-203 inclusive of the 1930 Year Book. The interested reader is referred to that volume, and to the following provincial publications for information concerning courses and programs of work at these institutions:—

Nova Scotia.—Annual Report of the Department of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia; College Prospectus of the College of Agriculture, Truro, N.S.

Quebec.—The Annual Report of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, and the prospectuses and annual announcements of the School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and the Oka Agricultural Institute, Lake of Two Mountains, Quebec.

Ontario.—Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont.

Manitoba.—Annual Report of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Alberta.—Annual Report of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

British Columbia.—Annual Report of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Section 2.—Statistics of Agriculture.*

Census Statistics.—In addition to the statistics collected annually, which are the subject of this section, valuable information is published, following each decennial census, on such subjects as the total number of farms, their tenure, acreage, value, mortgage debt, etc. In this volume of the Year Book, the latest information compiled to date on these subjects will be found in Subsection 10, pp. 295-301.

Crop-Reporting Service.—The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion; first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country), in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. Supplementing the monthly reports from crop correspondents, the Bureau issues telegraphic crop reports utilizing the services of agriculturists throughout the Dominion. For the Prairie Provinces, these are issued every week from the first of June to the first of September, while the reports on a Dominion-wide basis are issued every two weeks during the same period. The program of reports for 1935-36 is given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1935, pp. 38-40, and is also issued as a special leaflet.

Annual Statistics.—In addition to the crop-reporting service, statistics of the areas under field crops and of the numbers of farm live stock are collected. These arrangements have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by simple schedules which are at present returned by about one-fifth of the farmers of Canada. They form the basis of the estimates for the whole of Canada. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in November and December. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, form the basis of the total estimated production for each crop.

The June schedule covers the areas sown to field crops, the numbers of live stock and poultry on hand and breeding and marketing intentions with regard to live stock and poultry. The December schedule contains the same items with the exception of field crop areas.

The schedules are distributed and collected through the agency of the rural schools in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia the schedules are sent direct to the farmer through the mail.

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* Revised under the direction of Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief of the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is concerned with both primary and secondary statistics of agriculture, including statistics of the production and distribution of agricultural commodities. The primary statistics relate mainly to the reporting of crop conditions, crop and live-stock estimates, values of farm lands, wages of farm labour, and monthly and annual prices received by farmers for their products. The secondary statistics relate to the marketing of grain and live stock, and reports on the milling and sugar industries and cold-storage holdings. A list of the publications of this Branch is given in Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Production".

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly", but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its twenty-eighth year. It is the official organ, not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, fur farming, fruit, hives and honey, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and other subjects in considerable variety.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings: (1) agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) acreage, yield and value of principal field crops, distribution of the wheat and oat crops, etc.; (3) farm live stock and poultry; (4) fur farming; (5) dairying; (6) horticulture; (7) special agricultural crops; (8) farm labour and wages; (9) prices of agricultural produce; (10) agricultural statistics of the census; (11) miscellaneous agricultural statistics; (12) principal agricultural statistics of the world.

Subsection 1.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows under principal headings the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for the years 1929 to 1933. It is important to note that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1929-33 ("000" omitted.)

NOTE.—Preliminary figures for 1934 and revised figures for 1930-33 will be found in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1935.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canada—					
Field crops	948,981	662,041	432,199	452,527[1]	422,148
Farm animals	207,317	166,630	96,778	65,185[1]	89,063
Wool	4,470	2,311	1,644	1,093	2,000
Dairy products	291,743	269,844	191,390[1]	159,074[1]	167,488
Fruits and vegetables	46,398	49,417	39,692	32,157[1]	31,700
Poultry and eggs	107,664	95,227	56,298[1]	42,078[1]	35,880
Fur farming	6,791	4,925	3,557	3,284[1]	3,535
Maple products	6,119	5,251	3,456[1]	2,706[1]	2,059
Tobacco	6,276	7,058	7,178	6,088	5,201
Flax fibre	393	371	179	170	159
Clover and grass seed	2,123	2,482	1,497	962	1,362
Honey	2,806	2,584	2,246	1,470[1]	1,707
Totals	**1,631,081**	**1,268,141**	**836,114[1]**	**766,794[1]**	**762,302**
Prince Edward Island—					
Field crops	16,940	10,973	6,829	6,737[1]	8,841
Farm animals	2,405	2,212	1,005	715[1]	945
Wool	122	50	35	24	42
Dairy products	2,955	2,500	1,773[1]	1,446[1]	1,488
Fruits and vegetables	253	149	118	98	79
Poultry and eggs	1,523	1,461	870[1]	611[1]	674
Fur farming	1,741	1,010	779	521[1]	560
Clover and grass seed	35	43	4	9	13
Honey	2	1	1	1	1
Totals	**25,976**	**18,399**	**11,414[1]**	**10,162[1]**	**12,643**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1929-33 ("000" omitted.)—continued.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—					
Field crops	20,945	16,647	10,087	9,064[1]	11,385
Farm animals	4,687	4,186	2,313	1,833[1]	1,998
Wool	364	197	111	56	89
Dairy products	11,464	10,258	6,203[1]	5,354[1]	4,941
Fruits and vegetables	3,628	4,042	3,870	2,440[1]	3,504
Poultry and eggs	1,905	1,819	1,179[1]	878[1]	919
Fur farming	346	325	228	254[1]	274
Maple products	56	36	29[1]	47[1]	27
Clover and grass seed	10	10	–	–	–
Honey	7	7	9	6	6
Totals	**43,412**	**37,527**	**24,029[1]**	**19,932[1]**	**23,143**
New Brunswick—					
Field crops	23,835	18,554	10,670	12,629	12,396
Farm animals	3,647	3,746	3,214	2,147[1]	2,129
Wool	191	89	81	45	77
Dairy products	8,734	7,730	5,466[1]	4,047[1]	4,318
Fruits and vegetables	999	1,027	966	697	610
Poultry and eggs	1,720	1,714	1,237[1]	1,062[1]	998
Fur farming	715	624	498	523[1]	563
Maple products	38	27	47[1]	44[1]	44
Clover and grass seed	18	12	–	3	7
Honey	22	11	10	5	6
Totals	**39,919**	**33,534**	**22,189[1]**	**21,202[1]**	**21,148**
Quebec—					
Field crops	153,664	120,366	73,478	70,382	67,524
Farm animals	41,001	32,300	19,729	12,496[1]	13,868
Wool	1,320	745	534	332	491
Dairy products	86,698	83,630	46,069[1]	39,953[1]	43,193
Fruits and vegetables	7,974	7,325	6,465	5,345[1]	4,814
Poultry and eggs	14,407	13,513	7,977[1]	6,487[1]	5,559
Fur farming	2,104	1,258	693	665[1]	716
Maple products	4,767	3,612	1,817	1,727	1,268
Tobacco	1,210	792	336	329	270
Clover and grass seed	115	89	154	110	70
Honey	435	455	595	216	448
Totals	**313,695**	**264,085**	**157,847[1]**	**138,042[1]**	**138,221**
Ontario—					
Field crops	241,778	179,919	124,541	116,424[1]	124,565
Farm animals	76,022	60,738	33,486	21,957[1]	31,500
Wool	1,323	632	458	287	553
Dairy products	115,757	103,194	82,155[1]	69,079[1]	70,606
Fruits and vegetables	19,208	20,207	16,424	12,733[1]	12,555
Poultry and eggs	44,773	41,461	25,067[1]	18,565[1]	16,864
Fur farming	777	817	603	644[1]	693
Maple products	1,258	1,576	1,563[1]	888[1]	720
Tobacco	5,039	6,244	6,814	5,703	4,873
Flax fibre	393	371	179	170	159
Clover and grass seed	1,672	1,855	1,110	615	1,079
Honey	1,208	870	824	619[1]	595
Totals	**509,208**	**417,884**	**293,224[1]**	**247,684[1]**	**264,762**
Manitoba—					
Field crops	78,919	52,975	24,847	31,937[1]	33,188
Farm animals	14,367	11,846	6,911	4,468[1]	6,308
Wool	162	120	60	28	84
Dairy products	14,404	15,007	11,198[1]	8,751[1]	10,796
Fruits and vegetables	1,464	1,644	1,281	986	876
Poultry and eggs	8,920	7,998	4,600[1]	3,395[1]	2,207
Fur farming	374	263	195	166[1]	179
Clover and grass seed	40	184	87	50	45
Honey	822	910	516	412	304
Totals	**119,472**	**90,947**	**49,695[1]**	**50,193[1]**	**53,987**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1929-33 ("000" omitted.)—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Saskatchewan—					
Field crops	235,248	135,695	70,347	98,217[1]	75,767
Farm animals	25,150	20,744	12,490	8,984[1]	12,711
Wool	226	108	80	74	206
Dairy products	23,125	19,847	13,665[1]	11,186[1]	12,313
Fruits and vegetables	1,850	2,584	2,053	1,674	1,371
Poultry and eggs	13,454	10,121	6,164[1]	4,841[1]	3,765
Fur farming	127	152	154	121[1]	130
Clover and grass seed	50	85	10	62	54
Honey	74	108	73	46	100
Totals	**299,304**	**189,444**	**105,036[1]**	**125,205[1]**	**106,417**
Alberta—					
Field crops	157,254	110,284	98,916	95,913[1]	76,364
Farm animals	32,271	24,422	14,584	10,255[1]	16,939
Wool	519	250	228	195	359
Dairy products	18,928	17,676	15,764[1]	11,859[1]	12,724
Fruits and vegetables	1,800	2,173	1,741	1,426	1,203
Poultry and eggs	11,880	10,147	5,229[1]	3,613[1]	2,648
Fur farming	340	303	298	300[1]	323
Clover and grass seed	176	171	83	77	55
Honey	78	99	92	44	90
Totals	**223,246**	**165,525**	**136,935[1]**	**123,682[1]**	**110,705**
British Columbia—					
Field crops	20,398	16,628	12,484	11,224[1]	12,118
Farm animals	7,767	6,436	3,046	2,330[1]	2,665
Wool	243	120	57	52	99
Dairy products	9,678	10,002	9,097[1]	7,399[1]	7,109
Fruits and vegetables	9,222	10,266	6,774	6,758[1]	6,688
Poultry and eggs	9,082	6,993	3,975[1]	2,626[1]	2,246
Fur farming	267	173	109	90[1]	97
Tobacco	27	22	28	56	58
Clover and grass seed	7	33	49	36	39
Honey	158	123	126	121	157
Totals	**56,849**	**50,796**	**35,745[1]**	**30,692[1]**	**31,276**

[1]Revised since publication of 1933 Year Book.

Table 1 shows that in 1933 the estimated gross agricultural revenue of Canada was $762,302,000 as compared with $766,794,000 in 1932, $836,114,000 in 1931, $1,268,141,000 in 1930 and $1,631,081,000 in 1929. The total for 1933 shows a decrease of $4,492,000 or 0·6 p.c. as compared with 1932. The upward movement of farm prices since the above valuations were made suggests an upward revision for 1933 revenue when new figures are compiled in March, 1935.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately, by provinces, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion in 1933.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1933. ("000" omitted.)

Province.	Lands.	Buildings	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.	Poultry.	Animals on Fur Farms.	Agricultural Production.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	18,250	19,687	8,116	4,564	609	1,013	12,643	64,882
Nova Scotia	34,512	43,890	10,554	10,829	738	389	23,143	124,055
New Brunswick	33,916	38,680	13,253	11,144	894	669	21,148	119,704
Quebec	329,558	257,918	97,270	70,968	5,054	1,517	138,221	900,506
Ontario	441,372	487,009	151,928	128,100	14,637	1,505	264,762	1,489,313
Manitoba	150,162	88,389	54,847	32,693	2,363	547	53,987	382,988
Saskatchewan	573,854	223,795	185,510	69,744	4,154	376	106,417	1,163,850
Alberta	367,088	137,332	116,301	60,991	3,080	864	110,705	796,361
British Columbia	84,057	46,224	12,885	14,102	1,927	382	31,276	190,853
Totals	**2,032,769**	**1,342,924[1]**	**650,664**	**403,135**	**33,456**	**7,262**	**762,302**	**5,232,512**

In this table, full use is made of the recently published results of the Census of 1931 giving the values of lands, buildings, and implements and machinery. The 1933 figures quoted for buildings and for implements and machinery correspond with the values quoted in the 1931 returns. These items change very little in value. The 1933 figures for value of lands are based on the 1931 census figures but are corrected to 1933 levels by the use of the annual estimates of farm land values. The other four items—live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and agricultural production—are estimates for 1933.

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1933 is estimated at approximately $5,232,512,000 as compared with $5,209,760,000, the revised estimate for 1932.

Subsection 2.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Field Crops.

The Chief Field Crops of the Latest Ten Years.—In Table 3 will be found a summary statement of the acreages, yields and values of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, hay and clover and alfalfa for the latest 10 years. Comparative figures back to 1908, given at pp. 230-232 of the 1929 Year Book, indicate the recent growth of Canadian agriculture. In particular may be noted the tripling of the wheat crop, the almost doubling of the oat crop, the tripling of the barley crop, the thirteenfold increase in the rye crop, the 40 p.c. addition to the hay and clover crop and the sevenfold increase in the alfalfa crop within the past 25 years, disregarding the 1931 to 1934 crops as not, by any means, representing maximum yields. On the other hand, the acreages and yields of the potato crop have not shown a wide variation throughout the period, presumably because this crop is produced mainly for home consumption. Those who desire figures for earlier years will find certain information on acreage, yield and value in the Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada at the beginning of this volume.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1925-34.[1]

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	000 acres.	bush.	000 bush.	$ per bush.	000 $
Wheat—					
1925	20,790	19·0	395,475	1·23	487,736
1926	22,896	17·8	407,136	1·09	442,221
1927	22,460	21·4	479,665	1·00	477,791
1928	24,119	23·5	566,726	0·80	451,235
1929	25,255	12·1	304,520	1·05	319,715
1930	24,898	16·9	420,672	0·49	204,693
1931	26,355[2]	12·2[2]	321,325	0·38	123,550
1932	27,182	16·3[2]	443,061[2]	0·35[2]	154,760[2]
1933	25,991	10·8	281,892	0·49	136,958
1934	23,985	11·5	275,849	0·59	163,972
Oats—					
1925	12,556	32·0	402,296	0·42	167,171
1926	12,741	30·1	383,416	0·48	184,098
1927	13,240	33·2	439,713	0·51	225,879
1928	13,137	34·4	452,153	0·47	210,956
1929	12,479	22·7	282,838	0·59	168,017
1930	13,259	31·9	423,148	0·24	102,919
1931	12,838[2]	25·6[2]	328,278	0·24	77,970
1932	13,148	29·8	391,561	0·19[2]	75,988[2]
1933	13,529	22·7	307,478	0·26	79,818
1934	13,731	23·4	321,120	0·33	105,380

[1]For footnotes see end of table, p. 259.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1925-34[1] —continued.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	000 acres.	bush.	000 bush.	$ per bush.	000 $
Barley—					
1925	3,524	24·7	87,118	0·53	46,014
1926	3,647	27·4	99,987	0·52	52,059
1927	3,506	27·7	96,938	0·66	64,193
1928	4,881	27·9	136,391	0·56	76,112
1929	5,926	17·3	102,313	0·59	60,505
1930	5,559	24·3	135,160	0·20	27,254
1931	3,791[2]	17·8[2]	67,383	0·26	17,465
1932	3,758	21·5	80,773	0·23[2]	18,855[2]
1933	3,658	17·3	63,359	0·30	18,954
1934	3,613	17·6	63,742	0·46	29,107
Rye—					
1925	643	14·2	9,159	0·77	7,048
1926	754	16·2	12,179	0·77	9,431
1927	743	20·9	15,571	0·82	12,746
1928	840	17·4	14,618	0·79	11,491
1929	992	13·3	13,161	0·84	11,095
1930	1,448	15·2	22,019	0·20	4,402
1931	799[2]	6·7[2]	5,322	0·28	1,476
1932	774	10·9[2]	8,476[2]	0·27[2]	2,284[2]
1933	583	7·2	4,177	0·38	1,603
1934	735	7·4	5,423	0·48	2,581
Buckwheat—					
1925	474	22·2	10,546	0·85	8,965
1926	457	21·6	9,882	0·87	8,598
1927	471	23·1	10,890	0·89	9,727
1928	503	21·7	10,899	0·93	10,128
1929	516	20·3	10,470	0·94	9,867
1930	490	22·2	10,903	0·65	7,124
1931	336[2]	20·6[2]	6,917	0·50	3,454
1932	368	22·9	8,424	0·43[2]	3,585[2]
1933	398	21·3	8,483	0·50	4,233
1934	407	21·2	8,635	0·53	4,572
Flaxseed—					
1925	843	7·4	6,237	1·85	11,542
1926	738	8·1	5,995	1·62	9,688
1927	476	10·3	4,885	1·55	7,562
1928	378	9·6	3,614	1·59	5,758
1929	382	5·4	2,060	2·38	4,898
1930	582	8·7	5,069	0·94	4,741
1931	648[2]	3·8[2]	2,465	0·79	1,944
1932	462[2]	5·9[2]	2,719[2]	0·62[2]	1,682[2]
1933	244	2·6	632	1·20	756
1934	227	4·0	910	1·17	1,063
Potatoes—		cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
1925	522	77·0	40,217	2·06	82,860
1926	523	89·7	46,937	1·47	69,204
1927	572	81·2	46,458	1·17	54,341
1928	599	83·8	50,195	0·81	40,874
1929	544	73·4	39,930	1·59	63,372
1930	571	84·4	48,241	0·83	39,858
1931	592[2]	88·0[2]	52,305	0·43	22,359
1932	522	76·0	39,416	0·63[2]	24,920[2]
1933	528	81·0	42,745	0·77	33,092
1934	569	84·0	48,095	0·50	23,822
Hay and clover—		tons.	000 tons.	per ton.	
1925	9,563	1·56	14,962	10·35	154,886
1926	9,516	1·48	14,058	12·13	170,473
1927	10,227	1·70	17,370	10·41	180,835
1928	10,321	1·60	16,515	10·37	171,225
1929	10,560	1·50	15,833	11·65	184,528
1930	10,618	1·54	16,397	9·83	161,122
1931	9,114[2]	1·60[2]	14,540[2]	7·57[2]	110,110[2]
1932	8,812	1·54	13,559	7·13[2]	96,654[2]
1933	8,876	1·29	11,443	8·77	100,306
1934	8,881	1·26	11,174	11·75	131,295

[1]For footnotes see end of table, p. 259.

3.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Crops Grown in Canada, 1925-34[1] —concluded.

Crop and Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	000 acres.	tons.	000 tons.	$ per ton.	000 $
Alfalfa—					
1925	637	2·48	1,582	12·72	20,120
1926	837	2·46	2,061	13·30	27,414
1927	910	2·37	2,157	12·03	25,946
1928	854	2·35	2,010	11·51	23,138
1929	799	2·30	1,835	12·63	23,183
1930	744	2·20	1,640	12·12	19,877
1931	568[2]	2·45[2]	1,388	10·36	14,381
1932	666	2·65	1,764	8·58[2]	15,131[2]
1933	722	2·29	1,652	9·25	15,279
1934	679	1·96	1,328	12·67	16,822

[1]Comparative figures for the years 1908-24 are given in the Canada Year Book, 1929, pp. 230-232. The total value of wheat for 1912 should be $139,090,000 instead of the $19,090,000 shown on p. 230 of the 1929 Year Book, the error being due to the dropping out of a figure. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Total Acreages and Values, 1929-1934.—Table 4 shows for Canada and the provinces, for the last six years, the total estimated areas and values of field crops, Table 5 the field crops of Canada compared as to quantity and value for 1933 and 1934, and Table 6 the areas, yields and values of the principal field crops in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1933 and 1934.

4.—Total Acreages and Values of Field Crops in Canada, by Provinces, 1929-34.[1]

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada	**61,207,034**	**62,214,670**	**58,862,305[2]**	**59,643,200[2]**	**58,533,450**	**56,040,420**
P.E. Island	545,763	567,180	492,319[2]	476,200	476,850	473,000
Nova Scotia	731,354	735,900	556,308[2]	536,000	542,100	554,800
New Brunswick	908,659	911,490	943,923[2]	907,500	908,400	906,300
Quebec	7,051,605	7,342,400	6,015,935[2]	5,832,100	5,784,700	5,950,300
Ontario	10,020,294	10,009,200	9,241,103[2]	9,224,300	9,195,300	8,999,900
Manitoba	6,687,163	6,794,700	5,774,816[2]	5,866,800	5,963,900	6,000,900
Saskatchewan	22,420,232	22,868,300	21,973,754[2]	22,333,900	21,306,000	19,771,820
Alberta	12,432,595	12,561,400	13,420,980[2]	14,028,700[2]	13,909,400	12,929,000
British Columbia	409,369	424,100	443,167[2]	437,700	446,800	454,400
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**948,981,400**	**662,040,900**	**435,966,400[2]**	**452,526,900[2]**	**453,598,000**	**544,974,600**
P.E. Island	16,940,400	10,973,000	6,828,700	6,737,000[2]	8,841,000	9,054,000
Nova Scotia	20,945,000	16,646,500	10,087,000	9,064,000[2]	12,151,000	12,995,000
New Brunswick	23,835,000	18,554,000	10,670,000	12,629,000	12,044,000	14,961,000
Quebec	153,664,000	120,366,000	77,245,000[2]	70,382,000	67,512,000	98,309,000
Ontario	241,778,000	179,919,000	124,541,000	116,424,000[2]	135,813,000	143,734,000
Manitoba	78,919,000	52,975,000	24,847,000	31,937,000[2]	35,653,000	50,233,000
Saskatchewan	235,248,000	135,695,000	70,347,100	98,216,900[2]	82,708,000	94,440,600
Alberta	157,254,000	110,284,400	98,916,600	95,913,000[2]	86,499,000	108,499,000
British Columbia	20,398,000	16,628,000	12,484,000	11,224,000[2]	12,377,000	12,749,000

[1]For earlier figures see pp. xxvi-xxvii of the Statistical Summary at the beginning of this volume. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

5.—Field Crops of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, 1933 and 1934.

("000" omitted.)

Field Crop.	Actual Value, 1934.	Value at Prices of 1933.	Actual Value, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller(−) Quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Wheat	163,972	135,166	136,958	+ 27,014	+ 28,806	− 1,792
Oats	105,380	83,491	79,818	+ 25,562	+ 21,889	+ 3,673
Barley	29,107	19,123	18,954	+ 10,153	+ 9,984	+ 169
Rye	2,581	2,051	1,603	+ 978	+ 520	+ 458
Peas	1,661	1,588	1,371	+ 290	+ 73	+ 217
Beans	1,079	805	878	+ 201	+ 274	− 73
Buckwheat	4,572	4,318	4,233	+ 339	+ 254	+ 85
Mixed grains	15,634	15,170	13,336	+ 2,298	+ 464	+ 1,834
Flaxseed	1,063	1,092	756	+ 307	− 29	+ 336
Corn for husking	4,419	4,011	2,982	+ 1,437	+ 408	+ 1,029
Potatoes	23,822	37,033	33,092	− 9,270	− 13,211	+ 3,941
Turnips, etc	12,685	13,783	11,626	+ 1,059	− 1,098	+ 2,157
Hay and clover	131,295	97,996	100,306	+ 30,989	+ 33,299	− 2,310
Grain hay	12,828	11,857	19,407	− 6,579	+ 971	− 7,550
Alfalfa	16,822	12,285	15,279	+ 1,543	+ 4,537	− 2,994
Fodder corn	15,729	12,513	10,239	+ 5,490	+ 3,216	+ 2,274
Sugar beets	2,326	2,493	2,760	− 434	− 167	− 267
Totals	**544,975**	**454,785**	**453,598**	+ **91,377**	+ **90,190**	+ **1,187**
Total Increases, 1933-34	−	−	−	+ 20·2 p.c.	+ 19·9 p.c.	+ 0·3 p.c.

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Canada—		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Fall wheat	1933	559,000	25·1	14,031,000	0·72	10,102,000
	1934	425,600	15·8	6,724,000	0·88	5,917,000
Spring wheat	1933	25,432,100	10·5	267,861,000	0·47	126,856,000
	1934	23,559,400	11·4	269,125,000	0·59	158,055,000
All wheat	1933	25,991,100	10·8	281,892,000	0·49	136,958,000
	1934	23,985,000	11·5	275,849,000	0·59	163,972,000
Oats	1933	13,528,900	22·7	307,478,000	0·26	79,818,000
	1934	13,730,800	23·4	321,120,000	0·33	105,380,000
Barley	1933	3,658,000	17·3	63,359,000	0·30	18,954,000
	1934	3,612,500	17·6	63,742,000	0·46	29,107,000
Fall rye	1933	434,900	7·7	3,332,000	0·39	1,289,000
	1934	587,100	7·3	4,305,000	0·48	2,066,000
Spring rye	1933	148,200	5·7	845,000	0·37	314,000
	1934	147,800	7·6	1,118,000	0·46	515,000
All rye	1933	583,100	7·2	4,177,000	0·38	1,603,000
	1934	734,900	7·4	5,423,000	0·48	2,581,000
Peas	1933	84,600	16·3	1,376,800	1·00	1,371,000
	1934	94,960	16·7	1,588,000	1·05	1,660,400
Beans	1933	59,100	15·1	890,700	0·99	878,000
	1934	56,760	14·3	813,600	1·33	1,079,200
Buckwheat	1933	398,300	21·3	8,483,000	0·50	4,233,000
	1934	407,200	21·2	8,635,000	0·53	4,572,000
Mixed grains	1933	1,167,300	28·3	33,009,000	0·40	13,336,000
	1934	1,159,200	32·7	37,926,000	0·41	15,634,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Canada—concluded.		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Flaxseed	1933	243,600	2·6	632,000	1·20	756,000
	1934	226,900	4·0	910,400	1·17	1,063,000
Corn for husking	1933	136,600	37·0	5,054,000	0·59	2,982,000
	1934	161,100	42·2	6,798,000	0·65	4,419,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per. cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	527,700	81·0	42,745,000	0·77	33,092,000
	1934	569,200	84·0	48,095,000	0·50	23,822,000
Turnips, etc	1933	183,900	188·0	34,618,000	0·34	11,626,000
	1934	187,400	216·0	40,538,000	0·31	12,685,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	8,875,900	1·29	11,443,000	8·77	100,306,000
	1934	8,881,400	1·26	11,174,000	11·75	131,295,000
Alfalfa	1933	721,600	2·29	1,652,300	9·25	15,279,000
	1934	678,900	1·96	1,328,100	12·67	16,822,000
Fodder corn	1933	378,750	8·25	3,122,800	3·28	10,239,000
	1934	497,100	7·67	3,815,000	4·12	15,729,000
Grain hay	1933	1,949,000	1·51	2,948,000	6·58	19,407,000
	1934	1,005,000	1·79	1,802,000	7·12	12,828,000
Sugar beets	1933	46,000	9·93	457,000	6·04	2,760,000
	1934	52,100	7·92	412,700	5·64	2,326,000
Prince Edward Island—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	23,400	24·0	562,000	0·83	466,000
	1934	25,200	20·0	504,000	0·93	469,000
Oats	1933	154,000	38·0	5,852,000	0·30	1,756,000
	1934	148,100	36·0	5,332,000	0·38	2,026,000
Barley	1933	3,900	32·0	125,000	0·50	63,000
	1934	3,000	30·0	90,000	0·54	49,000
Buckwheat	1933	2,000	24·3	49,000	0·56	27,000
	1934	2,000	27·0	54,000	0·60	32,000
Mixed grains	1933	22,000	40·0	880,000	0·40	352,000
	1934	22,100	39·0	862,000	0·48	414,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	37,600	100·0	3,760,000	0·65	2,444,000
	1934	40,200	120·0	4,824,000	0·26	1,254,000
Turnips, etc	1933	9,700	375·0	3,638,000	0·40	1,455,000
	1934	10,700	300·0	3,210,000	0·24	770,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	224,000	1·27	284,000	8·00	2,272,000
	1934	221,400	1·07	237,000	17·00	4,029,000
Fodder corn	1933	250	7·33	1,800	3·50	6,000
	1934	300	8·80	2,600	4·25	11,000
Nova Scotia—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	3,400	17·5	60,000	0·99	59,000
	1934	3,700	15·4	57,000	1·09	62,000
Oats	1933	89,500	34·7	3,102,000	0·50	1,551,000
	1934	89,400	32·1	2,873,000	0·55	1,580,000
Barley	1933	7,900	27·2	215,000	0·70	151,000
	1934	7,900	25·1	198,000	0·77	152,000
Buckwheat	1933	4,400	20·3	89,000	0·73	65,000
	1934	4,200	20·2	85,000	0·82	70,000
Mixed grains	1933	5,000	30·0	150,000	0·64	96,000
	1934	4,900	34·1	167,000	0·65	109,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
					$	
Nova Scotia—concluded.		acres.	cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	$
Potatoes	1933	20,500	91·0	1,866,000	0·95	1,773,000
	1934	21,900	112·0	2,453,000	0·50	1,227,000
Turnips, etc.	1933	10,700	277·0	2,964,000	0·50	1,482,000
	1934	11,200	254·0	2,845,000	0·40	1,138,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	400,200	1·74	696,000	10·00	6,960,000
	1934	411,000	1·16	477,000	18·10	8,634,000
Fodder corn	1933	500	8·00	4,000	3·50	14,000
	1934	600	9·00	5,400	4·25	23,000
New Brunswick—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	13,500	20·1	271,000	0·95	257,000
	1934	15,600	20·4	319,000	1·00	319,000
Oats	1933	210,500	29·3	6,172,000	0·40	2,469,000
	1934	209,100	30·6	6,403,000	0·43	2,753,000
Barley	1933	12,300	26·0	320,000	0·61	195,000
	1934	11,300	27·2	307,000	0·60	184,000
Beans	1933	1,100	19·4	21,300	1·38	29,000
	1934	900	17·1	15,000	1·50	23,000
Buckwheat	1933	41,700	18·5	772,000	0·50	386,000
	1934	33,000	21·1	695,000	0·50	348,000
Mixed grains	1933	5,000	27·6	138,000	0·46	63,000
	1934	2,900	30·3	88,000	0·46	40,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	46,900	115·0	5,394,000	0·50	2,697,000
	1934	54,200	128·0	6,938,000	0·33	2,290,000
Turnips, etc.	1933	11,100	227·0	2,520,000	0·25	630,000
	1934	11,600	225·0	2,610,000	0·28	731,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	565,800	1·09	617,000	8·60	5,306,000
	1934	567,200	1·07	607,000	13·60	8,255,000
Fodder corn	1933	500	6·80	3,400	3·50	12,000
	1934	500	8·78	4,000	4·50	18,000
Quebec—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	58,200	16·8	979,000	0·78	762,000
	1934	63,800	19·5	1,245,000	0·98	1,214,000
Oats	1933	1,718,000	26·1	44,880,000	0·36	16,379,000
	1934	1,679,800	28·7	48,262,000	0·43	20,757,000
Barley	1933	130,800	23·8	3,117,000	0·52	1,625,000
	1934	132,600	25·0	3,310,000	0·61	2,023,000
Spring rye	1933	5,100	16·1	82,000	0·72	59,000
	1934	5,500	16·5	91,000	0·68	62,000
Peas	1933	18,900	16·3	308,000	1·53	471,000
	1934	19,100	16·6	317,000	1·65	524,000
Beans	1933	3,900	14·9	59,000	1·59	93,000
	1934	4,400	15·6	68,600	1·75	120,000
Buckwheat	1933	135,400	23·0	3,121,000	0·56	1,743,000
	1934	146,200	22·8	3,337,000	0·60	2,011,000
Mixed grains	1933	109,200	26·0	2,838,000	0·51	1,443,000
	1934	118,600	28·9	3,432,000	0·52	1,790,000
Flaxseed	1933	1,800	8·4	15,000	1·60	24,000
	1934	2,300	9·3	21,400	1·59	34,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Quebec—concluded.		acres.	cwt.	cwt.	$ per cwt.	$
Potatoes	1933	133,100	101·0	13,444,000	0·71	9,551,000
	1934	143,400	99·3	14,244,000	0·48	6,798,000
Turnips, etc.	1933	36,400	216·0	7,847,000	0·39	3,073,000
	1934	38,800	263·0	10,204,000	0·34	3,471,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	3,384,000	0·97	3,279,000	9·38	30,760,000
	1934	3,535,800	1·37	4,848,000	11·84	57,433,000
Alfalfa	1933	5,700	2·68	15,300	11·21	172,000
	1934	7,600	2·38	18,000	13·11	236,000
Fodder corn	1933	44,200	10·62	470,000	2·89	1,357,000
	1934	52,400	8·91	467,000	3·93	1,836,000
Ontario—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Fall wheat	1933	559,000	25·1	14,031,000	0·72	10,102,000
	1934	425,600	15·8	6,724,000	0·88	5,917,000
Spring wheat	1933	97,000	17·2	1,668,000	0·73	1,218,000
	1934	96,400	18·7	1,803,000	0·85	1,533,000
All wheat	1933	656,000	23·9	15,699,000	0·72	11,320,000
	1934	522,000	16·3	8,527,000	0·87	7,450,000
Oats	1933	2,316,000	28·3	65,543,000	0·34	22,285,000
	1934	2,390,800	34·1	81,526,000	0·35	28,534,000
Barley	1933	461,000	26·1	12,032,000	0·43	5,174,000
	1934	484,900	30·4	14,741,000	0·50	7,371,000
Fall rye	1933	54,000	16·9	913,000	0·53	484,000
	1934	55,900	15·5	866,000	0·55	476,000
Peas	1933	58,700	16·0	939,000	0·80	751,000
	1934	68,800	16·8	1,156,000	0·85	983,000
Beans	1933	52,300	14·9	779,000	0·92	717,000
	1934	49,400	14·0	692,000	1·27	879,000
Buckwheat	1933	207,000	21·0	4,347,000	0·45	1,956,000
	1934	213,900	20·5	4,385,000	0·47	2,061,000
Mixed grains	1933	947,000	29·1	27,558,000	0·40	11,023,000
	1934	941,400	34·2	32,196,000	0·40	12,878,000
Flaxseed	1933	5,500	9·0	50,000	1·20	60,000
	1934	5,700	10·0	57,000	1·33	76,000
Corn for husking	1933	136,600	37·0	5,054,000	0·59	2,982,000
	1934	161,100	42·2	6,798,000	0·65	4,419,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	157,500	64·0	10,112,000	1·00	10,112,000
	1934	164,300	72·0	11,830,000	0·55	6,507,000
Turnips, etc.	1933	100,300	156·0	15,647,000	0·24	3,755,000
	1934	100,200	197·0	19,739,000	0·28	5,527,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	3,165,000	1·54	4,874,000	8·95	43,622,000
	1934	2,970,400	1·13	3,352,000	12·11	40,601,000
Alfalfa	1933	560,500	2·32	1,300,000	8·96	11,648,000
	1934	510,300	1·83	934,000	13·45	12,562,000
Fodder corn	1933	286,000	8·53	2,440,000	3·25	7,930,000
	1934	323,200	9·25	2,990,000	4·00	11,960,000
Sugar beets	1933	31,900	10·00	319,000	6·25	1,994,000
	1934	37,600	6·80	255,700	5·70	1,450,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
					$	
Manitoba—		acres.	bush.	bush.	per bush.	$
Spring wheat	1933	2,536,000	12·9	32,666,000	0·52	16,986,000
	1934	2,533,000	14·6	37,100,000	0·65	24,115,000
Oats	1933	1,504,000	19·6	29,500,000	0·21	6,195,000
	1934	1,458,000	18·3	26,752,000	0·32	8,561,000
Barley	1933	1,173,000	14·4	16,900,000	0·27	4,563,000
	1934	1,125,000	15·4	17,298,000	0·46	7,957,000
Fall rye	1933	36,700	12·5	458,000	0·33	151,000
	1934	76,800	13·1	1,006,000	0·50	503,000
Spring rye	1933	9,000	13·0	117,000	0·30	35,000
	1934	10,600	12·1	128,000	0·50	64,000
All rye	1933	45,700	12·6	575,000	0·32	186,000
	1934	87,400	13·0	1,134,000	0·50	567,000
Peas	1933	2,500	8·8	22,000	1·00	22,000
	1934	2,000	11·0	22,000	1·40	31,000
Buckwheat	1933	7,800	13·5	105,000	0·53	56,000
	1934	7,900	10·0	79,000	0·63	50,000
Mixed grains	1933	31,900	17·0	542,000	0·25	136,000
	1934	23,800	16·5	393,000	0·35	138,000
Flaxseed	1933	20,200	5·4	110,000	1·17	129,000
	1934	25,600	7·0	180,000	1·17	211,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	36,400	63·0	2,300,000	0·63	1,449,000
	1934	41,700	55·0	2,288,000	0·62	1,419,000
Turnips, etc	1933	6,100	101·0	616,000	0·55	339,000
	1934	5,800	98·0	569,000	0·47	267,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	543,800	1·56	847,000	5·60	4,743,000
	1934	585,200	1·38	810,000	6·54	5,297,000
Alfalfa	1933	26,300	1·60	42,000	8·25	347,000
	1934	29,100	1·62	47,100	8·57	404,000
Fodder corn	1933	30,200	3·90	118,000	4·25	502,000
	1934	76,400	2·96	226,000	5·38	1,216,000
Saskatchewan—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	14,743,000	8·7	128,004,000	0·47	60,162,000
	1934	13,262,000	8·6	114,200,000	0·59	67,378,000
Oats	1933	4,571,000	16·5	75,422,000	0·19	14,330,000
	1934	4,625,000	13·9	64,288,000	0·28	18,001,000
Barley	1933	1,228,000	14·3	17,560,000	0·24	4,214,000
	1934	1,088,000	11·4	12,403,000	0·44	5,457,000
Fall rye	1933	232,200	5·8	1,347,000	0·34	458,000
	1934	278,000	2·9	806,000	0·46	371,000
Spring rye	1933	72,800	5·9	430,000	0·31	133,000
	1934	68,500	7·5	514,000	0·41	211,000
All rye	1933	305,000	5·8	1,777,000	0·33	591,000
	1934	346,500	3·8	1,320,000	0·44	582,000
Peas	1933	500	8·0	4,000	0·90	4,000
	1934	660	6·0	4,000	1·10	4,400
Beans	1933	200	6·8	1,400	1·20	2,000
	1934	260	4·0	1,000	1·20	1,200

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—continued.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
Saskatchewan—concluded.		acres.	bush.	bush.	$ per bush.	$
Mixed grains	1933	23,000	13·5	311,000	0·22	68,000
	1934	20,800	9·1	189,000	0·30	57,000
Flaxseed	1933	205,000	2·0	410,000	1·19	488,000
	1934	174,700	3·1	542,000	1·14	618,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	45,700	50·0	2,285,000	0·70	1,600,000
	1934	51,300	27·9	1,431,000	0·75	1,073,000
Turnips, etc	1933	2,800	55·0	154,000	0·59	91,000
	1934	2,300	31·7	73,000	0·80	58,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	162,700	1·27	207,000	4·50	932,000
	1934	158,300	1·08	171,000	5·67	970,000
Alfalfa	1933	11,900	1·71	20,000	7·18	144,000
	1934	11,600	1·12	13,000	7·70	100,000
Fodder corn	1933	7,200	2·44	17,600	4·67	82,000
	1934	30,400	0·71	22,000	6·41	141,000
Alberta—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	7,898,000	13·0	102,334,000	0·45	46,050,000
	1934	7,501,000	15·0	112,500,000	0·55	61,875,000
Oats	1933	2,870,000	25·3	72,500,000	0·18	13,050,000
	1934	3,032,000	26·7	81,000,000	0·26	21,060,000
Barley	1933	631,000	20·3	12,783,000	0·22	2,812,000
	1934	749,000	20·1	15,041,000	0·38	5,716,000
Fall rye	1933	112,000	5·5	614,000	0·32	196,000
	1934	176,400	9·2	1,627,000	0·44	716,000
Spring rye	1933	57,000	2·4	138,000	0·29	40,000
	1934	58,700	5·1	300,000	0·41	123,000
All rye	1933	169,000	4·4	752,000	0·31	236,000
	1934	235,100	8·2	1,927,000	0·44	839,000
Peas	1933	600	13·0	7,800	1·00	8,000
	1934	800	14·0	11,000	1·20	13,000
Beans	1933	800	12·6	10,000	1·30	13,000
	1934	900	12·5	11,000	1·50	17,000
Mixed grains	1933	20,800	22·3	464,000	0·21	97,000
	1934	21,000	22·0	462,000	0·30	139,000
Flaxseed	1933	10,700	4·0	43,000	1·18	51,000
	1934	18,100	5·8	105,000	1·12	118,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	32,000	58·0	1,856,000	0·75	1,392,000
	1934	32,800	56·0	1,837,000	0·73	1,341,000
Turnips, etc	1933	1,900	81·0	154,000	0·65	100,000
	1934	1,700	92·0	156,000	0·64	100,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	282,400	1·28	361,000	6·00	2,166,000
	1934	282,000	1·32	372,000	7·06	2,626,000
Alfalfa	1933	73,100	1·94	142,000	8·25	1,172,000
	1934	74,600	2·31	172,000	10·00	1,720,000
Fodder corn	1933	5,000	2·52	13,000	4·70	61,000
	1934	8,000	4·00	32,000	6·06	194,000

6.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Principal Field Crops of Canada, Itemized by Provinces, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Field Crop.	Year.	Area.	Yield per Acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price.	Total Value.
					$	
Alberta—concluded.		acres.	tons.	tons.	per ton.	$
Grain hay	1933	1,900,000	1·50	2,850,000	6·50	18,525,000
	1934	957,500	1·77	1,695,000	7·00	11,865,000
Sugar beets	1933	14,100	9·79	138,000	5·55	766,000
	1934	14,500	10·80	157,000	5·58	876,000
British Columbia—			bush.	bush.	per bush.	
Spring wheat	1933	59,600	22·1	1,317,000	0·68	896,000
	1934	58,700	23·8	1,397,000	0·78	1,090,000
Oats	1933	95,900	47·0	4,507,000	0·40	1,803,000
	1934	98,600	47·5	4,684,000	0·45	2,108,000
Barley	1933	10,100	30·4	307,000	0·51	157,000
	1934	10,800	32·8	354,000	0·56	198,000
Spring rye	1933	4,300	18·1	78,000	0·60	47,000
	1934	4,500	18·8	85,000	0·65	55,000
Peas	1933	3,400	28·3	96,000	1·20	115,000
	1934	3,600	21·6	78,000	1·35	105,000
Beans	1933	800	25·5	20,000	1·20	24,000
	1934	900	28·6	26,000	1·50	39,000
Mixed grains	1933	3,400	37·5	128,000	0·45	58,000
	1934	3,700	37·1	137,000	0·50	69,000
Flaxseed	1933	400	9·3	4,000	0·90	4,000
	1934	500	10·7	5,000	1·10	6,000
			cwt.	cwt.	per cwt.	
Potatoes	1933	18,000	96·0	1,728,000	1·20	2,074,000
	1934	19,400	116·0	2,250,000	0·85	1,913,000
Turnips, etc.	1933	4,900	220·0	1,078,000	0·65	701,000
	1934	5,100	222·0	1,132,000	0·55	623,000
			tons.	tons.	per ton.	
Hay and clover	1933	148,000	1·88	278,000	12·75	3,545,000
	1934	150,100	2·00	300,000	11·50	3,450,000
Alfalfa	1933	44,100	3·02	133,000	13·50	1,796,000
	1934	45,700	3·15	144,000	12·50	1,800,000
Fodder corn	1933	4,900	11·23	55,000	5·00	275,000
	1934	5,300	12·44	66,000	5·00	330,000
Grain hay	1933	49,000	2·00	98,000	9·00	882,000
	1934	47,500	2·25	107,000	9·00	963,000

Acreages under Pasture.—Table 7 gives the estimated acreages under pasture in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1928 to 1934.

7.—Estimated Acreages under Pasture in Canada, 1928-34.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P.E. Island	250,092	244,729	246,592	235,000	210,200	209,700	203,600
Nova Scotia	866,100	866,204	866,818	866,500	704,100	704,100	709,400
New Brunswick	500,772	487,840	490,500	474,600	518,300	516,300	535,800
Quebec	3,858,181	3,944,443	3,950,000	3,686,100	2,669,600	2,843,700	2,919,700
Ontario	3,000,172	3,134,614	3,149,460	3,031,717	3,012,500	2,995,500	2,908,300
Manitoba	252,689	253,950	264,300	239,800	232,100	246,700	232,200
Saskatchewan	408,670	406,100	419,000	400,300	444,900	451,600	453,900
Alberta	289,973	319,338	396,400	384,900	350,500	220,000	261,800
British Columbia	62,192	63,865	66,604	69,272	76,500	80,200	86,500
Indian Reserves	39,202	47,237	39,839	39,913	46,000	49,200	42,200
Totals	**9,528,043**	**9,768,320**	**9,889,513**	**9,428,102**	**8,264,700**	**8,317,000**	**8,353,400**

The foregoing figures are not entirely comprehensive since the figures for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario include all pasture, seeded and natural, while the figures for the four western provinces are "seeded pasture" only. Most of the area used for pasture in these provinces is "natural" and data on land used in this way can only be properly secured at the quinquennial census. At the Census of 1931, the acreages of improved and natural pasture in the three Prairie Provinces were as follows:—

Province.	Improved Pasture.	Natural Pasture.
	acres.	acres.
Manitoba	411,924	3,601,644
Saskatchewan	712,371	15,755,179
Alberta	524,586	15,960,335

The areas under grazing leases in the Western Provinces as at Mar. 31, 1932-34, are reported by the provincial lands administration branches as follows:—

Province.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.	Number of Leases.	Acres.
Manitoba	245	103,314	239	132,111	217	126,314
Saskatchewan	6,923	3,731,668	5,910	4,539,350[1]	7,555	4,228,830
Alberta	3,948	3,367,150	3,708	3,172,839	3,775	3,186,838
British Columbia	732	64,153	777	73,771	875	100,291
Totals	11,848	7,266,285	10,634	7,918,071	12,422	7,642,273

[1] Includes provincial forests and school lands grazing permits covering 742,920 acres for which the numbers of leases are not known.

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 8 gives, for the years 1927 to 1934, the average yields per acre of the various field crops, together with the long-time average yields per acre.

8.—Annual Average Yields per Acre of Field Crops for Canada, 1927-34, with Long-Time Averages.

Field Crop.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Long-time Average.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat	21·4	23·5	12·1	16·9	12·2[1]	16·3[1]	10·8	11·5	17·1
Oats	33·2	34·4	22·7	31·9	25·6[1]	29·8	22·7	23·4	32·3
Barley	27·7	27·9	17·3	24·3	17·8[1]	21·5	17·3	17·6	25·2
Rye	20·9	17·4	13·3	15·2	6·7[1]	10·9[1]	7·2	7·4	16·1
Peas	18·5	16·8	15·8	18·3	16·9[1]	17·9	16·3	16·7	16·9
Beans	15·5	16·7	17·3	14·6	15·3[1]	17·1	15·1	14·3	16·8
Buckwheat	23·1	21·7	20·3	22·2	20·6	22·9	21·3	21·2	22·4
Mixed grains	37·5	35·3	32·0	36·9	33·0[1]	33·0	28·3	32·7	34·6
Flaxseed	10·3	9·6	5·4	8·7	3·8[1]	5·9[1]	2·6	4·0	8·8
Corn for husking	32·4	37·7	34·1	36·1	41·3[1]	38·9	37·0	42·2	49·3
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	81·2	83·8	73·4	84·4	88·0[1]	76·0	81·0	84·0	89·0
Turnips, etc	188·9	215·5	176·3	181·8	205·0[1]	216·0	188·0	216·0	189 0
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay and clover	1·7	1·6	1·5	1·5	1·6	1·5	1·3	1·3	1·5
Fodder corn	7·5	8·3	7·9	8·2	8·6	7·8	8·3	7·7	9·0
Sugar beets	8·9	8·4	8·4	9·0	9·1	10·8	9·9	7·9	9·4
Alfalfa	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·2	2·5	2·7	2·3	2·0	2·4

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Final estimates of the acreages and yields of the grain crops of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1934 in Table **9**, together with comparative data for 1933 and 1932.

9.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the Prairie Provinces, 1932-34.

Province and Crop.	Areas.			Yields.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat	26,395,000	25,177,000	23,296,000	422,947,000[1]	263,004,000	263,800,000
Oats	8,533,000	8,945,000	9,115,000	245,726,000	177,422,000	172,040,000
Barley	3,154,100	3,032,000	2,962,000	63,114,000	47,243,000	44,742,000
Rye	706,200	519,700	669,000	7,270,000[1]	3,104,000	4,381,000
Flaxseed	453,500[1]	235,900	218,400	2,640,000[1]	563,000	827,000
Manitoba—						
Wheat	2,651,000	2,536,000	2,533,000	44,041,000[1]	32,666,000	37,100,000
Oats	1,463,500	1,504,000	1,458,000	36,826,000	29,500,000	26,752,000
Barley	1,123,300	1,173,000	1,125,000	20,014,000	16,900,000	17,298,000
Rye	40,600	45,700	87,400	560,000	575,000	1,134,000
Flaxseed	49,300	20,200	25,600	240,000	110,000	180,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat	15,543,000	14,743,000	13,262,000	211,551,000[1]	128,004,000	114,200,000
Oats	4,364,700	4,571,000	4,625,000	107,400,000	75,422,000	64,288,000
Barley	1,329,500	1,228,000	1,088,000	23,400,000	17,560,000	12,403,000
Rye	482,500	305,000	346,500	5,190,000	1,777,000	1,320,000
Flaxseed	381,200	205,000	174,700	2,200,000[1]	410,000	542,000
Alberta—						
Wheat	8,201,000	7,898,000	7,501,000	167,355,000[1]	102,334,000	112,500,000
Oats	2,704,800	2,870,000	3,032,000	101,500,000	72,500,000	81,000,000
Barley	701,300	631,000	749,000	19,700,000	12,783,000	15,041,000
Rye	183,100	169,000	235,100	1,520,000[1]	752,000	1,927,000
Flaxseed	23,000[1]	10,700	18,100	200,000[1]	43,000	105,000

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table **10** shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1934, as compared with July 31, 1933 and 1932. Adding the stocks in elevators, in flour mills and in transit, Table **11** shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the crop years ended July 31, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

10.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on July 31, 1934, as Compared with July 31, 1933 and 1932, with Totals of Production of the Earlier Crops.

Kind of Grain.	Total Production in 1931.	In Farmers' Hands, July 31, 1932.		Total Production in 1932.	In Farmers' Hands, July 31, 1933.		Total Production in 1933.	In Farmers' Hands, July 31, 1934.	
	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.	000 bush.	p.c.	bush.
Wheat	321,325	2·33	7,495,800	443,061	2·79	12,340,000	281,892	3·10	8,733,000
Oats	328,278	6·95	22,823,000	391,561	7·07	27,701,000	307,478	6·29	19,333,000
Barley	67,383	5·16	3,477,000	80,773	3·84	3,102,000	63,359	2·90	1,839,000
Rye	5,322	2·74	146,000	8,938	1·75	156,600	4,177	0·89	37,000
Flaxseed	2,465	0·29	7,100	2,446	0·72	17,700	632	0·54	3,400

11.—Detailed Stocks of Grain in Canada on July 31, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

Item.	Wheat.			Oats.		
	July 31, 1932.	July 31, 1933.	July 31, 1934.	July 31, 1932.	July 31, 1933.	July 31, 1934.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Held in—						
Farmers' hands	7,495,800	12,340,000	8,733,000	22,823,000	27,701,000	19,333,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	33,508,492	77,855,091	70,354,868	1,464,029	6,355,786	4,712,471
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	60,781,336	75,149,928	73,095,127	3,209,412	4,078,148	2,865,626
Eastern elevators	17,839,890	34,171,909	31,589,203	1,335,807	1,714,231	2,768,193
Flour mills (eastern)	2,895,905[1]	3,198,366	1,826,119	476,995[1]	961,775	754,702
Transit	9,323,383	9,024,894	7,724,546	540,076	1,233,818	595,288
Totals	**131,844,806[1]**	**211,749,188**	**193,322,863**	**29,849,319[1]**	**42,044,758**	**31,029,280**

	Barley.			Rye.		
Held in—						
Farmers' hands	3,477,000	3,102,000	1,839,000	146,000	156,600	37,000
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	1,350,453	3,559,341	2,853,950	532,663	914,134	583,634
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	1,441,804	3,308,455	3,964,957	2,550,290	3,422,406	2,516,462
Eastern elevators	369,709	865,646	2,013,099	1,535,827	1,180,809	813,329
Flour mills (eastern)	78,735	109,861	75,930	37,836[1]	12,855	3,031
Transit	477,954	393,019	342,249	616,099	127,923	42,851
Totals	**7,195,655**	**11,338,322**	**11,089,185**	**5,418,715[1]**	**5,814,727**	**3,996,307**

	Flaxseed.		
Held in—			
Farmers' hands	7,100	17,700	3,400
Country, private and mill elevators and mills in Western Division	173,379	226,943	124,279
Terminal elevators in Western Inspection Division	1,041,394	768,131	334,568
Eastern elevators	33,790	88,719	–
Flour mills (eastern)	–	1,824	235
Transit	65,695	76,258	8,813
Totals	**1,321,358**	**1,179,575**	**471,295**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for the years ended July 31, 1933 and 1934, is calculated in Table 12.

12.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops, by crop years, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book, 1920, pp. 263-266, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1933.

Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1933.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1933.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1932 and Aug. 1, 1933	131,845	211,740	Exports as grain	240,137	170,234
Gross production	443,061	281,892	Exports as flour	24,168	24,546
Loss in cleaning	7,200	4,500	Totals, exports	264,305	194,780
Grain not merchantable	2,108	2,965	Retained as seed	32,277	33,183
Net production and carry-overs	565,598	480,124	Retained for feed	22,996	17,040
Imports	173	413	Milled for food	43,621	43,621
Available for distribution	565,771	480,537	Carry-overs, July 31, 1933 and July 31, 1934	211,740	193,323
			Balances otherwise disposed of	— 9,168	5,633

Table **13** presents similar data for oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as feed for live stock and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including: the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats; the quantity retained for seed; and the quantity milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity used in Canada for feeding to live stock, this amount being estimated at 317,442,000 bushels in 1932-33 and 260,531,000 bushels in 1933-34.

13.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops, by crop years, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1933.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.	Item.	Crop year ended July 31, 1933.	Crop year ended July 31, 1934.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-overs, Aug. 1, 1932 and Aug. 1, 1933	29,849	42,045	Exports as meal, etc	3,342	3,052
Gross production	391,561	307,478	Totals, exports	14,418	9,140
Grain not merchantable	8,094	7,769	Retained as seed	33,822	34,327
Net production and carry-overs	413,316	341,754	Milled for home consumption	7,215	6,769
Imports	2,032	21	Carry-overs, July 31, 1933 and July 31, 1934	42,044	31,029
Available for distribution	415,348	341,796	Balances for home consumption as grain	317,442	260,531
Exports as grain	11,076	6,088			

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to revised calculations, the average per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the ten years 1924 to 1933 was 4·3 bushels. The average range for the period was between 4·0 and 4·5 bushels. The average consumption in 1933 was estimated at 4·1 bushels. Details for the years 1919-27 were given at p. 241 of the 1929 Year Book, while annual estimates are published in the April number of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.

Subsection 3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

The growth of the live-stock and poultry industries in Canada from decade to decade is indicated in summary statistical form in Table **14**, while some authoritative details will be found in the article "The Development of Agriculture in Canada", contributed by Dr. J. H. Grisdale to the 1921 Year Book, where it appears at pp. 202-210.

14.—Summary Statistics of the Numbers of Live Stock and Poultry on Farms in the Dominion of Canada, Censuses of 1871-1931.

Item.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.[2]	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	1,577,493	2,598,958	3,610,494	3,113,909
Cattle	2,624,290	3,433,989	4,120,586	5,576,451	6,526,083	8,519,484	7,973,031
Sheep	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,563,781	2,510,239	2,174,300	3,203,966	3,627,116
Swine	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	2,353,828	3,634,778	3,040,730	4,699,831
All poultry	–	–	14,105,102[1]	17,922,658	31,793,261	50,325,248	65,184,689[3]
Hens and chickens	–	–	12,696,701	16,651,337	29,773,457	48,021,647	61,277,229
Turkeys	–	–	458,306	584,569	863,182	1,096,721	2,223,197
Ducks	–	–	320,169	290,755	527,098	603,152	749,930
Geese	–	–	537,932	395,997	629,524	603,728	902,251
Hives of bees	144,791	–	199,288	189,986	180,372	185,530	215,349

[1] Includes 91,994 unspecified. [2] Includes live stock elsewhere than on farms as follows: horses 158,742, cattle 149,995, sheep 3,499, swine 80,439, poultry 6,978,054, hives 37,425. [3] Includes 32,082 other poultry.

15.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-34.

Province and Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Canada—								
Horses	3,113,909[1]	3,088,630	2,984,095	2,933,492	155,908	141,640	154,215	168,132
Milch cows	3,371,923[1]	3,594,500[1]	3,694,000	3,864,200	143,616[1]	114,814	113,115	110,721
Other cattle	4,601,108[1]	4,916,600[1]	5,182,000	5,087,700	114,201[1]	84,497	88,452	84,657
Totals, cattle	7,973,031[1]	8,511,100	8,876,000	8,951,900	257,817[1]	199,311	201,567	195,378
Sheep	3,627,116[1]	3,644,500	3,385,800	3,421,100	18,596	12,084	13,549	14,298
Swine	4,699,831[1]	4,639,100	3,800,700	3,654,000	32,773	21,964	33,804	36,029
Totals	–	–	–	–	**465,094[1]**	**374,999[1]**	**403,135**	**413,837**
P. E. Island—								
Horses	29,956[1]	29,360	28,905	27,430	2,189	1,644	1,850	2,085
Milch cows	44,000	44,900	46,000	46,300	1,540	1,347	1,196	1,158
Other cattle	56,487[1]	57,900	59,500	50,500	1,210	869	952	758
Totals, cattle	100,487[1]	102,800	105,500	96,800	2,750	2,216	2,148	1,916
Sheep	78,478[1]	68,000	64,200	54,100	304	214	257	216
Swine	40,586[1]	41,500	33,700	31,500	280	215	309	288
Totals	–	–	–	–	**5,523**	**4,289**	**4,564**	**4,505**
Nova Scotia—								
Horses	43,074[1]	42,720	41,590	41,900	3,834	3,418	3,327	3,478
Milch cows	108,000	112,800	119,600	124,100	4,536	3,835	3,827	3,351
Other cattle	113,001[1]	125,900	126,500	120,300	2,825	2,518	2,657	1,925
Totals, cattle	221,001[1]	238,700	246,100	244,400	7,361	6,353	6,484	5,276
Sheep	196,344[1]	155,700	148,300	145,300	975	575	584	545
Swine	43,865[1]	53,400	42,500	41,600	437	434	434	443
Totals	–	–	–	–	**12,607**	**10,780**	**10,829**	**9,742**
New Brunswick—								
Horses	51,157[1]	52,930	52,880	51,200	5,079	4,234	4,653	4,454
Milch cows	101,000	109,300	110,500	114,500	3,838	3,607	3,205	3,206
Other cattle	112,450[1]	111,700	126,100	112,200	2,486	1,899	2,144	1,683
Totals, cattle	213,450[1]	221,000	236,600	226,700	6,324	5,506	5,349	4,889
Sheep	143,677[1]	131,000	120,300	113,900	572	468	462	456
Swine	85,012[1]	96,300	72,700	70,800	847	849	680	874
Totals	–	–	–	–	**12,822**	**11,057**	**11,144**	**10,673**
Quebec—								
Horses	301,419[1]	297,410	267,600	264,500	26,495	26,767	25,690	28,302
Milch cows	892,000	932,800	952,500	947,000	33,896	27,984	27,623	27,463
Other cattle	815,449[1]	944,100	807,500	778,600	17,388	12,273	9,690	10,122
Totals, cattle	1,707,449[1]	1,876,900	1,760,000	1,725,600	51,284	40,257	37,313	37,585
Sheep	733,684[1]	751,400	666,400	612,000	4,392	2,254	2,666	2,448
Swine	728,210[1]	667,300	481,700	551,400	7,254	4,671	5,299	7,168
Totals	–	–	–	–	**89,425**	**73,949**	**70,968**	**75,503**
Ontario—								
Horses	577,322[1]	578,000	574,262	563,700	41,640	36,414	43,070	45,660
Milch cows	1,098,000	1,175,000	1,183,200	1,176,800	52,704	39,950	40,229	37,658
Other cattle	1,416,344[1]	1,354,000	1,340,600	1,317,700	40,310	27,080	28,153	28,989
Totals, cattle	2,514,344[1]	2,529,000	2,523,800	2,494,500	93,014	67,030	68,382	66,647
Sheep	1,044,624[1]	1,040,000	1,000,900	962,300	6,210	4,077	4,484	5,042
Swine	1,359,176[1]	1,375,000	1,257,900	1,177,900	11,040	7,219	12,164	11,779
Totals	–	–	–	–	**151,904**	**114,740**	**128,100**	**129,128**
Manitoba—								
Horses	324,659[1]	341,500	307,000	296,000	13,714	12,977	13,815	14,504
Milch cows	237,000	257,000	304,500	339,100	9,006	7,453	7,917	7,799
Other cattle	431,878[1]	477,500	501,400	455,700	10,143	7,640	8,022	6,380
Totals, cattle	668,878[1]	734,500	805,900	794,800	19,149	15,093	15,939	14,179
Sheep	216,790[1]	199,100	212,800	216,000	856	561	751	754
Swine	390,043[1]	337,900	262,300	242,000	2,326	1,352	2,188	2,255
Totals	–	–	–	–	**36,045**	**29,983**	**32,693**	**31,692**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

15.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1931-34—concluded.

Province and Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Saskatchewan—								
Horses	997,426[1]	963,000	946,900	932,200	36,150	32,742	35,982	39,152
Milch cows	424,000	453,600	480,400	556,000	16,536	13,154	12,971	13,344
Other cattle	764,884[1]	874,000	965,700	948,500	16,808	13,984	14,486	13,279
Totals, cattle	1,188,884[1]	1,327,600	1,446,100	1,504,500	33,344	27,138	27,457	26,623
Sheep	281,013[1]	313,700	360,000	448,200	1,116	941	1,246	1,479
Swine	949,055[1]	898,000	648,600	596,400	4,702	3,143	5,059	5,129
Totals	–	–	–	–	**75,312**	**63,964**	**69,744**	**72,383**
Alberta—								
Horses	731,739[1]	726,010	706,300	698,300	23,424	20,328	22,602	27,234
Milch cows	385,000	424,000	406,500	461,700	16,170	13,144	11,789	12,004
Other cattle	739,615[1]	799,600	1,065,300	1,108,500	18,048	13,593	17,045	16,628
Totals, cattle	1,124,615[1]	1,223,600	1,471,800	1,570,200	34,218	26,737	28,834	28,632
Sheep	785,929[1]	833,700	664,300	696,200	3,156	2,234	2,352	2,492
Swine	1,052,128[1]	1,118,000	954,000	896,100	5,315	3,667	7,203	7,572
Totals	–	–	–	–	**66,113**	**52,966**	**60,991**	**65,930**
British Columbia—								
Horses	57,157[1]	57,700	58,658	58,262	3,383	3,116	3,226	3,263
Milch cows	82,923[1]	85,100[1]	90,800	98,700	5,390[1]	4,340[1]	4,358	4,738
Other cattle	151,000[1]	171,900[1]	189,400	195,700	4,983[1]	4,641[1]	5,303	4,893
Totals, cattle	233,923[1]	257,000	280,200	294,400	10,373[1]	8,981[1]	9,661	9,631
Sheep	146,577[1]	151,900	148,600	173,100	1,015	760	747	866
Swine	51,756[1]	51,700	47,300	46,300	572	414	468	521
Totals	–	–	–	–	**15,343[1]**	**13,271**	**14,102**	**14,281**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

16.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-34.

Province and Item.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada—										
Horses	69	72	76	76	70	61	50	46	52	57
Milch cows	51	52	61	72	74	59	43	32	31	29
Other cattle	31	31	39	46	47	35	25	17	17	17
Total cattle	39	41	48	57	58	45	32	23	23[1]	22
Sheep	10	10	10	10	10	7	5	3·32	4·00	4·18
Swine	16	16	14	15	16	15	7	4·73	8·89	9·86
Prince Edward Island—										
Horses	84	91	91	101	96	92	73[1]	56	64	76
Milch cows	50	50	51	62	61	53	35	30	26	25
Other cattle	28	28	32	35	37	32	22	15	16	15
Total cattle	39	39	41	49	48	41	27[1]	22	20	20
Sheep	9	9	9	10	9	7	4	3·15	4·00	4·00
Swine	20	15	15	16	16	16	7	5·19	9·16	9·15
Nova Scotia—										
Horses	94	93	107	111	102	98	86	80	80	83
Milch cows	46	48	51	61	59	52	42	34	32	27
Other cattle	30	27	29	37	38	32	25	20	21	16
Total cattle	37	37	40	49	48	42	33	27	26	22
Sheep	7	7	7	8	7	6	5	3·69	3·94	3·75
Swine	14	18	18	17	19	17	10	8·13	10·21	10·64
New Brunswick—										
Horses	101	109	116	120	114	101	99[1]	80	88	87
Milch cows	46	46	46	54	58	49	38	33	29	28
Other cattle	30	26	27	30	32	30	22	17	17	15
Total cattle	38	37	37	43	45	39	30	25	23	22
Sheep	7	8	7	8	8	6	4	3·57	3·84	4·00
Swine	19	22	20	22	21	18	10	8·82	9·35	12·34
Quebec—										
Horses	98	101	106	108	106	95	87	90	96	107
Milch cows	51	49	54	64	70	54	38	30	29	29
Other cattle	27	26	29	34	38	30	21	13	12	13
Total cattle	40	39	43	51	55	42	30	21	21	22
Sheep	9	9	9	10	9	6	6	3·00	4·00	4·00
Swine	18	18	17	18	19	16	10	7·00	11·00	13·00

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

16.—Average Values per Head of Farm Live Stock in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1925-34—concluded.

Province and Item.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario—										
Horses	89	95	101	99	94	81	72	63	75	81
Milch cows	60	63	74	84	85	66	48	34	34	32
Other cattle	39	39	48	54	53	39	28[1]	20	21	22
Total cattle	48	51	60	68	68	51	37	27	27	27
Sheep	12	12	12	12	12	8	6	3·92	4·48	5·24
Swine	15	15	13	14	15	14	8	5·25	9·67	10·00
Manitoba—										
Horses	69	70	77	75	64	52	42	38	45	49
Milch cows	44	46	58	70	69	54	38	29	26	23
Other cattle	28	29	38	47	47	34	23	16	16	14
Total cattle	33	35	45	56	54	40	29	21	20	18
Sheep	10	9	9	10	10	6	4	2·82	3·53	3·49
Swine	16	16	13	15	16	14	6	4·00	8·34	9·32
Saskatchewan—										
Horses	66	66	66	65	56	50	36	34	38	42
Milch cows	41	41	51	65	65	58	39	29	27	24
Other cattle	26	27	37	46	45	32	22	16	15	14
Total cattle	31	32	42	53	52	41	28[1]	20	19	18
Sheep	9	9	9	10	9	6	4	3·00	3·46	3·30
Swine	16	17	13	14	16	16	5	3·50	7·80	8·60
Alberta—										
Horses	43	45	52	51	49	41	32	28	32	39
Milch cows	40	43	55	68	74	58	42	31	29	26
Other cattle	26	28	38	48	49	35	24	17	16	15
Total cattle	30	33	43	53	55	41	30	22	20	18
Sheep	10	10	10	10	9	6	4	2·68	3·54	3·58
Swine	15	15	13	13	15	14	5	3·28	7·55	8·45
British Columbia—										
Horses	75	78	78	76	77	72	59[1]	54	55	56
Milch cows	66	68	75	84	84	77	65	51	48	48
Other cattle	36	35	43	51	52	42	33	27	28	25
Total cattle	44	43	51	60	61	53	44[1]	35[1]	34	33
Sheep	13	12	12	12	12	9	7	5·00	5·03	5·00
Swine	17	19	19	19	19	18	11	8·00	9·90	11·25

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

17.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1933 and 1934.

Province and Item.		No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.	Province and Item.		No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.
			$	$				$	$
Canada—					**Nova Scotia—**				
Hens and chickens	1933	54,943,400	0·53	28,856,000	Hens and chickens	1933	1,172,700	0·59	692,000
	1934	55,429,500	0·55	30,529,000		1934	1,186,200	0·58	688,000
Turkeys	1933	2,580,200	1·18	3,049,000	Turkeys	1933	9,000	1·88	17,000
	1934	2,643,900	1·26	3,323,000		1934	12,600	1·94	24,000
Geese	1933	962,900	1·06	1,023,000	Geese	1933	13,700	1·55	21,000
	1934	943,600	1·09	1,032,000		1934	13,900	1·50	21,000
Ducks	1933	837,900	0·63	528,000	Ducks	1933	9,100	0·84	8,000
	1934	781,700	0·66	514,000		1934	7,700	0·85	7,000
Totals, poultry	1933	59,324,400	–	33,456,000	Totals, poultry	1933	1,204,500	–	738,000
	1934	59,798,700	–	35,398,000		1934	1,220,400	–	740,000
P. E. Island—					**New Brunswick—**				
Hens and chickens	1933	814,000	0·67	545,000	Hens and chickens	1933	1,292,800	0·63	814,000
	1934	753,000	0·64	482,000		1934	1,235,200	0·70	865,000
Turkeys	1933	9,400	1·81	17,000	Turkeys	1933	23,500	2·15	51,000
	1934	10,900	1·58	17,000		1934	24,500	2·11	52,000
Geese	1933	30,500	1·12	34,000	Geese	1933	12,200	1·49	18,000
	1934	27,600	1·11	31,000		1934	15,600	1·52	24,000
Ducks	1933	18,100	0·70	13,000	Ducks	1933	12,500	0·89	11,000
	1934	16,200	0·67	11,000		1934	9,700	0·89	9,000
Totals, poultry	1933	872,000	–	609,000	Totals, poultry	1933	1,341,000	–	894,000
	1934	807,700	–	541,000		1934	1,285,000	–	950,000

17.—Estimated Numbers and Values of Farm Poultry in Canada, 1933 and 1934 —concluded.

Province and Item.		No.	Average Value per Head.	Total Value.
			$	$
Quebec—				
Hens and chickens	1933	6,750,000	0·69	4,658,000
	1934	6,750,600	0·74	4,995,000
Turkeys	1933	132,900	1·75	233,000
	1934	126,000	1·92	242,000
Geese	1933	80,000	1·20	96,000
	1934	69,900	1·29	90,000
Ducks	1933	87,500	0·76	67,000
	1934	82,100	0·82	67,000
Totals, poultry	1933	7,050,400	–	5,054,000
	1934	7,028,600	–	5,394,000
Ontario—				
Hens and chickens	1933	21,729,400	0·60	13,038,000
	1934	21,567,000	0·62	13,372,000
Turkeys	1933	416,300	1·82	758,000
	1934	418,900	1·82	762,000
Geese	1933	468,400	1·24	581,000
	1934	455,400	1·27	578,000
Ducks	1933	377,300	0·69	260,000
	1934	361,200	0·72	260,000
Totals, poultry	1933	22,991,400	–	14,637,000
	1934	22,802,500	–	14,972,000
Manitoba—				
Hens and chickens	1933	4,061,400	0·41	1,665,000
	1934	4,096,300	0·43	1,761,000
Turkeys	1933	570,800	1·02	582,000
	1934	535,000	1·13	605,000
Geese	1933	108,800	0·75	82,000
	1934	102,600	0·80	82,000
Ducks	1933	71,400	0·47	34,000
	1934	61,000	0·50	31,000
Totals, poultry	1933	4,812,400	–	2,363,000
	1934	4,794,900	–	2,479,000
Saskatchewan—				
Hens and chickens	1933	9,305,000	0·35	3,257,000
	1934	9,312,900	0·37	3,446,000
Turkeys	1933	791,300	0·94	744,000
	1934	868,600	1·02	886,000
Geese	1933	137,300	0·73	100,000
	1934	144,800	0·77	111,000
Ducks	1933	114,300	0·46	53,000
	1934	108,000	0·47	51,000
Totals, poultry	1933	10,347,900	–	4,154,000
	1934	10,434,300	–	4,494,000
Alberta—				
Hens and chickens	1933	6,816,300	0·35	2,386,000
	1934	6,992,000	0·39	2,727,000
Turkeys	1933	586,100	0·97	569,000
	1934	610,300	1·08	659,000
Geese	1933	102,100	0·75	77,000
	1934	104,700	0·78	82,000
Ducks	1933	104,700	0·46	48,000
	1934	96,600	0·47	45,000
Totals, poultry	1933	7,609,200	–	3,080,000
	1934	7,803,600	–	3,513,000
British Columbia—				
Hens and chickens	1933	3,001,800	0·60	1,801,000
	1934	3,536,300	0·62	2,193,000
Turkeys	1933	40,900	1·90	78,000
	1934	37,100	2·06	76,000
Geese	1933	9,900	1·40	14,000
	1934	9,100	1·44	13,000
Ducks	1933	43,000	0·80	34,000
	1934	39,200	0·83	33,000
Totals, poultry	1933	3,095,600	–	1,927,000
	1934	3,621,700	–	2,315,000

Production and Value of Wool.—The production of wool in Canada is placed at 19,544,000 lb. from 3,423,951 sheep and lambs in 1934 as compared with 19,268,000 lb. from 3,388,552 sheep and lambs in 1933. Table **18** gives the total estimated production and value of wool for the years 1915 to 1934.

18.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Canadian Wool Clip, 1915-34.

NOTE.—Sheep on Indian reserves included.

Year.	Sheep.	Production of Wool.	Average Price per lb. of Wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	$
1915	2,038,662	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916	2,022,941	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917	2,369,358	12,000,000	59	7,000,000
1918	3,052,748	20,000,000	62	12,000,000
1919	3,421,958	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1920	3,720,783	24,000,000	22	5,280,000
1921	3,675,860	21,251,000	14	2,975,000
1922	3,262,626	18,523,392	17·5	3,149,000
1923	2,755,273	15,539,416	20	3,160,000
1924	2,686,367	15,111,719	25	3,774,000
1925	2,757,199	15,553,045	25	3,961,000
1926	3,144,343	17,959,896	23	4,131,000
1927	3,265,727	18,672,766	22	4,108,000
1928	3,418,992	19,611,430	26	5,099,000
1929	3,638,972	20,283,000	22	4,470,000
1930	3,698,800	21,016,000	11	2,311,000
1931	3,608,000	20,365,000	8	1,644,000
1932	3,647,207	20,518,000	5	1,093,800
1933	3,388,552	19,268,000	10	2,005,000
1934	3,423,951	19,544,000	14	2,645,000

Subsection 4.—Dairying Statistics.

As the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was engaged in a revision of the dairying statistics of Canada at the time that this chapter of the Year Book was going to press, it was decided to transfer this subsection to Appendix II. (For page reference see Index.)

Subsection 5.—Fur Farming.*

Origin of Fur-Farming Industry.—A short account of the origin of the fur-farming industry in Canada was given on p. 249 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. A fuller description of the rise of the industry in Prince Edward Island, its original home, was given in the Census and Statistics Monthly for May, 1914, at p. 110, while a still more detailed account of the earlier history of the industry was given in a publication of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, entitled "Fur Farming in Canada", by J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., the second edition of which was published in 1914.

Fur Farms of Canada.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals (principally silver foxes), together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Such farms increased in numbers from 429 in 1919 to 6,392 in 1933, or, if muskrat and beaver farms are included, to 6,473, and the industry is still growing in number of farms and varieties of fur-bearing animals on these farms, although its revenue has suffered from the effects of the low price levels of the past three years for live animals and pelts of all kinds. Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and fitch. Mink farms are now the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Capital Investment.—The earliest Dominion-wide statistics of fur farms were collected for the year 1919, and since then annual statistics have been obtained. Statistics showing the numbers and values of fur-bearing animals on fur farms are given in Tables **19** and **20.** The capital investment in lands and buildings in 1933 was $6,265,201, making a grand total investment of $13,774,768 in the industry in that year.

* Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief, Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX. For further particulars regarding fur farming the reader is referred to the Report on Fur Farms, 1933, which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

19.—Numbers of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1925-33.

Kind of Animal.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Silver fox	42,125	47,657	57,961	72,631	97,190	105,894	95,734	92,703	103,842
Patch or cross fox	1,736	1,742	1,747	1,853	2,563	3,335	3,369	2,978	2,574
Red fox	1,196	1,163	1,198	1,489	2,348	3,018	2,879	2,526	2,244
Blue fox	735	1,050	1,713	1,331	1,576	1,755	1,219	858	689
Silver-blue fox	–	–	–	6	–	–	12	5	2
White fox	–	–	–	1	4	64	65	39	11
Mink	982	1,650	2,615	5,028	10,436	20,726	21,062	17,212	18,640
Raccoon	445	689	1,238	1,852	2,870	3,395	3,600	3,057	2,522
Skunk	129	88	111	99	78	20	54	20	12
Marten	35	69	112	152	187	228	272	207	202
Fisher	15	46	87	136	184	195	244	200	183
Opossum	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Coyote	59	4	29	30	73	135	72	44	34
Badger	3	–	–	113	726	559	307	119	63
Lynx	3	3	2	9	10	13	16	10	1
Otter	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Fitch	–	–	–	–	25	150	826	1,587	1,857
Ferret	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	3	4
Weasel	–	–	–	–	11	6	11	17	8
Nutria	–	–	–	–	–	10	27	56	64
Siberian hare	35	39	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinchilla rabbit	1,215	1,843	3,085	3,464	1,438	1,206	239	80	79
Rabbit, n.e.s.	967	252	1,129	1,733	428	475	207	285	291
Karakul sheep	1,209	177	1,082	94	96	193	140	108	107
Muskrat[1]	28,105	35,838	55,390	168,861	711,111	425,525	119,285	132,973	65,324
Beaver[1]	155	360	505	799	698	1,112	806	1,118	1,029
Totals	**79,149**	**92,670**	**128,020**	**259,682**	**832,059**	**568,018**	**250,446**	**256,205**	**199,782**

[1] Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

20.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada at Dec. 31, 1925-33.

Kind of Animal.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	9,536,097	10,652,304	12,824,787	14,922,378	18,047,124	13,386,171	7,259,148	6,027,501	6,849,725
Patch or cross fox	111,293	110,517	122,400	167,222	233,220	270,257	150,597	112,548	99,570
Red fox	23,305	21,709	28,460	46,770	91,575	77,872	45,988	33,199	27,405
Blue fox	126,205	149,990	221,780	172,682	196,750	174,193	73,237	34,375	25,243
Silver-blue fox	–	–	–	1,520	–	–	650	200	100
White fox	–	–	–	150	400	1,700	2,410	1,310	920
Mink	37,161	79,145	148,005	328,998	765,333	1,286,737	642,045	328,534	349,411
Raccoon	6,487	16,448	41,093	59,672	80,801	72,242	48,640	32,033	22,996
Skunk	877	778	1,100	693	341	73	187	126	12
Marten	2,805	4,870	10,510	14,310	17,340	20,660	17,550	10,739	10,697
Fisher	2,035	6,600	12,610	24,325	28,585	29,810	29,170	16,995	17,190
Opossum	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
Coyote	715	55	490	480	850	1,592	836	302	356
Badger	60	–	–	4,445	23,350	18,812	7,125	2,601	1,357
Lynx	150	150	100	880	825	1,600	660	320	20
Otter	–	–	–	70	100	–	–	–	–
Fitch	–	–	–	–	550	5,760	13,478	16,496	11,729
Ferret	–	–	–	–	25	5	–	15	12
Weasel	–	–	–	–	50	25	28	29	8
Nutria	–	–	–	–	–	700	1,880	2,245	2,460
Siberian hare	220	188	80	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinchilla rabbit	12,865	15,303	23,648	27,711	8,627	2,089	342	194	65
Rabbit, n.e.s.	5,334	1,944	9,280	12,575	2,428	1,623	685	1,454	484
Karakul sheep	32,410	8,809	21,539	5,348	4,300	5,334	1,650	1,255	1,060
Muskrat[1]	140,525	73,308	127,921	562,749	1,725,391	755,800	152,889	93,473	56,088
Beaver[1]	4,650	11,720	24,455	48,475	75,070	84,667	48,042	38,818	32,659
Totals	**10,043,194**	**11,153,838**	**13,618,258**	**16,401,453**	**21,303,035**	**16,197,747**	**8,497,237**	**6,754,762**	**7,509,567**

[1] Based on estimates furnished by the operators of the farms.

Annual Revenue.—The annual revenue of the fur farmer arises from two sources, the sale of animals and the sale of pelts. Table **21** shows the sales of animals by kinds in the years 1925 to 1933 and Table **22** the sales of pelts. During the four latest years the sales of pelts have exceeded the sales of live animals, while in former years the reverse was the case.

21.—Values of Fur-Bearing Animals Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1925-33.

Kind of Animal.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	2,755,668	2,189,330	2,501,816	3,552,874	3,856,158	1,405,202	358,394	193,043	301,612
Patch or cross fox	28,687	19,803	23,350	38,675	66,554	29,296	8,526	4,467	5,313
Red fox	2,828	2,663	5,079	12,159	22,178	10,900	5,788	2,657	2,744
Blue fox	65,620	20,225	28,115	28,530	45,035	24,895	8,270	1,355	502
Silver-blue fox	–	–	–	550	–	–	–	–	–
White fox	–	–	–	–	–	161	–	210	–
Mink	15,654	25,692	58,992	140,889	407,570	301,754	85,728	28,581	34,802
Raccoon	3,683	4,955	7,626	18,031	17,996	13,800	4,825	2,163	2,201
Skunk	242	188	190	–	80	–	–	–	–
Marten	400	230	700	350	1,270	2,075	905	570	100
Fisher	500	825	635	2,375	4,825	4,399	7,495	2,090	1,200
Coyote	26	–	6	–	20	20	124	–	–
Badger	–	–	–	215	4,984	2,957	485	145	6
Lynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
Fitch	–	–	–	–	100	1,720	6,724	5,565	4,025
Ferret	–	–	–	–	75	–	–	–	–
Nutria	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	515	675
Siberian hare	252	173	58	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinchilla rabbit	16,384	14,412	11,860	18,355	2,469	170	58	438	–
Rabbit, n.e.s.	2,574	133	2,689	7,861	1,071	677	172	642	439
Karakul sheep	4,752	16,000	4,215	150	200	1,500	70	275	300
Muskrat	2,024	3,773	6,719	16,206	44,308	28,394	3,881	457	83
Beaver	–	–	100	200	60	625	380	–	460
Totals	**2,899,291**	**2,298,402**	**2,652,150**	**3,837,420**	**4,474,953**	**1,828,545**	**492,000**	**243,193**	**354,462**

22.—Values of Pelts Sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1925-33.

Kind of Animal.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Silver fox	736,289	1,174,700	2,067,170	2,278,611	2,195,253	2,921,885	2,835,470	2,821,523	3,441,020
Patch or cross fox	27,880	34,177	49,125	54,307	43,122	75,676	84,993	93,018	95,522
Red fox	14,585	13,055	21,257	21,774	18,585	21,549	20,445	21,924	23,652
Blue fox	–	60	8,053	13,516	19,144	25,318	12,758	9,032	9,325
White fox	40	–	–	–	–	25	792	135	65
Mink	1,888	2,044	4,546	8,916	12,471	34,538	99,033	87,604	117,322
Raccoon	242	295	1,193	1,502	3,027	2,618	4,445	5,096	14,657
Skunk	65	252	30	23	48	11	4	10	–
Marten	–	–	173	30	–	100	79	313	262
Fisher	72	85	60	112	320	405	145	1,120	1,576
Coyote	30	60	60	–	340	691	718	395	610
Badger	–	–	–	28	1,646	3,925	3,101	1,398	629
Lynx	–	–	–	45	–	100	–	–	66
Fitch	–	–	–	–	–	–	341	568	2,616
Weasel	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	34	30
Siberian hare	97	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chinchilla rabbit	–	178	1,701	526	806	45	65	8	–
Rabbit, n.e.s.	195	28	182	246	263	22	–	–	29
Karakul sheep	–	–	800	–	–	–	–	246	139
Muskrat	1,930	896	8,564	9,365	9,335	9,205	8,945	3,723	4,710
Beaver	–	215	100	25	550	150	126	410	213
Totals	**783,313**	**1,226,052**	**2,163,014**	**2,389,026**	**2,304,916**	**3,096,270**	**3,071,460**	**3,046,627**	**3,712,443**

The Provincial Distribution of Fur Farming.—The statistics of Table **23**, showing the capital investment in the industry by provinces, indicate that Prince Edward Island no longer holds its earlier margin of supremacy in the industry. In recent years the larger and more populous provinces of Quebec and Ontario have exceeded Prince Edward Island in the number of fur farms and in the capital invested in fur-bearing animals as well as in land and buildings used for fur farming.

23.—Numbers of Fur Farms, Values of Land and Buildings and Values of Fur-Bearing Animals, by Provinces, 1931-33.

Province.	Fur Farms.			Values of Land and Buildings.			Values of Fur-bearing Animals.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	648	607	609	983,609	877,857	901,201	1,038,242	941,162	1,052,172
Nova Scotia	621	618	659	269,587	236,760	239,671	434,915	361,461	408,045
New Brunswick	753	750	756	451,417	404,237	410,484	657,774	621,388	668,192
Quebec	2,043	2,025	2,147	1,314,061	1,055,243	1,059,734	1,839,816	1,409,895	1,517,668
Ontario	1,218	1,108	1,044	1,687,221	1,276,442	1,224,942	1,874,217	1,398,884	1,464,181
Manitoba	311	270	280	508,585	500,333	522,505	625,632	508,866	649,331
Saskatchewan	204	182	200	723,311	294,737	659,467	578,207	349,728	441,896
Alberta	319	352	448	663,098	769,683	788,309	923,619	802,564	963,480
British Columbia	412	376	323	470,922	541,141	444,338	509,975	354,824	336,237
Yukon	11	7	7	23,300	13,200	14,550	14,570	5,630	8,365
N.W. Territories	1	1	–	–	–	–	270	360	–
Totals	**6,541**	**6,296**	**6,473**	**7,095,111**	**5,969,633**	**6,265,201**	**8,497,237**	**6,754,762**	**7,509,567**

Subsection 6.—Horticulture.

The statistical treatment of horticulture is necessarily confined to commercial fruit growing, vegetable growing and floriculture, although production in private gardens for home use is unquestionably in larger volume than production for sale in the case of vegetables and flowers. Of the three branches of commercial horticulture, fruit growing is the most important.

The native fruits of Canada, with the exception of the blueberry and the cranberry, are not cultivated on a commercial scale. Among the introduced fruits, the apple holds the premier place in Canadian fruit growing, the value of the commercial production of this fruit averaging about 10 million dollars annually for the 5 years 1929-33. An important subsidiary of the grape-growing industry is the manufacture of native wines, which increased from an estimated value of $560,000 in 1917, the earliest year available, to $5,541,000 in 1929, with an estimated value of $2,646,000 in 1933. For a fuller discussion of fruit farming in Canada, the reader is referred to pp. 242-247 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book. Closely associated with fruit farming is the tree nursery industry.

Satisfactory annual statistics are not available at present regarding the commercial production of vegetables, but important information on the subject is obtained through the decennial census and will be found under census statistics.

Census Statistics of Fruit and Vegetable Production.—Much of the most valuable statistical information regarding the production of fruit and vegetables in Canada can be obtained only through the medium of the decennial censuses.

Fruit.—In the course of each census a record is obtained of the numbers of the different kinds of fruit trees and of grape vines of bearing age or planted out but not yet of bearing age at the date of the census, in addition to the acreage devoted to orchard, vineyard and small fruit. Furthermore, an accurate check is made upon the annual estimates of fruit production by obtaining from each producer a statement of the quantities and values of different kinds of fruit produced. Such information obtained through the census is summarized in Tables **24, 25** and **26.** A notable fact shown in Table **24** is that the number of bearing trees of each kind of fruit as well as the total acreage in orchard was less in 1931 than in 1921 or 1911. In fact there has been a progressive decline in every tree fruit except the peach. Furthermore, with the same exception, the number of young trees planted out but

not yet bearing was smaller in each case than at the two former censuses, which appears to indicate a continuation of the decline. In the case of peaches the figures point to the probability of some prospective increase in acreage. In the case of grapes, the Census of 1931 showed a large increase in bearing vines, while the number of young vines not yet bearing indicated the possibility of a further increase of more than 50 p.c. in productive vineyard. The total acreage of vineyard was at a record level. The acreage devoted to small fruits has shown very little expansion over the past 20 years.

24.—Fruit Trees, of Bearing Age and not of Bearing Age, and Acreages of Fruit in Canada, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Item.	Of Bearing Age.			Not of Bearing Age.		
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Apples[1]	10,617,372	9,794,234	8,303,866	5,599,804	2,668,098	2,085,010
Peaches	839,288	1,023,679	650,985	1,056,359	172,542	345,080
Pears	581,704	496,610	455,329	385,538	177,292	150,539
Plums	1,075,130	982,190	661,263	637,220	269,983	179,509
Cherries	741,992	686,608	507,075	495,082	199,979	160,487
Totals	**13,855,486**	**12,983,321**	**10,578,518**	**8,174,003**	**3,487,894**	**2,920,625**
Grape vines	[2]	2,956,784	4,699,581	[2]	201,383	2,599,253
Acreages of Fruit[3]—	acres.	acres.	acres.			
Orchard	403,596	297,053	268,925	–	–	–
Vineyard	9,836	7,090	16,159	–	–	–
Small fruits	17,495	17,741	18,822	–	–	–

[1] Includes crab apple trees. [2] Not given. [3] Including acreages not of bearing age.

Table **25** shows the comparatively small number of specialized fruit farms in Canada in 1931. Of 728,244 occupied farms only 7,977 or 1·1 p.c. reported more than 300 trees. Only those farms enumerated in the last two columns, that is, with over 300 trees, can really be considered as specialized fruit farms, since 300 trees represent 7 to 10 acres of apples or 3 to 4 acres of other tree fruits. If the analysis could be carried further to show the total of trees on farms in each group it is probable that a large proportion of the total trees would be found to be on the farms with over 300 trees per farm. It may be observed that by far the largest numbers of specialized fruit farms are in the groups containing from 10 to 200 acres.

25.—Numbers of Farms in Canada Reporting Orchards, According to Size of Farm and Number of Trees Reported, 1931.

Size of farm.	All Farms Reporting.	Farms Reporting—								
		1-9 Trees.	10-24 Trees.	25-49 Trees.	50-74 Trees.	75-99 Trees.	100-149 Trees.	150-299 Trees.	300-499 Trees.	500 Trees and Over.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
All farms	222,712	52,691	80,119	47,628	16,295	5,463	6,565	5,974	3,238	4,739
1-4 acres	8,561	3,257	2,982	1,221	432	178	238	193	52	8
5-10 "	10,801	2,880	3,333	1,732	696	338	407	612	436	367
11-50 "	34,649	9,301	11.883	5,956	1,935	751	994	1,233	882	1,714
51-100 "	73,724	17,065	28,273	16,716	5,091	1,555	1,833	1,381	743	1,067
101-200 "	69,425	14,777	24,991	16,379	5,779	1,901	2,103	1,727	776	992
201-299 "	13,673	2,786	4,691	3,156	1,299	401	519	421	167	253
300-479 "	9,180	1,995	3,130	1,965	822	256	345	292	140	235
480-639 "	1,542	373	481	306	142	48	69	60	21	42
640 acres and over	1,157	257	375	197	99	35	57	55	21	61

Table 26 shows that, in spite of the decline in bearing trees, when allowance is made for annual variations in crops, production has been fairly well maintained, due, no doubt, to the trend for fruit production to shift from an incidental department of the general farm to the specialized commercial fruit farm, where improved practices are followed in the selection of productive varieties and in general methods of culture. In small fruits there was a notable increase recorded in 1930 in the production of loganberries, while the production of currants and gooseberries has declined to little more than a third of that of 1910.

26.—Quantities and Values of the Production of Tree Fruits and Small Fruits in Canada, 1910, 1920 and 1930.

Kind of Fruit.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1910.	1920.	1930.	1910.	1920.	1930.
				$	$	$
Apples[1] ..... bush.	10,618,666	17,485,895	15,106,012	[3]	14,409,367	10,138,780
Peaches ..... "	646,826	1,077,195	733,074	[3]	1,254,510	966,538
Pears ..... "	504,171	520,330	557,760	[3]	610,797	548,761
Plums ..... "	508,994	809,363	500,158	[3]	703,751	485,480
Cherries ..... "	238,974	485,128	311,500	[3]	998,113	938,235
Totals	–	–	–	9,728,533	17,976,538	13,077,794
Grapes ..... lb.	32,898,438	33,269,412	41,479,620	[3]	2,283,037	1,144,529
Strawberries ..... qt.	18,686,662[2]	15,658,346	16,136,018	[3]	2,821,945	2,097,713
Raspberries ..... "	[3]	8,360,518	5,610,403	[3]	1,586,633	958,993
Loganberries ..... "	[3]	205,740	1,343,731	[3]	50,403	138,020
Blackberries ..... "	[3]	495,845	619,064	[3]	115,938	78,610
Currants ..... "	3,830,609	1,390,120	932,245	[3]	192,292	126,973
Gooseberries ..... "		593,714	460,590	[3]	71,220	50,016
Other small fruits ..... "	9,000,208[2]	141,822	123,316	[3]	17,368	14,068
Totals	–	–	–	3,052,592	7,138,836	4,608,922
Grand Totals	–	–	–	**12,781,125**	**25,115,374**	**17,686,716**

[1] Includes crab apples. [2] Quantities in boxes in 1910. [3] Not given separately in 1910.

Vegetables.—In view of the fact that so large a proportion of vegetables are grown either in gardens for home use or else are sold directly from producer to consumer on public markets in urban centres, an accurate record of production can only be obtained through the individual enumeration at the decennial census. The total value of vegetables grown on farms in 1930 was $28,071,354, of which total $15,374,684 represented the value of vegetables grown on farms for home use and $12,696,670 vegetables grown on farms for sale. Comparable figures for 1920, when the general price level was very much higher, were: total value $20,073,782; for home use $13,907,856; and for sale $6,165,926. The figures for either census do not include vegetables grown elsewhere than on farms, *i.e.*, in the private lots and gardens of people other than farmers and market gardeners. The statistics of Table 27 deal only with vegetables grown for sale by farmers and market gardeners and are exclusive of vegetables grown for home use which in both censuses had a larger value and are also exclusive of vegetables grown elsewhere than on farms. The figures indicate a large expansion in the production of vegetables for sale during the decade. The expansion has been particularly marked in those vegetables, such as tomatoes, sweet corn, green beans, green peas and asparagus, which form the chief crops for the vegetable-canning industry.

27.—Areas, Quantities and Values of Vegetables Produced for Sale on Farms in Canada, 1920 and 1930.

Kind of Vegetable.	Areas.		Quantities.		Values.	
	1920.	1930.	1920.	1930.	1920.	1930.
	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	$	$
Beets	668	1,392	143,599	410,206	127,400	257,713
Cabbages	3,234	6,675	814,701	1,759,149	706,457	1,005,874
Cantaloupes and melons	562	1,273	94,020	220,375	138,507	253,184
Carrots	938	3,016	219,973	933,413	173,003	548,890
Cauliflowers	224	1,766	47,462	462,605	67,237	428,687
Cucumbers	1,520	3,803	264,490	800,403	311,916	622,368
Green beans	752	3,407	90,900	473,541	117,189	424,573
Green peas	1,689	15,120	155,039	1,443,808	220,651	1,054,115
Onions	3,595	5,055	1,051,201	1,432,283	946,176	1,040,630
Sweet corn	7,329	28,135	753,288	3,682,537	558,077	1,334,706
Tomatoes	10,624	27,978	2,597,256 bunches.	7,202,396 bunches.	1,953,454	3,899,200
Asparagus	194	1,379	415,585 heads.	3,279,554 heads.	65,214	305,895
Celery	652	1,043	5,041,687	11,067,724	427,036	523,737
Lettuce	404	1,100	2,872,608	11,659,624	148,110	398,650
Totals[1]	**33,238**	**103,838**	–	–	**6,165,926**	**12,696,670**

[1] Totals include other less important vegetables.

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—Table **28** shows the estimated quantities and values of commercial fruits produced in Canada in 1932 and 1933.

Owing to changes in the method of collecting these statistics, in some instances they cannot be considered as strictly comparable with those published in previous editions of the Year Book. Figures for the years 1923-31 on the old basis will be found at p. 1054 of the 1932 Year Book.

28.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Commercial Fruit Production in Canada 1932-33.

Kind of Fruit.	1932.			1933.		
	Total Quantity.	Average Price.	Total Value.	Total Quantity.	Average Price.	Total Value.
	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Apples brl.	3,737,960[1]	1·87[1]	7,007,900[1]	5,329,800	1·96	10,464,800
Pears bush.	374,500[1]	0·80[1]	298,000[1]	469,785	1·21	567,300
Plums and prunes "	243,000[1]	0·93[1]	226,800[1]	226,859	1·13	257,400
Peaches "	812,500[1]	1·12[1]	907,000[1]	802,248	1·43	1,146,300
Apricots "	56,000[1]	2·38[1]	133,000[1]	22,841	3·69	84,000
Cherries "	258,500[1]	1·94[1]	500,500[1]	215,406	2·30	494,600
Strawberries qt.	24,533,000[1]	0·06	1,440,700[1]	22,742,700	0·08	1,847,200
Raspberries "	9,128,900[1]	0·09	780,700[1]	6,376,300	0·11	717,100
Grapes lb.	49,694,000[1]	0·014	695,300[1]	42,230,000	0·015	645,300
Totals	–	–	**11,989,000**	–	–	**16,224,000**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The Tree Nursery Industry.—The first Canadian commercial nursery was established near Fonthill, Ont., and it was followed within a few years by the establishment of a nursery in Toronto by a Rochester, N.Y., firm. Since that time the industry has steadily spread as the country has developed, until to-day there are approximately 248 firms growing or dealing in nursery stock of all kinds, including fruit trees.

29.—Numbers and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, Sold by Nurserymen in Canada, years ended May 31, 1930-33.

Kind of Tree, Bush or Plant.	Numbers Sold.				Values.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Apples—								
Early	45,587	42,455	46,575	41,281	16,466	17,225	15,752	14,485
Fall	63,354	42,352	65,567	56,046	24,408	13,964	19,746	18,014
Winter	159,361	151,831	175,383	131,361	54,592	57,171	59,887	47,080
Crab apples	12,281	8,328	9,179	11,648	3,783	3,301	2,928	3,610
Totals, Apples.	280,583	244,966	296,504	247,330	99,249	91,663	98,314	83,189
Pears	35,198	41,268	42,752	49,480	15,618	20,569	19,161	22,617
Plums	50,686	37,168	35,512	42,205	20,033	18,555	14,421	16,627
Peaches	53,466	72,190	80,471	135,045	14,271	17,814	17,798	33,640
Cherries	47,738	48,396	44,732	46,264	22,837	25,024	21,161	20,768
Apricots	556	926	608	2,215	276	496	182	575
Quinces	69	157	42	55	31	86	21	28
Blackberries	24,170	27,838	31,932	24,888	1,216	1,293	1,216	996
Currants	69,724	65,777	57,004	70,177	5,937	6,376	4,687	5,883
Grapes	1,047,647	483,734	208,825	143,126	75,408	39,126	13,267	12,463
Gooseberries	35,742	30,866	34,917	36,425	5,411	5,004	3,674	4,317
Raspberries	520,504	603,076	681,256	721,969	25,715	26,666	27,395	24,657
Loganberries	1,862	7,143	1,168	803	179	2,539	113	112
Strawberries	1,593,353	1,539,159	1,619,719	1,064,787	17,076	14,660	12,365	9,490
Totals	–	–	–	–	**303,257**	**269,906**	**233,775**	**235,362**

Floriculture.—The total value of floricultural and decorative plants grown in Canada and sold during the year ended May 31, 1933, was $1,451,477 as indicated by Table **30.**

30.—Quantities and Values of Floricultural and Decorative Plants Grown in Canada and Sold during the year ended May 31, 1933.

Kind of Plant.	Quantity.	Average Wholesale Price per Unit	Total Wholesale Value.	Kind of Plant.	Quantity.	Average Wholesale Price per Unit.	Total Wholesale Value.
	No.	$	$		No.	$	$
1. Outdoor roses	330,576	0·18	59,086	8. Flowering plants for indoor use	351,423	–	203,100
2. Ornamental trees (evergreen)	56,358	0·92	51,929	9. Decorative plants for indoor use	88,744	–	33,196
3. Ornamental trees (deciduous)	95,552	0·40	37,853	10. Flowering bulbs.	853,528	0·02	19,817
6. Shrubs for outdoor planting	614,311	0·15	90,689	11. Cut flowers, grown indoors	22,820,069	–	897,733
5. Perennials	371,971	0·10	37,511	12. All other varieties, including the above grown outdoors	–	–	17,149
6. Biennials	54,114	0·07	3,841				
7. Bedding plants for transplanting	2,374,308	–	84,104	**Total Value**	–	–	**1,451,477**

Subsection 7.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Syrup and Sugar.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained on pp. 247 and 248 a description of the process of making maple sugar. Table **31** gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

31.—Estimated Quantities and Values of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup Produced in Canada, by Provinces, 1932-34.

Province and Year.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup.
	Quantity.	Average Price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average Price per Gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	cts.	$	gal.	$	$	$
Nova Scotia.....1932	98,400[1]	27	26,568[1]	9,084[1]	2·24	20,348[1]	46,916[1]
1933	46,980	23	10,805	8,353	1·92	16,038	26,843
1934	108,650	26	28,250	18,500	1·90	35,150	63,400
New Brunswick..1932	129,600[1]	21	27,216[1]	9,006[1]	1·89	17,021[1]	44,237[1]
1933	130,170	15	19,526	14,679	1·68	24,661	44,187
1934	94,750	17	16,100	5,800	1·72	10,000	26,100
Quebec.....1932	6,681,000	9	585,000	1,142,000	1·00[1]	1,142,000	1,727,000
1933	5,400,300	8	432,000	844,700	0·99	836,300	1,268,300
1934	4,288,700	10·5	450,300	1,286,600	1·14	1,466,750	1,917,050
Ontario.....1932	351,000[1]	18	63,180[1]	549,900[1]	1·50	824,850[1]	888,030[1]
1933	207,680	18	37,382	394,583	1·73	682,629	720,011
1934	462,300	18	83,200	531,600	1·80	956,900	1,040,100
Canada.....1932	**7,260,000[1]**	**10**	**701,964[1]**	**1,709,990[1]**	**1·17[1]**	**2,004,219[1]**	**2,706,183[1]**
1933	**5,785,130**	**9**	**499,713**	**1,262,315**	**1·24**	**1,559,628**	**2,059,341**
1934	**4,954,400**	**12**	**577,850**	**1,842,500**	**1·34**	**2,468,800**	**3,046,650**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The table shows that for the whole of Canada there were estimated increases of 254,620 lb. of maple sugar and 137,117 gal. of maple syrup and an increase of $320,089 in the combined value of the two products in 1934 as compared with 1933.

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—A brief account of the development of the beetroot sugar industry in Canada will be found in the Canada Year Book, 1925, pp. 255-256. At the present time two companies are operating in Canada: the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., with factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg in Ontario, and the Canadian Sugar Factories, Ltd., with a plant at Raymond, Alberta. Table **32** shows the area, yield and value of sugar beets grown in Canada in the years 1924-33.

32.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Sugar Beets in Canada and Quantities of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced, 1924-33.

Year.	Area Grown.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Average Price per ton.	Total Value.	Quantity and Value of Refined Beetroot Sugar Produced.		
	acres.	tons.	tons.	$	$	lb.	$	cents per lb.
1924.....	31,111	9·50	295,177	5·78	1,704,791	85,770,709	6,192,645	7·21
1925.....	34,803	10·63	370,047	7·27	2,688,302	72,819,919	5,206,624	7·14
1926.....	30,073	8·90	267,754	8·54	2,286,761	70,388,105	4,269,076	6·07
1927.....	25,961	7·96	206,713	9·73	2,012,134	60,969,131	3,694,303	6·06
1928.....	34,323	7·14	244,930	8·33	2,041,465	64,653,348	3,340,571	5·17
1929.....	32,556	7·23	235,465	8·84	2,080,996	69,399,213	3,335,344	4·81
1930.....	40,532	9·80	397,576	8·25	3,278,625	94,624,700	4,529,944	4·79
1931.....	43,337	10·06	435,992	7·32	3,190,198	107,139,129	4,794,551	4·48
1932.....	44,817	11·28	505,671	6·16	3,113,942	132,016,859	5,789,205	4·39
1933.....	43,807	10·10	442,391	6·31	2,790,929	131,392,501	5,713,181	4·35

The yields in 1933 of the largest beet-growing countries, in thousands of short tons, were as follows: Russia, 9,921; Germany, 9,457; United States, 11,030; France, 8,224; Czechoslovakia, 3,212; Poland, 2,042; Italy, 2,363; England and Wales, 3,360; Belgium, 1,671; Netherlands, 2,148; Austria, 1,177.

Tobacco.*—In 1933, the commercial tobacco crop of Canada amounted to 39,400,000 pounds from 39,400 acres, as compared with 54,094,000 pounds from 54,094 acres in 1932. The farm value of the tobacco crop in 1933 is estimated at $5,201,490 as compared with $6,088,300 in 1932.

Table **33** lists the acreages, quantities produced and average yields per acre for 1900, 1910, and 1920 to 1933. The acreages for 1911, 1921 and 1931 are also the comprehensive figures of the census. For the inter-censal years, the acreage and production statistics quoted relate to the commercial crop only. This distinction is much more necessary in Quebec than in Ontario, since a considerable part of the tobacco production of Quebec comes from small plots.

33.—Acreages and Yields of Tobacco in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1911 and 1920-33.

Year.	Areas.			Yields.			Average Yields.		
	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[2]	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[2]	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.[2]
	acres.	acres.	acres.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1900[1]	8,661	3,144	11,906	7,565	3,504	11,267	881	1,114	946
1910[1]	11,818	7,017	18,928	10,115	7,499	17,632	856	1,068	931
1911[1]	12,134	13,591	25,826	–	–	–	–	–	–
1920[1]	17,252	19,621	36,891	13,366	19,279	32,660	775	983	883
1921[1]	9,958	6,663	16,628	–	–	–	–	–	–
1921	5,256	6,553	11,809	6,127	7,122	13,249	1,166	1,091	1,124
1922	16,573	9,189	25,762	14,916	11,032	25,948	900	1,201	1,007
1923	15,302	8,630	23,932	10,500	21,297	10,797	680	1,251	890
1924	8,044	13,273	21,317	6,576	12,135	18,711	817	914	878
1925	9,554	18,261	27,825	8,632	20,623	29,266	910	1,130	1,052
1926	9,808	23,493	33,356	8,693	20,064	28,824	886	854	864
1927	10,018	33,650	44,028	7,824	35,622	43,910	769	1,095	997
1928	10,368	32,654	43,138	8,546	33,266	41,976	824	1,019	972
1929	9,300	26,910	36,310	8,380	27,419	29,886	901	795	823
1930	8,450	32,805	41,444	8,021	28,617	36,717	901	876	886
1931[1]	7,330	47,360	55,060	6,340	44,770	51,300	865	945	932
1932	8,520	45,106	54,138	7,952	45,760	54,094	933	1,014	999
1933	6,090	39,326	45,953	6,095	32,996	39,400	1,001	839	857

[1] Census data. [2] The totals for Canada include small amounts produced in other provinces, principally in British Columbia.

Flax Fibre.—Table **34**, compiled from information furnished by the Economic Fibre Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1934.

*For further details, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March, 1934, pp. 68-70.

34.—Acreages, Yields and Values of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1915-34.

Year.	Area.	Production.			Values.			
		Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	$	$	$	$
1915	4,000	48,000	1,600,000	80	76,800	320,000	2,800	399,600
1916	5,200	25,000	600,000	75	75,000	180,000	15,000	270,000
1917	8,000	72,000	2,800,000	–	396,000	1,540,000	–	1,936,000
1918	20,000	110,000	6,200,000	900	930,769	1,085,000	270,000	2,235,769
1919	20,262	90,000	4,416,000	1,162	967,500	3,975,400	581,000	4,942,900
1920	31,300	217,000	7,440,000	1,860	434,000	5,952,000	744,000	7,130,000
1921	6,515	52,120	1,824,200	372	469,080	1,550,570	148,800	2,168,450
1922	1,200	10,800	360,000	96	21,600	72,000	11,520	105,120
1923	3,300	20,000	272,650	74½	50,000	111,375	4,440	165,815
1924	5,760	69,120	1,785,600	18¾	172,800	535,500	3,750	712,050
1925	6,200	68,200	1,440,000	2,325	136,400	201,600	116,250	454,250
1926	4,025	48,300	–	2,075	96,600	–	111,250	207,850
1927	4,260	36,080	–	4,260	108,240	–	213,000	321,240
1928	6,880	41,280	–	6,880	165,120	–	344,000	509,120
1929	6,280	32,970	–	4,500	156,607	–	236,250	392,857
1930	6,143	62,232	–	6,086	96,684	–	273,870	370,554
1931	4,220	35,870	25,000	3,019	53,805	4,000	120,760	178,565
1932	5,135	35,945	200,000	3,552	56,156	18,000	95,964	169,960
1933	5,091	30,546	–	3,055	65,227	–	96,233	159,460
1934	5,965	41,755	45,000	4,361	128,268	7,200	114,450	249,918

Hives and Honey.—The number of hives of bees in Canada was 189,986 in 1901, 180,372 in 1911, 185,530 in 1921 and 279,453 in 1931. The quantity of honey produced was 3,569,567 lb. in 1900, 6,089,784 lb. in 1910, 6,370,300 lb. in 1920 and 18,459,972 lb. in 1930. The above figures show that there has been a pronounced expansion in apiculture in the decade from 1920 to 1930 which is covered by Table **35.** Ontario and Quebec have always been the chief honey-producing provinces, but, while these two provinces produced nearly 95 p.c. of the total for Canada in 1920, in 1930 their production was little over 80 p.c. of the total. The most notable development of the decade was the great increase in both the number of hives and the production of honey in the Prairie Provinces. In 1920 the production of these three provinces amounted to only 2 p.c. of the total for Canada, while in 1930 it had increased to over 16 p.c. of the total.

35.—Numbers of Hives of Bees and Quantities and Values of Honey Produced in Canada, as Recorded at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931.

Province.	On Farms.							
	Hives.		Quantities of Honey.		Quantities of Wax.		Values of Honey and Wax.	
	1921.	1931.	1920.	1930.	1920.	1930.	1920.	1930.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	41	194	2,355	8,224	–	81	596	1,088
Nova Scotia	616	905	19,362	34,693	167	455	6,397	5,073
New Brunswick	1,738	1,240	26,211	48,787	402	648	7,602	8,575
Quebec	49,130	64,542	1,559,885	3,259,796	25,741	41,909	386,321	360,912
Ontario	84,571	116,871	3,146,198	7,925,824	42,060	89,975	802,780	688,552
Manitoba	3,737	15,918	66,047	1,475,225	600	14,757	22,148	143,703
Saskatchewan	1,470	3,813	4,523	284,538	148	2,218	1,607	38,365
Alberta	227	3,208	7,274	284,036	52	2,028	2,542	31,960
British Columbia	6,575	8,658	105,200	345,411	1,235	4,353	32,841	48,002
Canada	**148,105**	**215,349**	**4,937,055**	**13,666,534**	**70,405**	**156,424**	**1,262,834**	**1,326,230**

Province.	Not on Farms.				Totals.			
	Hives.		Quantities of Honey.		Hives.		Quantities of Honey.	
	1921.	1931.	1920.	1930.	1921.	1931.	1920.	1930.
	No.	No.	lb.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.	lb.
Prince Edward Island	34	6	370	420	75	200	2,725	8,644
Nova Scotia	226	85	8,129	2,215	842	990	27,491	36,908
New Brunswick	868	187	20,817	6,892	2,606	1,427	47,028	55,679
Quebec	9,500	12,784	358,420	664,311	58,630	77,326	1,918,305	3,924,107
Ontario	22,982	38,869	963,240	2,957,538	107,553	155,740	4,109,438	10,883,362
Manitoba	1,538	4,637	45,568	465,608	5,275	20,555	111,615	1,940,833
Saskatchewan	15	1,286	177	60,360	1,485	5,099	4,700	344,898
Alberta	351	2,467	6,095	460,890	578	5,675	13,369	744,926
British Columbia	1,911	3,783	30,429	175,204	8,486	12,441	135,629	520,615
Canada	**37,425**	**64,104**	**1,433,245**	**4,793,438**	**185,530**	**279,453**	**6,370,300**	**18,459,972**

There are at present no uniform annual statistics of hives and honey for all the provinces, but a synopsis of the existing provincial estimates for recent years was given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March, 1934. These estimates show a honey production in 1933 amounting to 19,543,500 lb., the average value per lb. 9 cents and the total value $1,706,800.

Subsection 8.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—The cost of farm labour reached its highest point in 1920. In the next two years there was a rapid drop, while from 1923 until 1929, there was little change. The years 1930 to 1933 showed continuous marked reductions in the average value of yearly wages and board, following the downward trend of the prices of farm produce. In 1934 slight increases were registered.

In Table 36 the values of wages and board are given for the years 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1932-34, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

36.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1932-34.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1914	21	8	14	11	36	19	155	57	168	132	323	189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1930	34	20	22	18	56	38	326	210	233	199	559	409
	1932	19	11	15	12	34	23	176	120	165	135	341	255
	1933	17	10	15	12	32	22	161	112	161	134	322	246
	1934	18	10	15	12	33	22	171	115	167	138	338	253
P.E. Island	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	272
	1930	32	16	18	14	50	30	308	179	205	165	513	344
	1932	18	10	12	11	30	21	164	106	141	119	305	225
	1933	18	11	12	10	30	21	178	116	141	121	319	237
	1934	17	10	13	11	30	21	167	110	153	121	320	231
Nova Scotia	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	301	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1930	34	17	20	14	54	31	353	187	209	157	562	344
	1932	22	13	15	12	37	25	213	135	164	126	377	261
	1933	20	12	14	11	34	23	208	129	157	119	365	248
	1934	20	11	15	11	35	22	195	124	165	129	360	253
New Brunswick	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1930	34	16	20	15	54	31	335	181	215	164	550	345
	1932	20	11	13	11	33	22	175	121	145	115	320	236
	1933	18	10	13	10	31	20	185	107	151	120	336	227
	1934	22	10	13	11	35	21	214	115	152	130	366	245
Quebec	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1930	33	17	19	13	52	30	316	175	194	139	510	314
	1932	18	10	12	9	30	19	158	104	126	98	284	202
	1933	17	9	11	9	28	18	152	94	113	93	265	187
	1934	18	9	12	10	30	19	164	96	129	96	293	192
Ontario	1914	19	7	13	10	32	17	141	52	156	120	297	172
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470
	1930	31	21	20	17	51	38	304	229	228	194	532	423
	1932	18	12	15	12	33	24	178	130	163	130	341	260
	1933	17	12	15	13	32	25	159	123	166	141	325	264
	1934	18	12	15	13	33	25	173	137	171	150	344	287

36.—Average Wages and Board of Farm Help in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920, 1930 and 1932-34—concluded.

NOTE.—M=Males. F=Females.

Province.	Year.	Per Month in Summer Season.						Per Year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226
	1920	70	34	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559
	1930	32	18	21	18	53	36	298	194	238	204	536	398
	1932	17	10	15	13	32	23	164	101	173	148	337	249
	1933	15	8	14	12	29	20	143	89	164	140	307	229
	1934	16	8	15	13	31	21	149	92	163	141	312	233
Saskatchewan	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653
	1930	37	21	23	19	60	40	340	215	253	212	593	427
	1932	18	10	15	13	33	23	158	98	166	142	324	240
	1933	16	8	15	12	31	20	144	85	161	137	305	222
	1934	16	8	15	12	31	20	153	89	166	141	319	230
Alberta	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638
	1930	37	21	23	20	60	41	342	223	256	222	598	445
	1932	20	12	16	14	36	26	185	120	182	159	367	279
	1933	19	10	15	13	34	23	170	109	174	152	344	261
	1934	19	11	16	14	35	25	178	113	172	150	350	263
British Columbia	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742
	1930	46	25	26	21	72	46	450	270	291	242	741	512
	1932	25	15	19	15	44	30	250	168	217	180	467	348
	1933	23	14	19	15	42	29	234	152	212	180	446	332
	1934	24	14	19	16	43	30	240	162	222	187	462	349

Subsection 9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye in the Winnipeg market—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—will be found for each month from January, 1933, to December, 1934, in Table **37.** The average yearly prices of home-grown wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales are furnished in Table **38;** in this table British currency is converted into Canadian currency at par rate of exchange (£=$4.86). The average monthly prices of flour, bran and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth for 1933 and 1934 are given in Table **39.**

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton are given for 1932 and 1933 in Table **40** and the average monthly prices in 1933 and 1934 at these centres and at Calgary in Tables **41** and **41A.**

37.—Monthly Average Cash Prices per Bushel at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye—basis, in store at Fort William and Port Arthur—1933-34, and Yearly Average Prices for crop years ended July 31, 1926-34.

Year and Month.	Wheat, No. 1 N.	Oats, No. 2 C.W.	Barley, No. 3 C.W.	Flaxseed, No. 1 C.W.	Rye, No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Averages, crop year ended July, 1926	**151·2**	**49·6**	**63·9**	**213·8**	**89·8**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1927	**146·2**	**58·8**	**72·7**	**195·0**	**99·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1928	**146·3**	**65·2**	**85·3**	**189·9**	**129·9**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1929	**124·0**	**58·8**	**71·4**	**202·2**	**100·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1930	**124·2**	**58·6**	**60·0**	**247·5**	**80·2**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1931	**64·2**	**29·9**	**28·4**	**114·1**	**34·7**
Averages, crop year ended July, 1932	**59·8**	**31·4**	**37·3**	**93·7**	**40·0**
1933.					
January	44·3	22·5	27·6	77·0	31·0
February	45·8	23·4	27·5	77·8	31·9
March	49·1	24·5	28·9	79·3	33·9
April	53·6	24·6	31·4	84·1	37·6
May	63·4	28·3	36·1	109·9	45·0
June	66·8	29·0	37·9	135·4	52·4
July	83·4	39·6	50·3	163·1	67·5
August	73·4	38·9	44·4	141·0	52·0
September	67·1	34·2	37·1	147·1	52·5
October	60·5	29·4	32·8	130·5	42·4
November	63·8	30·0	34·4	139·4	42·3
December	60·3	29·8	34·3	141·5	41·1
Averages, crop year ended July, 1933	**54·3**	**26·4**	**32·3**	**90·6**	**37·8**
1934.					
January	65·0	33·5	38·8	148·0	45·9
February	65·6	33·8	40·0	150·6	46·6
March	66·4	33·6	39·8	149·6	46·0
April	65·5	32·4	36·9	149·9	44·0
May	70·6	34·6	38·0	157·3	46·4
June	77·1	37·8	43·6	161·3	53·4
July	82·0	38·8	45·9	159·8	57·9
August	86·0	43·6	56·6	162·6	68·8
September	82·3	45·8	58·5	151·6	66·0
October	78·1	41·5	51·6	133·6	55·8
November	79·6	44·1	52·0	134·3	55·9
December	79·1	44·3	54·9	140·1	59·0
Averages, crop year ended July, 1934	**68·1**	**33·9**	**38·8**	**148·0**	**47·5**

38.—Yearly Average Prices of Home-Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, 1902-34.

SOURCE: *London Gazette*, published pursuant to Sec. 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921.

NOTE.—By the Corn Sales Act, 1921, the legal unit was changed from quarters of 8 bushels to long cwt., the change becoming compulsory on Jan. 1, 1923. The long cwt. is 112 lb.

Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Year.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.		per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.
	s. d.	$	s. d.	$	s. d.	$		s. d.	$	s. d.	$	s. d.	$
1902	28 1	0·85	25 8	0·78	20 2	0·61	1919	72 11	2·22	75 9	2·21	52 5	1·39
1903	26 9	0·81	22 8	0·69	17 2	0·52	1920	80 10	2·46	89 5	2·60	56 10	1·51
1904	28 4	0·86	22 4	0·68	16 4	0·50	1921	71 6	2·17	52 2	1·52	34 2	0·90
1905	29 8	0·90	24 4	0·74	17 4	0·53	1922	47 11	1·46	40 3	1·18	29 1	0·77
1906	28 3	0·86	24 2	0·73	18 4	0·56		per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.	per long cwt.	per bush.
1907	30 7	0 93	25 1	0·76	18 10	0·57							
1908	32 0	0·97	25 10	0·79	17 10	0·54							
1909	36 11	0·82	26 10	0·82	18 11	0·58	1923	9 10	1·28	9 5	0·98	9 7	0·71
							1924	11 6	1·50	13 1	1·36	9 9	0·72
1910	31 8	0·96	23 1	0·70	17 4	0·53	1925	12 2	1·59	11 9	1·23	9 9	0·72
1911	31 8	0·96	27 3	0·83	18 10	0·57	1926	12 5	1·62	10 4	1·08	9 0	0·66
1912	34 9	1·06	30 8	0·93	21 6	0·65	1927	11 6	1·50	11 10	1·23	9 2	0·68
1913	31 8	0·96	27 3	0·83	19 1	0·58	1928	10 2	1·32	11 1	1·15	10 5	0·69
1914	34 11	1·06	27 2	0·83	20 11	0·64	1929	9 11	1·29	10 0	1·05	8 10	0·66
1915	52 10	1·61	37 4	1·13	30 2	0·92	1930	8 0	1·04	8 0	0·83	6 3	0·46
1916	58 5	1·78	53 6	1·56	33 5	0·89	1931	5 9	0·75	8 0	0·83	6 4	0·47
1917	75 9	2·30	64 9	1·89	49 10	1·32	1932	5 11	0·77	7 8	0·80	7 1	0·52
1918	72 10	2·22	59 0	1·72	49 4	1·31	1933	5 4	0·69	8 0	0·83	5 7	0·41
							1934	4 10	0·63	8 10	0·92	6 4	0·47

39.—Monthly Average Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1933 and 1934.

Sources: For Montreal, the *Gazette;* for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. cities, the *Northwestern Miller*, Minneapolis.

Note.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Month.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, First Patents.[1]	Flour, Ontario, Delivered at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Patents Flour (Jute bags).	First Patents Flour (Cotton bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
	per brl.	per brl.	per ton.	per ton.	per brl.	per brl.	per ton.	per ton.
1933.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	4·46	2·41	16·25	17·25	4·46	4·60	16·25	17·50
February	4·43	2·51	16·25	17·25	4·43	4·60	16·75	17·75
March	4·57	2·67	17·38	18·38	4·57	4·70	17·50	18·50
April	4·66	3·14	18·79	19·79	4·66	4·80	18·88	19·88
May	5·06	3·60	18·17	19·13	5·06	5·50	18·60	19·60
June	5·26	3·79	16·90	17·79	5·26	5·20	16·62	17·63
July	5·90	4·05	21·70	22·78	5·90	6·50	20·80	21·80
August	5·43	3·89	20·96	22·69	5·43	5·50	21·50	22·50
September	5·12	3·60	18·17	19·17	5·12	5·40	19·25	20·25
October	4·84	3·33	17·56	18·56	4·84	4·90	18·40	19·40
November	4·97	3·25	18·52	19·52	4·97	5·30	19·00	20·00
December	4·94	3·49	19·25	20·25	4·94	5·30	19·25	20·25
1934.								
January	5·06	3·48	20·05	20·93	5·06	5·50	19·60	20·60
February	5·14	3·69	23·75	25·75	5·14	5·50	22·66	23·66
March	5·00	3·90	24·79	26·13	5·00	5·50	23·66	25·66
April	4·96	3·77	22·61	23·57	4·96	5·30	22·75	24·00
May	5·07	4·29	19·48	20·25	5·07	5·30	19·80	21·00
June	5·35	4·93	22·75	23·71	5·35	5·80	21·75	22·75
July	5·44	4·61	24·33	25·33	5·44	6·00	22·40	23·40
August	5·58	4·45	25·45	26·45	5·58	6·10	25·25	26·25
September	5·42	4·53	25·00	26·00	5·42	5·60	24·75	26·50
October	5·26	4·56	23·94	24·94	5·26	5·60	23·40	24·40
November	5·34	4·55	25·45	26·45	5·34	5·60	24·75	25·75
December	5·35	4·53	28·09	29·09	5·35	5·55	27·40	28·40

Month.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.
	per brl.	per ton.	per ton.	per brl.	per ton.	per ton.	per brl.
1933.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	3·36	13·00	14·00	4·07	8·05	7·70	3·81
February	3·43	13·00	14·00	4·03	9·25	8·50	3·58
March	3·60	13·00	14·00	4·37	11·12	10·62	4·06
April	3·73	13·50	14·50	4·86	11·31	10·94	4·53
May	4·32	15·00	16·00	5·35	11·82	12·03	5·30
June	4·58	15·00	16·00	5·79	11·45	12·28	5·33
July	5·50	20·60	21·60	7·84	17·65	19·30	7·63
August	5·25	20·50	22·50	7·60	16·45	18·63	7·32
September	4·87	15·75	17·50	7·45	14·00	15·31	7·14
October	4·38	14·80	15·80	7·06	13·25	14·40	6·96
November	4·63	15·00	16·00	7·24	13·56	14·68	7·05
December	4·37	16·00	17·00	6·97	12·69	12·62	6·85
1934.							
January	4·58	16·40	17·40	7·19	14·60	14·65	7·05
February	4·65	20·50	22·25	7·16	16·06	15·75	7·24
March	4·55	20·00	21·00	7·06	18·75	17·63	7·13
April	4·47	20·00	21·00	6·66	18·06	17·44	6·92
May	4·52	18·40	19·40	7·14	17·10	16·50	7·22
June	4·75	19·00	20·00	7·43	20·88	21·50	7·90
July	4·96	20·00	21·00	7·55	19·85	21·60	7·89
August	5·05	22·25	23·25	7·85	22·88	23·94	8·46
September	4·75	23·00	24·00	7·88	22·44	22·60	8·25
October	4·80	22·20	23·20	7·67	21·45	21·50	7·92
November	4·78	22·00	23·00	7·63	23·82	24·69	7·88
December	4·84	25·60	26·60	7·61	28·20	30·10	7·65

[1] Carload lots—Montreal rate points, which included the Toronto district also.

40.—Yearly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1932 and 1933.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

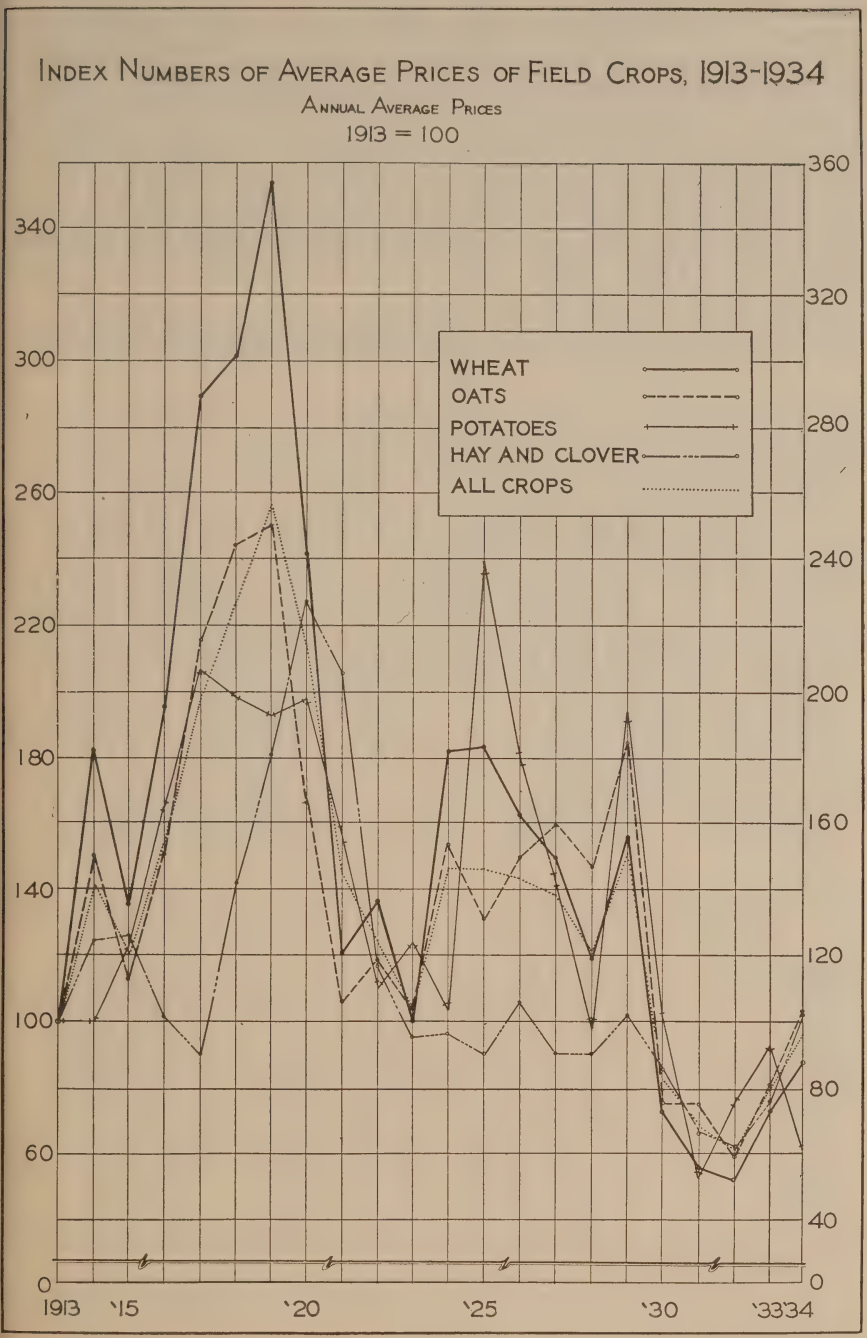
Year and Item.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Winnipeg.	Edmonton.
1932.	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	5·23	5·74	4·82	4·49
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	4·70	4·57	3·75	3·73
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	3·55	3·15	2·48	2·61
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good and choice	5·56	5·36	4·87	4·38
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	4·95	4·27	3·49	3·52
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	4·16	3·29	2·29	2·38
Heifers, good and choice	5·09	4·53	4·28	3·96
Heifers, medium	4·58	3·38	3·31	3·18
Calves, fed, good and choice	6·95	6·03	5·75	4·96
Calves, fed, medium	5·92	5·27	4·56	4·06
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·52	5·08	5·09	4·54
Calves, veal, common and medium	4·49	3·93	3·11	2·97
Cows, good	3·37	3·55	3·76	2·68
Cows, medium	2·84	2·79	2·06	2·10
Bulls, good	2·91	3·47	2·71	1·49
Stocker and feeder steers, good	3·68	–	3·00	3·02
Stocker and feeder steers, common	3·09	–	1·80	2·29
Stock cows and heifers, good	–	–	2·43	2·74
Stock cows and heifers, common	–	–	1·50	1·96
Hogs, selects	5·19	3·21	4·32	3·87
Hogs, bacon	4·66	4·80	3·86	3·41
Hogs, butchers	4·11	4·85	3·44	2·95
Hogs, heavies	3·74	4·47	3·36	2·67
Hogs, lights and feeders	3·96	4·67	3·25	2·65
Lambs, good handy weights	6·10	5·26	5·12	4·51
Lambs, common, all weights	4·62	3·74	3·26	2·86
Sheep, good handy weights	2·48	2·69	2·46	2·99
1933.				
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	4·47	4·50	3·87	3·68
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., medium	3·90	3·75	2·89	2·73
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., common	2·88	2·56	1·75	1·82
Steers, over 1,050 lb., good and choice	4·63	4·59	3·67	3·60
Steers, over 1,050 lb., medium	4·08	3·81	2·67	2·54
Steers, over 1,050 lb., common	3·43	2·98	1·73	1·68
Heifers, good and choice	4·36	3·70	3·36	3·10
Heifers, medium	3·80	2·83	2·48	2·30
Calves, fed, good and choice	6·11	5·39	4·87	4·06
Calves, fed, medium	5·19	4·30	3·56	2·99
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·20	5·20	4·84	3·80
Calves, veal, common and medium	4·44	3·73	2·95	2·43
Cows, good	2·82	2·99	2·17	1·93
Cows, medium	2·44	2·54	1·58	1·49
Bulls, good	2·62	3·06	1·59	1·29
Stocker and feeder steers, good	3·12	–	2·13	2·07
Stocker and feeder steers, common	2·60	–	1·32	1·52
Stock cows and heifers, good	–	–	1·84	1·95
Stock cows and heifers, common	–	–	1·14	1·24
Hogs, selects	6·17	6·38	5·36	5·08
Hogs, bacon	5·54	5·88	4·81	4·54
Hogs, butchers	4·99	5·88	4·30	4·02
Hogs, heavies	4·54	5·39	4·42	3·38
Hogs, lights and feeders	4·84	5·86	4·34	3·91
Lambs, good handy weights	6·92	6·17	5·32	4·12
Lambs, common, all weights	5·02	4·74	3·16	2·41
Sheep, good handy weights	2·63	2·70	2·15	2·58

41.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1933.

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	4·13	4·28	4·49	4·41	5·18	5·29	4·94	4·61	4·11	3·87	4·46	5·05
Heifers, good and choice	3·43	3·61	3·94	4·23	4·36	4·29	4·19	3·56	3·06	3·15	3·41	3·68
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·61	6·75	5·29	4·52	4·57	4·79	4·33	5·01	6·17	6·23	5·97	6·69
Hogs, bacon	3·88	4·02	5·55	5·87	6·17	5·96	6·49	6·65	7·17	6·03	6·37	6·64
Hogs, butchers	3·88	4·02	5·45	5·85	6·09	5·96	6·47	6·67	7·18	5·98	6·32	6·63
Lambs, good handy weights	5·61	6·75	6·50	5·50	12·21	9·08	7·66	5·97	5·68	5·81	6·02	6·72
Sheep, good handy weights	2·26	3·13	3·60	3·38	3·77	2·76	2·73	2·73	2·13	2·24	2·24	2·79
Toronto—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·94	3·75	4·21	4·72	4·94	5·01	4·66	5·47	4·34	3·98	4·09	4·42
Heifers, good and choice	3·92	3·75	4·15	4·64	4·96	5·00	4·64	4·51	4·35	3·97	4·08	4·40
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·16	6·75	6·74	6·09	5·74	5·33	4·96	6·04	6·79	6·78	6·76	6·65
Hogs, bacon	3·76	3·81	5·11	5·55	5·71	5·69	6·30	6·61	6·84	5·80	6·26	6·48
Hogs, butchers	3·21	3·26	4·56	5·00	5·16	5·14	5·75	6·06	6·29	5·25	5·71	5·93
Lambs, good handy weights	5·92	6·03	6·42	6·88	10·63	9·32	8·22	6·34	5·64	6·09	6·31	7·71
Sheep, good handy weights	2·29	2·91	3·32	3·69	3·26	2·20	2·24	2·39	2·77	2·25	2·40	3·15
Winnipeg—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·60	3·22	3·75	3·83	4·44	4·42	4·52	3·71	3·32	2·88	3·42	3·85
Heifers, good and choice	3·46	3·07	3·45	3·57	3·94	3·77	3·79	3·23	3·19	2·74	3·22	3·43
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·03	5·57	5·31	5·01	5·14	4·37	3·95	4·21	4·44	4·61	5·47	6·04
Hogs, bacon	2·85	3·00	4·53	4·98	5·22	5·05	5·57	5·84	6·28	5·23	5·59	5·73
Hogs, butchers	2·35	2·45	4·06	4·46	4·72	4·54	5·07	5·34	5·79	4·75	5·07	5·22
Lambs, good handy weights	4·64	4·79	5·24	6·81	7·93	6·95	6·45	5·05	4·98	4·93	5·21	6·09
Sheep, good handy weights	2·00	2·00	2·04	3·00	–	2·62	2·23	2·22	2·00	1·94	1·87	2·00
Calgary—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·21	3·10	3·10	3·31	4·09	4·03	4·04	3·02	2·83	2·48	2·70	3·29
Heifers, good and choice	3·25	3·25	3·25	3·35	3·85	4·05	4·06	2·91	2·69	2·28	2·16	2·84
Calves, veal, good and choice	3·69	3·85	3·98	4·22	4·50	4·43	3·46	3·06	2·80	2·74	2·67	1·88
Hogs, bacon	2·73	2·77	4·15	4·78	5·02	4·74	5·33	5·47	6·20	5·06	5·34	5·55
Hogs, butchers	2·22	2·28	3·65	4·26	4·54	4·22	4·83	4·97	5·73	4·57	4·87	5·04
Lambs, good handy weights	3·84	3·90	4·20	4·86	6·56	6·47	5·54	4·48	3·88	3·99	4·51	5·24
Sheep, good handy weights	2·72	2·15	2·89	3·25	2·99	5·01	3·22	2·85	2·08	2·00	2·09	2·75
Edmonton—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·44	3·36	3·42	3·75	4·11	4·11	4·24	3·25	3·12	2·66	2·98	3·67
Heifers, good and choice	3·21	3·04	3·08	3·43	3·67	3·76	3·96	3·05	2·58	2·43	2·73	2·84
Calves, veal, good and choice	4·22	4·50	4·40	4·25	4·46	3·66	3·29	3·37	3·75	3·57	3·60	3·91
Hogs, bacon	2·59	2·78	4·52	4·62	4·92	4·73	5·24	5·51	5·90	4·85	5·38	5·61
Hogs, butchers	2·09	2·29	4·00	4·09	4·42	4·22	4·72	5·01	5·37	4·33	4·89	5·13
Lambs, good handy weights	3·75	4·00	4·38	5·09	6·38	5·02	4·44	3·70	3·79	3·82	4·05	5·58
Sheep, good handy weights	2·75	3·00	3·00	3·53	3·75	2·09	1·76	2·21	2·25	2·44	2·59	3·25

41A.—Monthly Average Prices per Cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1934.

Market and Item.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Montreal—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	5·33	5·65	5·62	6·03	5·76	5·51	5·36	4·86	4·50	4·30	4·34	5·13
Heifers, good and choice	4·05	4·37	4·75	4·96	4·97	4·90	4·39	3·70	3·52	3·29	3·23	4·08
Calves, veal, good and choice	7·33	7·99	6·87	5·28	4·81	4·85	4·62	5·09	5·64	6·51	6·91	7·17
Hogs, bacon	8·30	9·67	9·36	8·40	8·68	9·37	9·39	8·76	8·73	8·19	7·84	8·00
Hogs, butchers	8·15	9·65	9·25	8·09	8·18	8·89	8·88	8·29	8·31	7·70	7·34	7·51
Lambs, good handy weights	5·70	6·34	7·75	–	10·50	8·47	7·01	5·70	5·69	6·06	6·58	6·77
Sheep, good handy weights	2·82	3·52	4·21	4·54	3·90	3·79	2·79	2·69	2·57	2·46	2·91	2·78
Toronto—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	4·70	5·09	5·25	5·39	5·16	5·02	4·64	4·48	4·29	4·15	4·11	4·27
Heifers, good and choice	4·57	5·04	5·22	5·37	5·14	4·99	4·53	4·27	4·19	4·13	4·07	4·26
Calves, veal, good and choice	7·11	8·49	7·56	6·92	6·33	5·56	4·82	5·61	6·45	6·72	6·62	7·12
Hogs, bacon	8·11	9·67	9·11	8·22	8·55	9·22	9·29	8·62	8·49	8·00	7·89	8·12
Hogs, butchers	7·56	9·12	8·56	7·67	8·00	8·67	8·71	8·07	7·94	7·45	7·24	7·57
Lambs, good handy weights	7·21	7·93	8·00	8·55	10·55	8·88	7·62	6·34	5·77	6·15	6·73	7·26
Sheep, good handy weights	3·37	4·14	4·58	3·71	3·85	2·14	2·25	2·57	2·59	2·76	2·52	2·71
Winnipeg—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	4·06	4·54	4·87	5·04	5·03	4·86	4·37	4·11	3·50	3·36	3·47	3·86
Heifers, good and choice	3·77	4·02	4·01	4·33	4·22	4·18	3·58	3·41	2·98	2·77	3·25	3·42
Calves, veal, good and choice	6·35	6·60	5·99	5·42	5·07	4·21	3·61	4·15	3·79	4·01	4·76	5·72
Hogs, bacon	7·62	8·76	8·25	7·41	7·73	8·36	8·27	7·74	7·65	7·17	6·80	6·97
Hogs, butchers	7·13	8·26	7·75	6·89	7·22	7·86	7·76	7·22	7·18	6·66	6·30	6·46
Lambs, good handy weights	5·78	6·08	7·03	7·10	8·22	7·35	5·55	4·96	4·66	5·05	5·58	5·93
Sheep, good handy weights	2·12	2·00	2·25	2·50	3·28	2·65	2·02	1·57	1·54	1·82	2·00	2·18
Calgary—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·86	4·19	4·35	4·30	4·25	4·25	3·69	3·00	3·00	3·00	3·05	3·20
Heifers, good and choice	3·25	3·48	3·77	3·80	3·80	3·78	2·80	2·75	2·75	2·71	2·60	2·60
Calves, veal, good and choice	3·50	4·14	4·50	4·50	4·87	4·63	3·75	3·29	2·75	2·75	2·75	2·75
Hogs, bacon	7·09	8·33	8·11	6·91	7·15	7·82	7·93	7·48	7·56	7·08	6·57	6·71
Hogs, butchers	6·65	7·83	7·61	6·42	6·64	7·32	7·43	6·98	7·06	6·56	6·12	6·21
Lambs, good handy weights	5·12	5·49	6·21	6·25	6·67	6·58	5·20	4·10	4·21	4·46	4·68	4·75
Sheep, good handy weights	2·60	2·50	4·39	4·00	5·49	4·38	3·61	2·31	2·25	2·25	2·52	2·75
Edmonton—												
Steers, up to 1,050 lb., good and choice	3·82	4·15	4·35	4·37	4·27	4·20	3·58	3·14	2·82	2·84	2·98	3·62
Heifers, good and choice	3·13	3·35	3·65	3·50	3·50	3·50	3·42	2·65	2·50	2·57	2·77	3·27
Calves, veal, good and choice	4·75	4·75	5·11	4·67	4·25	3·56	2·90	3·25	3·34	3·22	3·12	3·41
Hogs, bacon	7·51	8·55	7·79	7·05	7·18	7·83	7·86	7·51	7·41	6·99	6·61	6·76
Hogs, butchers	6·94	8·05	7·24	6·53	6·70	7·33	7·34	7·03	6·89	6·46	6·12	6·27
Lambs, good handy weights	5·15	5·33	6·27	6·94	7·00	6·09	4·10	3·76	4·18	4·38	4·41	5·11
Sheep, good handy weights	3·25	3·25	3·84	4·39	4·75	2·75	2·65	2·69	2·75	2·95	3·00	3·13



See also text matter on page 294

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for their crops have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. In calculating the index numbers in the present instance, the base period used is 1926. Index numbers have been calculated of the yields of the various crops from year to year. From these data index numbers of the value of all field crops, weighted according to the quantity produced in each case, have been obtained. The results of these calculations are presented in Table 42.

42.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices of Agricultural Commodities, for Canada, 1913-34.

NOTE.—Average Prices, 1926 = 100.

For the formulæ used in the calculation see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1935, p. 18.

Field Crop.	Average Price 1926.[1]	Index Numbers.									
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	$											
Wheat	1·09	61·5	111·9	83·5	120·2	178·0	185·3	217·4	148·6	74·3	78·0	61·5
Oats	0·48	66·7	100·0	75·0	106·3	143·8	162·5	166·7	110·4	70·8	79·2	68·8
Barley	0·52	80·8	115·3	100·0	158·8	207·7	192·3	236·5	159·6	90·4	88·5	80·8
Rye	0·77	85·7	107·8	100·0	142·9	210·4	193·5	181·1	172·7	93·5	75·3	63·6
Peas	1·75	63·4	83·4	94·3	126·9	202·3	170·9	163·4	138·3	112·0	105·1	98·3
Beans	2·64	71·2	87·5	115·5	204·5	282·2	204·9	169·7	147·0	109·8	108·0	100·8
Buckwheat	0·87	73·6	82·8	86·2	123·0	167·8	181·6	172·4	147·1	102·3	96·6	96·6
Mixed grains	0·66	83·3	100·0	86·4	133·3	175·8	172·7	206·1	136·4	93·8	90·9	89·4
Flaxseed	1·62	59·9	63·6	93·2	125·9	163·6	193·2	254·9	119·8	88·9	106·2	109·3
Corn for husking	1·00	64·0	71·0	71·0	107·0	184·0	175·0	134·0	116·0	83·0	83·0	92·0
Potatoes	1·47	55·8	55·8	68·0	91·8	115·0	110·9	107·5	110·2	87·1	61·2	69·4
Turnips, etc	0·60	93·3	90·0	80·0	130·0	153·3	141·7	163·3	138·3	111·7	90·0	98·3
Hay and clover	12·13	94·6	117·3	118·4	95·6	85·2	134·0	170·8	215·2	194·2	111·0	90·4
Grain hay	10·11	–	–	–	–	–	–	286·8	327·6	–	127·3	34·3
Alfalfa	13·30	89·1	106·5	95·3	80·4	87·1	134·1	164·3	178·8	150·0	96·0	87·1
Fodder corn	4·88	98·0	100·6	100·6	100·8	105·3	126·0	141·8	158·8	144·5	101·8	94·7
Sugar beets	6·45	94·9	92·9	85·3	96·1	104·7	158·9	168·4	198·4	100·8	122·2	100·5
All Field Crops	–	**69·6**	**98·3**	**83·7**	**106·7**	**138·7**	**158·5**	**178·7**	**149·3**	**101·1**	**86·6**	**72·4**

Field Crop.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Wheat	111·9	112·8	100·0	91·7	73·4	96·3	44·9	34·9	32·1	44·9	54·1
Oats	102·1	87·5	100·0	106·3	97·9	122·9	50·0	50·0	39·6	54·2	68·7
Barley	134·6	101·9	100·0	126·9	107·7	113·5	38·5[2]	50·0	44·2	57·7	88·5
Rye	128·6	100·0	100·0	106·5	102·6	109·1	26·0	36·4	35·1	49·3	62·3
Peas	100·0	94·3	100·0	100·6	105·7	117·7	84·0	48·0	48·6	57·1	60·0
Beans	104·9	97·7	100·0	87·9	135·2	125·0	86·0	26·1	20·8	37·5	50·4
Buckwheat	102·3	97·7	100·0	102·3	106·9	108·0	74·7	57·5	49·4	57·5	60·9
Mixed grains	107·6	98·5	100·0	109·0	107·8	115·2	63·6	56·1	50·0	60·6	62·1
Flaxseed	119·8	114·2	100·0	95·7	98·1	146·9	58·0[2]	48·8	38·3	74·1	72·2
Corn for husking	119·0	94·0	100·0	99·0	112·0	106·0	87·0	42·0	45·0	59·0	65·0
Potatoes	57·8	140·1	100·0	79·6	54·4	108·2	56·5	29·2	42·9	52·4	34·0
Turnips, etc	73·3	93·3	100·0	76·7	78·3	88·3	73·3	46·7	45·0	56·7	51·7
Hay and clover	91·3	85·3	100·0	85·8	85·5	96·0	81·0	62·8	58·5	72·3	96·9
Grain hay	91·5	91·5	100·0	100·0	99·7	95·0	66·6	60·6	58·8	67·9	70·4
Alfalfa	88·0	95·6	100·0	90·5	86·5	94·1	91·1	78·0	64·5	69·5	95·3
Fodder corn	104·9	82·6	100·0	91·6	96·1	106·2	101·0	81·4	56·4	67·2	84·4
Sugar beets	105·3	94·3	100·0	120·8	112·4	119·2	106·5	94·9	96·6	93·6	87·4
All Field Crops	**102·3**	**102·1**	**100·0**	**96·5**	**84·6**	**104·9**	**57·8[2]**	**46·9**	**43·1**	**55·7**	**67·0**

[1]Prices quoted are per bushel, except for potatoes and turnips, etc., which are per cwt., and the last five items, which are per ton. For details of index numbers by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January, 1935, pp. 18-25. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The general index number fell from 1924 to 1928, especially from 1926 to 1928, recovered strongly in 1929 but declined rapidly to reach the record low of 43·1 for the 1932 crops. All the crops contributed to this sharp decline, although the grain crops dependent upon overseas markets suffered the most. The forage crops and sugar beets, which are used within the country, held up well in price, but climatic conditions did not favour high yields, so the values were lower.

During the past two years there has been a considerable improvement in the prices of these field crops. Grain prices began to rise in May, 1934, which benefited the late marketings of the 1933 crops and prices have held steadily higher during the marketing period of the 1934 crop to date. Fodder and hay prices have risen materially because of the short crops and good demand. In fact, only potatoes, turnips and sugar beets have lagged in the general advance. The general index rose from 43·1 in 1932 to 55·7 in 1933 and 67·0 in 1934.

Subsection 10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census.

A selection of the more important agricultural statistics of the Census of 1921 was published at pp. 269-271 of the 1929 edition of the Year Book. Further, certain agricultural statistics of the Prairie Provinces collected at their Quinquennial Census of 1926 were published at pp. 271-273 of the same volume. The complete agricultural statistics of the Census of 1921 are published in Volume V of the publications of the census of that year, while the detailed agricultural statistics of the Census of the Prairie Provinces of 1926 will be found in the reports of the census of that year, issued separately for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The agricultural statistics of the Census of 1931 are to be published as Volume VIII, Census of 1931.

A summary of the more important miscellaneous agricultural statistics compiled from this latest census follow in this subsection. These deal with: farm tenure, values, indebtedness and expenditures (Table **43**); farm population and farm workers (Table **44**); and farm machinery and facilities (Table **45**).

Farm Tenure, Values, Indebtedness and Expenditures.—Table **43**, pp. 296-297, gives final results of the Census of Agriculture taken as of June 1, 1931, regarding tenure of occupied farms and of farm areas, farm values, mortgage indebtedness and expenditures. The outstanding feature of the table is the decrease shown in the number of owned farms and the large increases in the other two classes "partly-owned, partly-rented" and "occupied by tenants" as compared with the Census of 1921. The percentage of all farms fully owned, for the whole of Canada, has decreased from 86·52 p.c. in 1921 to 80·05 p.c. in 1931. The large acreage in the "partly-owned, partly-rented" type in the western provinces is due to the fact that most ranches are composed of small acreages actually owned and additional large acreages of pasture leased from the governments.

Farm values, when compared with 1921, show that for Canada as a whole they have decreased by 20·33 p.c.; most of this decrease has been suffered by land and live stock, the former accounting for 74·9 p.c. of the total decrease and the latter 21·8 p.c. Generally speaking the eastern provinces show a smaller decline in values than the Prairie Provinces.

43.—Tenure of Farms by Numbers and Areas, Farm Values, Mortgage Indebtedness and Farm Expenditures, by Provinces, Census of 1931.

Item.		Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Tenure of Farms, 1931.						
Numbers of occupied farms, 1931..	No.	12,865	39,444	34,025	135,957	192,174
Occupied by owner[1]	"	12,091	37,176	31,933	126,563	157,427
" part owner, part tenant	"	540	1,213	1,164	4,305	13,233
" tenant	"	234	1,055	928	5,089	21,514
Areas of occupied farms	acre	1,191,202	4,302,031	4,151,596	17,445,089	22,840,898
Occupied by owner[1]	"	1,108,258	4,061,333	3,849,881	16,134,602	18,554,741
" part owner, part tenant	"	69,348	161,783	207,414	780,906	2,216,009
" tenant	"	13,596	78,915	94,301	529,581	2,070,148
Farm Values, 1931.						
Land	$	23,233,900	38,624,000	38,380,300	426,213,000	585,837,900
Buildings	$	19,686,500	43,890,500	38,680,500	257,917,800	487,009,300
Implements and machinery	$	8,115,900	10,554,100	13,252,500	97,269,500	151,928,200
Live stock	$	7,295,729	12,808,810	13,217,318	95,873,210	172,890,362
Totals	$	58,332,029	105,877,410	103,530,618	877,273,510	1,397,665,762
Mortgage Indebtedness, 1931.						
Totals of mortgage debt[2]	$	4,866,700	6,570,000	6,485,400	96,409,400	199,755,100
Numbers of farms reporting mortgage debt	No.	4,250	4,049	5,912	41,923	70,818
Proportions of total numbers of occupied farms	p.c.	33·03	10·27	17·38	30·84	36·85
Mortgage Indebtedness on Fully-owned Farms[3], 1931—						
Numbers of farms reporting mortgage debt	No.	4,049	3,848	5,623	40,167	64,263
Proportions of total numbers of fully-owned farms	p.c.	33·49	10·35	17·61	31·74	40·82
Acreages of farms reporting mortgage debt	acre	390,681	509,670	818,929	5,565,961	7,559,555
Values of farm property (land and buildings)	$	13,731,000	14,742,000	15,956,700	239,856,800	403,096,300
Amounts of mortgage debt	$	4,632,700	5,962,500	6,104,500	91,781,800	180,543,500
Ratios of mortgage debt to value	p.c.	33·74	40·45	38·26	38·27	44·79
Average values of farm property per acre	$	35·14	28·92	19·48	43·09	53·32
Average amounts of mortgage debt per acre	$	11·85	11·70	7·45	16·49	23·88
Farm Expenditures, 1930.[6]						
Taxes[4]	$	198,740	1,296,870	1,161,720	6,674,700	17,392,350
Rents[5]	$	47,260	154,030	122,710	1,051,750	5,737,970
Expenditures for feed	$	321,640	2,782,420	1,810,310	10,785,280	15,096,760
Numbers of farms reporting	No.	5,634	28,426	19,526	84,166	104,410
Expenditures for fertilizer	$	950,250	879,540	1,495,830	1,302,200	2,997,060
Numbers of farms reporting	No.	9,065	18,504	17,431	30,480	43,741
Expenditures for seed	$	227,370	368,120	472,490	2,705,840	4,595,550
Numbers of farms reporting	No.	9,142	17,108	19,192	81,005	111,555
Expenditures for electric light and power	$	14,740	99,460	72,130	452,420	1,226,080
Numbers of farms reporting	No.	449	3,267	2,229	17,907	24,367
Expenditures for farm labour (cash and board)	$	1,071,210	2,460,200	2,345,170	9,454,530	29,674,820
Numbers of farms reporting	No.	5,566	10,991	10,879	38,323	85,890
Expenditures for spraying chemicals	$	110,368	249,677	132,155	110,527	451,341

[1] Include farms occupied by managers. [2] Include mortgage debt on owned parts of farms only. [3] The term "fully-owned" as employed here means the owners who own all of their farms and does not include the owned part of the farms partly owned and partly rented. [4] Include taxes on owned farm property only. [5] This item represents "cash" paid in each case and does not include the values of products paid by share tenants. [6] Farm expenditures were taken for 1930, the latest complete calendar year previous to the census.

43.—Tenure of Farms by Numbers and Areas, Farm Values, Mortgage Indebtedness and Farm Expenditures, by Provinces, Census of 1931—concluded.

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total, Nine Provinces.
TENURE OF FARMS, 1931.					
Numbers of occupied farms, 1931...No.	54,199	136,472	97,408	26,079	728,623
Occupied by owner[1]..... "	37,973	90,691	71,060	21,385	586,299
" part owner, part tenant..... "	6,369	24,737	14,540	1,841	67,942
" tenant..... "	9,857	21,044	11,808	2,853	74,382
Areas of occupied farms.....acre	15,131,685	55,673,460	38,977,457	3,541,541	163,254,959[6]
Occupied by owner[1]..... "	9,272,776	30,289,620	21,423,004	2,489,933	107,184,148
" part owner, part tenant..... "	2,974,227	17,141,336	11,736,774	744,136	36,031,933
" tenant..... "	2,884,682	8,242,504	5,817,679	307,472	20,038,878
FARM VALUES, 1931.					
Land..... $	200,270,300	765,349,000	534,092,700	98,356,900	2,710,358,000
Buildings..... $	88,389,200	223,794,500	137,331,700	46,224,300	1,342,924,300
Implements and machinery..... $	54,847,200	185,510,500	116,300,600	12,885,500	650,664,000
Live stock..... $	44,635,428	98,008,978	81,706,858	17,370,475	543,807,168
Totals..... $	388,142,128	1,272,662,978	869,431,858	174,837,175	5,247,753,468
MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS, 1931.					
Totals of mortgage debt[2]..... $	59,223,400	175,770,300	107,519,000	15,177,200	671,776,500
Numbers of farms reporting mortgage debt.....No.	18,710	55,955	35,003	6,230	242,850
Proportions of total numbers of occupied farms.....p.c.	34·52	41·00	35·93	23·89	33·33
Mortgage Indebtedness on Fully-owned Farms[3], 1931—					
Numbers of farms reporting mortgage debt.....No.	15,067	41,757	28,152	5,534	208,460
Proportions of total numbers of fully-owned farms.....p.c.	39·68	46·04	39·62	25·88	35·56
Acreages of farms reporting mortgage debt.....acre	4,342,019	15,801,350	9,144,892	569,841	44,702,898
Values of farm property (land and buildings)..... $	95,353,700	344,339,300	221,331,100	36,886,300	1,385,293,200
Amounts of mortgage debt.... $	47,162,800	131,240,900	85,766,400	12,821,800	566,016,900
Ratios of mortgage debt to value.....p.c.	49·46	38·11	38·75	34·76	40·86
Average values of farm property per acre..... $	21·96	21·79	24·20	64·73	30·99
Average amounts of mortgage debt per acre..... $	10·86	8·31	9·38	22·50	12·66
FARM EXPENDITURES, 1930.[7]					
Taxes[4]..... $	4,514,580	13,903,520	7,621,450	1,370,710	54,134,640
Rents[5]..... $	656,760	1,076,350	1,145,910	1,044,490	11,037,230
Expenditures for feed..... $	2,222,570	4,921,110	3,697,580	5,645,940	47,283,610
Numbers of farms reporting....No.	19,020	34,787	23,387	15,962	335,318
Expenditures for fertilizer..... $	16,950	22,360	16,950	440,590	8,121,730
Numbers of farms reporting....No.	191	199	222	5,225	125,058
Expenditures for seed..... $	1,264,110	3,556,670	2,323,520	529,030	16,042,700
Numbers of farms reporting....No.	18,455	41,609	31,409	13,331	342,806
Expenditures for electric light and power..... $	73,080	114,350	101,070	224,650	2,377,980
Numbers of farms reporting....No.	1,230	1,908	1,654	5,730	58,741
Expenditures for farm labour (cash and board)..... $	9,564,000	23,408,040	16,606,260	5,841,750	100,425,980
Numbers of farms reporting....No.	23,134	57,047	39,454	9,760	281,044
Expenditures for spraying chemicals $	23,185	40,941	40,762	118,134	1,276,990

[1] Include farms occupied by managers. [2] Include mortgage debt on owned parts of farms only. [3] The term "fully-owned" as employed here means the owners who own all of their farms and does not include the owned part of the farms partly owned and partly rented. [4] Include taxes on owned farm property only. [5] This item represents "cash" paid in each case and does not include the values of products paid by share tenants. [6] Occupied farm lands in the Northwest Territories and Yukon have an area of approximately 5,000 acres (see Table **1**, Chapter XXVIII). [7] Farm expenditures were taken for 1930, the latest complete calendar year previous to the census.

Statistics covering mortgage indebtedness were compiled for the first time for Canada in 1931. Every farm owner was asked for a statement of the mortgage debt on his farm. The instructions to enumerators read as follows: "The mortgage debt to be reported includes not only the debt secured by an instrument called a 'mortgage' but also debts protected by deeds of trust, judgments or by any other legal instrument that partakes of the nature of a mortgage and which has the same legal effect. It has reference only to a debt secured by a mortgage, or by an equivalent legal instrument on lands and buildings". This, however, does not represent all the farmers' obligations as it covers only land operated by the owners themselves. The total mortgage debt reported on owned farm land in Canada amounted to $671,776,500 on June 1, 1931. This amount was distributed among the provinces as follows: Ontario 29·74 p.c., Saskatchewan 26·16 p.c., Alberta 16·00 p.c., Quebec 14·35 p.c., Manitoba 8·82 p.c., British Columbia 2·26 p.c., Nova Scotia 0·98 p.c., New Brunswick 0·97 p.c., and Prince Edward Island 0·72 p.c.

In order to state the ratio of the mortgage debt to the value of the farms, only the "fully-owned" farms were considered, because in the case of the "partly-owned, partly-rented" farms the value of the farm was stated as a whole, consequently it is impossible to determine the value of the part which was owned. Since the number of fully-owned farms represents over 79 p.c. of the total, the sample is sufficiently large to be representative of the whole. For the Dominion as a whole 35·56 p.c. of the fully-owned farms reported mortgage debts. This percentage was distributed as follows: Prince Edward Island 33·49 p.c., Nova Scotia 10·35 p.c., New Brunswick 17·61 p.c., Quebec 31·74 p.c., Ontario 40·82 p.c., Manitoba 39·68 p.c., Saskatchewan 46·04 p.c., Alberta 39·62 p.c., and British Columbia 25·88 p.c. The ratio of the mortgage debt to the value of the mortgaged farm is as follows: Canada 40·86 p.c., Prince Edward Island 33·74 p.c., Nova Scotia 40·45 p.c., New Brunswick 38·26 p.c., Quebec 38·27 p.c., Ontario 44·79 p.c., Manitoba 49·46 p.c., Saskatchewan 38·11 p.c., Alberta 38·75 p.c., and British Columbia 34·76 p.c.

Statistics of farm expenditures are also given in Table **43.** The figures of taxes are for farms occupied by owners only and therefore do not represent the whole amount of taxes paid. There are no comparable figures for previous censuses, since this information was first asked for on the schedules of 1931.

The expenditure for feed has decreased generally in all the provinces from 1921 to 1931, but the indications are that the decreases are not in the quantities bought but in the prices which prevailed. There has been an increase in the use of fertilizers since 1921. This increase has taken place mostly in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces and may be associated with the growing of potatoes and fruits.

Information relating to cash expenditure for electric light and power and for spraying chemicals was obtained for the first time in 1931.

The amount of money expended for labour may be taken as an index of the changes which have taken place in methods of farming during the period 1921-31. Compared with 1921, there has been an increase in money spent for hired labour in the Maritime Provinces, where specialized farming requiring manual labour has been developed during the past decade. There was, however, a decrease in labour costs in most of the other provinces where improved machinery has done away to a large extent with the necessity of using manual labour.

Farm Population and Farm Workers.—Table 44 shows the number of farm workers in 1930, made up of male and female members of the family and permanently and temporarily hired men. It should be pointed out in connection with the number of temporarily employed men that these represent help for seasonal work from farm to farm such as fruit picking, crop harvesting, etc., and therefore the same individual may be counted a number of times from a number of different farms.

Unfortunately, no really comparable statistics are available from the Census of 1921, which recorded only the cost of hired farm help amounting to $131,677,166 for Canada in 1920 as compared with $100,425,980 in 1930, but general wage rates were at a very much higher level in 1920 than in 1930. The most instructive figures in Table 44 are those showing the number of members of the family who were farm workers and the number of weeks of hired labour. In Canada as a whole farm workers who were male and female members of the family constituted 33·2 p.c. of the total farm population.

Of the 728,623 farms in Canada only 281,044 or 38·6 p.c. employed hired help. The percentage of farms employing hired help was highest in Ontario with 44·6 p.c. and Prince Edward Island with 43·2 p.c. and lowest in Nova Scotia with 27·9 p.c. and Quebec with 28·2 p.c. On those farms reporting hired labour there was an average of 26·2 weeks of such labour for the whole of Canada, 17·1 weeks in Prince Edward Island, 18·3 in Nova Scotia, 16·9 in New Brunswick, 20·5 in Quebec, 28·3 in Ontario, 31·2 in Manitoba, 27·1 in Saskatchewan, 26·3 in Alberta and 37·5 weeks per farm reporting help in British Columbia. The average cost of hired labour per week was highest in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan and lowest in Prince Edward Island.

44.—Farm Population, Workers, Weeks of Hired Labour and Cost of Labour, by Provinces, Census of 1931.

NOTE.—The numbers of farms and of farm population are as of June 1, 1931. The remaining statistics apply to the calendar year 1930.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
FARM POPULATION,[1] 1931.					
Farms reported.....No.	12,865	39,444	34,025	135,957	192,174
Farm populations..... "	55,478	177,690	180,214	777,017	800,960
Average persons per farm..... "	4·31	4·50	5·29	5·72	4·16
FARM WORKERS, 1930.					
Members of the family, male.....No.	17,518	50,312	46,373	225,061	260,628
" " female..... "	1,236	4,658	3,196	29,264	20,736
Permanent hired help, male..... "	834	1,612	1,415	6,865	25,276
Temporary hired help, male ..... "	13,303	16,700	16,179	43,727	111,163
Weeks of hired labour..... "	95,182	200,798	183,739	785,761	2,428,517
Costs of labour (including cash and board)..... $	1,071,210	2,460,200	2,345,170	9,454,530	29,674,820
Average costs of labour per week..... $	11·25	12·25	12·76	12·04	12·22
Farms reporting hired help.....No.	5,566	10,991	10,879	38,323	85,890

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total, Nine Provinces.
FARM POPULATION,[1] 1931.					
Farms reported.....No.	54,199	136,472	97,408	26,079	728,623
Farm populations..... "	256,305	564,012	375,097	102,367	3,289,140
Average persons per farm..... "	4·72	4·13	3·95	3·50	4·51
FARM WORKERS, 1930.					
Members of the family, male.....No.	78,601	172,309	120,776	32,185	1,003,763
" " female..... "	8,120	11,516	8,301	2,593	89,620
Permanent hired help, male..... "	6,118	11,744	7,200	3,066	64,130
Temporary hired help, male ..... "	42,897	107,697	84,888	27,599	464,153
Weeks of hired labour..... "	721,749	1,548,037	1,038,418	366,470	7,368,671
Costs of labour (including cash and board)..... $	9,564,030	23,408,040	16,606,260	5,841,750	100,425,980
Average costs of labour per week..... $	13·26	15·22	16·00	15·94	13·63
Farms reporting hired help.....No.	23,134	57,047	39,454	9,760	281,044

[1] Includes population on farms located in urban localities. For this distribution of rural and urban farm population by provinces, see Table 43, p. 156.

Farm Machinery and Facilities, 1931.—The data of Table 45 record an attempt to determine changes in the general economic condition of agriculture and of the farming population in Canada, represented by mechanical equipment for the farm, conveniences for the household, and communication with the main centres of population. In 1931 information was collected upon a number of items for the first time.

With regard to farm equipment, naturally the Prairie Provinces with their tendency to specialize in grain crops show a greater concentration than other provinces of grain-harvesting machinery such as binders, headers and combines. In Ontario, on the other hand, there were 18·5 silos per 100 farms, 7·8 in British Columbia and 4·5 in Quebec, while the highest percentage in any other province was 0·8 in Manitoba. In 1931, for the whole of Canada, there were 50·7 automobiles or motor trucks per 100 farms as compared to 22·1 in 1921. The proportion was highest in Ontario with 73 vehicles per 100 farms, next in Saskatchewan and British Columbia with 55·7 each, and lowest in Quebec with 23·6. The number of tractors reported increased from 47,455 in 1921 to 105,360 in 1931. The number of tractors per 100 farms in 1931 was 31·7 in Saskatchewan, 26·5 in Manitoba and 24·6 in Alberta, while Ontario, which was the highest of the other provinces, had only 9·8 per 100 farms.

In the Census of 1931, 233,962 farms reported telephones as compared with 231,725 in 1921, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showing decreases, while all the other provinces showed increases. In 1931, 73,351 farms, or 10 p.c., reported gas or electric light as compared with 26,842, or 4·2 p.c., in 1921. In British Columbia 24·5 p.c. of the farms had this convenience, 16·8 p.c. in Ontario, 14·0 p.c. in Quebec, 9·5 p.c. in Nova Scotia and only 2·8 p.c. to 3·6 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces. Water facilities were reported for the first time in 1931. In Quebec 31·9 p.c. of the farms had water piped in the kitchen, 31·2 p.c. in British Columbia, 11·2 p.c. in New Brunswick, 10·4 p.c. in Ontario, 10·2 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and only from 1·4 p.c. to 2·1 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces. Comparatively few farms, less than 5 p.c. in Canada, had water piped in bathrooms, the percentage varying from 20 p.c. in British Columbia and 8·2 p.c. in Quebec down to only 1·2 p.c. in Saskatchewan. On the whole there appears to be plenty of room yet for improvement in the provision of farm facilities and household conveniences in Canadian rural life.

No information is available regarding the types of road on which farms were located in 1921, but undoubtedly there was great improvement in this respect between then and 1931. (See Chapter XVIII, Part V, of this volume.) In 1931 the percentage of all farms located on unimproved dirt roads for each of the provinces was: Canada 22·0 p.c.; Prince Edward Island 26·6 p.c.; Nova Scotia 21·4 p.c.; New Brunswick 13·3 p.c.; Quebec 22·2 p.c.; Ontario 9·8 p.c.; Manitoba 30·4 p.c.; Saskatchewan 32·0 p.c.; Alberta 31·8 p.c.; and British Columbia 14·3 p.c.

Questions were asked in the Census of 1931 relating to the distance farms were located from a market town and a railway station. The results regarding the distance from a market town were not very dependable, as there was room for a difference in interpretation concerning what constituted a market town. In the case of distance from a railway station only 6·6 p.c. of all farms in the Dominion reported this as 15 miles or more. By provinces, the farms so reporting were: 0·9 p.c. in Prince Edward Island; 14·6 p.c. in Nova Scotia; 5·3 p.c. in New Brunswick; 8·3 p.c. in Quebec; 2·6 p.c. in Ontario; 3·0 p.c. in Manitoba; 5·4 p.c. in Saskatchewan; 12·8 p.c. in Alberta; and 11·4 p.c. in British Columbia.

45.—Farm Machinery, Facilities, Kinds of Road and Distances to Market Town and Railway Station, by Provinces, 1931.

Item.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total, Nine Provinces.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupied farms	12,865	39,444	34,025	135,957	192,174	54,199	136,472	97,408	26,079	728,623
FARM MACHINERY.										
Automobiles	3,885	10,297	10,425	26,877	125,716	25,588	65,094	42,817	10,585	321,284
Farms reporting	3,741	9,982	9,998	25,741	115,833	24,450	62,568	41,025	10,034	303,372
Binders	7,204	2,015	3,814	42,944	124,561	45,883	129,177	73,487	2,318	431,403
Farms reporting	7,189	2,013	3,807	41,793	116,994	35,613	98,676	61,048	2,207	369,340
Combines	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,019	2,523	20	8,917
Farms reporting	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,919	2,461	19	8,750
Cream separators	8,140	19,392	18,343	90,003	127,788	36,291	76,024	48,421	6,841	431,243
Farms reporting	8,125	19,349	18,307	89,446	127,086	36,066	75,641	48,059	6,771	428,850
Electric motors	184	437	501	3,311	9,604	854	1,702	1,087	959	18,639
Farms reporting	156	355	389	2,790	7,188	676	1,426	895	764	14,639
Gasolene engines	4,193	2,848	4,505	36,251	45,380	17,557	38,549	26,938	3,544	179,765
Farms reporting	3,641	2,578	4,243	34,029	40,082	13,820	32,096	22,137	3,051	155,677
Headers	–	–	–	–	–	130	2,833	1,837	5	4,805
Farms reporting	–	–	–	–	–	127	2,798	1,793	5	4,723
Milking machines	27	41	76	827	4,015	248	414	366	405	6,419
Farms reporting	27	41	76	827	4,007	247	414	366	405	6,410
Motor trucks	369	1,704	1,126	5,152	14,586	3,260	10,938	7,319	3,947	48,401
Farms reporting	356	1,633	1,093	4,939	13,875	3,123	10,559	7,080	3,707	46,365
Silos	44	278	169	6,175	35,720	467	539	426	2,040	45,858
Farms reporting	42	261	164	5,822	33,269	422	516	379	1,659	42,534
Threshing machines	3,238	837	3,260	39,575	8,490	10,107	27,046	12,457	534	105,544
Farms reporting	3,234	836	3,257	39,341	8,278	10,008	26,722	12,288	518	104,482
Tractors	176	424	289	2,417	18,993	14,366	43,308	23,985	1,402	105,360
Farms reporting	169	415	279	2,356	18,318	12,983	39,434	21,996	1,312	97,262
FARMS REPORTING FACILITIES.										
Water piped in the kitchen	726	4,047	3,827	43,452	20,154	1,048	1,902	2,086	8,140	85,382
" " bathroom	492	1,689	1,310	11,170	12,179	847	1,634	1,474	5,223	36,018
Telephone	2,777	10,266	7,126	26,464	103,932	13,111	46,746	16,622	6,918	233,962
Radio	1,407	4,770	2,658	8,618	41,380	9,834	27,589	17,277	6,156	119,689
Electric light or gas	513	3,760	2,517	19,074	32,294	1,995	4,005	2,786	6,407	73,351
KINDS OF ROAD.										
All farms reporting	12,702	38,918	33,686	134,036	189,406	52,829	132,932	95,696	24,658	714,863
Farms located on:										
Asphalt	44	24	28	3,552	5,617	338	33	36	1,568	11,240
Concrete	7	27	8	653	7,877	105	6	6	206	8,895
Macadam	2	134	241	9,051	12,500	14	41	–	1,463	23,446
Gravel	244	18,134	20,925	62,170	125,131	8,336	3,552	2,572	13,072	254,136
Improved dirt	8,981	12,150	7,971	28,429	19,550	27,541	85,665	62,074	4,610	256,971
Unimproved dirt	3,424	8,449	4,513	30,181	18,731	16,495	43,635	31,008	3,739	160,175
DISTANCES TO MARKET TOWN.										
Under 5 miles	5,259	10,471	5,516	18,054	66,478	22,230	47,605	26,561	7,962	210,136
5– 9 miles	4,088	8,755	6,514	21,664	62,597	19,222	53,233	33,668	5,493	215,234
10–14 "	1,668	5,926	4,659	17,638	30,582	6,187	22,159	18,917	3,469	111,205
15–24 "	979	6,311	5,548	27,695	19,662	3,132	8,107	10,948	3,843	86,225
25 miles and over	512	7,325	11,259	47,240	9,330	2,234	1,871	5,266	4,146	89,183
Not reporting	359	656	529	3,666	3,525	1,194	3,497	2,048	1,166	16,640
DISTANCES TO RAILWAY STATION.										
Under 5 miles	8,685	19,653	18,957	75,192	120,365	28,629	53,193	32,687	16,789	374,150
5– 9 miles	3,318	9,142	9,578	33,888	53,133	18,353	52,544	33,556	4,116	217,628
10–14 "	639	3,876	3,254	12,428	10,060	4,274	19,458	16,697	1,414	72,100
15–24 "	114	2,822	1,372	7,948	3,412	1,221	6,056	8,961	1,283	33,189
25 miles and over	–	2,931	419	3,305	1,617	396	1,367	3,483	1,690	15,208
Not reporting	109	1,020	445	3,196	3,587	1,326	3,854	2,024	787	16,348

Subsection 11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Agricultural Irrigation.*—The surface waters in Alberta are vested in the Crown and are administered by the Water Resources Office under the Water Resources Act. All matters affecting the control of water supply generally, as well as the inspection and authorization of works for the use of water for domestic, municipal, industrial, irrigation and other purposes and the granting of licences for such purposes are dealt with thereunder. The Director of Water Resources at Edmonton is responsible for all field administration. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A., 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by the voters of the district. Table 46 gives statistics of the larger irrigation projects in Alberta for the years 1932 and 1933.

46.—Major Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1932 and 1933.

Project.	Source of Supply.	1932.			1933.		
		Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1932.	Irrigable Area.	Length of Canals.	Area Irrigated in 1933.
		acres.	miles.	acres.	acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western	Bow river	218,980	1,566	8,680	218,980	1,566	40,812
C.P.R. Eastern	Bow river	400,000	2,500	90,651	250,000	2,000	96,019
C.P.R. Lethbridge	St. Mary river	89,000	196	68,000	89,000	196	70,000
Canada Land	Bow river	130,000	453	24,254	130,000	453	20,749
Taber	St. Mary river	21,499	96	16,988	21,499	96	18,854
Lethbridge Northern	Oldman river	99,143	573	41,842	98,769	573	62,416
United	Belly river	34,166	175	11,500	34,166	175	10,500
New West	Bow river	4,563	23	2,125	4,563	23	1,691
Magrath	St. Mary river	6,975	90	4,000	6,975	90	4,000
Raymond	St. Mary river	15,129	16	10,000	15,129	16	12,000
Mountain View	Belly river	3,569	15	800	3,569	15	1,168
Little Bow	Highwood river	3,092	2·5	280	3,092	2·5	300

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed, and is operating in Alberta, three large projects known as the Eastern, Western and Lethbridge sections, the last named being the oldest irrigation project in Alberta. The area irrigable by these projects is 557,980 acres. By agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the Taber, Magrath and Raymond irrigation districts procure their water supply from the main canal of the Lethbridge section, a further 43,603 acres being served by the canals of these districts.

*Revised by L. C. Charlesworth, Irrigation Council, Water Resources Office, Edmonton, Alberta.

The total irrigable area served by the Canada Land and Irrigation Co.'s project is 130,000 acres, while the New West irrigation district, by agreement with the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., receives a water supply for a further irrigable area of 4,563 acres.

In addition to the irrigated tracts enumerated in the foregoing table, there were, at Dec. 31, 1932, about 343 privately owned projects in Alberta, with a possible irrigable area of 54,930 acres, and at Dec. 31, 1933, 348 projects with a possible irrigable area of 55,617 acres.

Average Value of Farm Lands.—Statistics showing the average value of farm lands in Canada in 1910 and from 1917 to 1934, are given in Table **47.** The values are as estimated by crop correspondents and show the rise in land values between 1910 and 1920, the general decline with moderate fluctuations from 1920 to 1929, and the rapid fall since 1929 to a point below the 1910 level for the country as a whole.

47.—Average Values per Acre of Occupied Farm Lands[1] in Canada, as Estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1910 and 1917-34.

Province.	1910	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.I.	31	44	44	51	49	46	45	51	40	45	46	41	44	43	42	34	31	32	34
N.S.	25	34	36	41	43	35	34	31	33	37	36	37	34	36	30	29	28	26	27
N.B.	19	29	35	32	35	28	32	32	27	34	31	30	31	35	28	26	24	24	24
Quebec	43	53	57	72	70	59	58	56	53	54	53	57	54	55	48	40	37	36	34
Ontario	48	55	57	66	70	63	64	64	65	67	62	65	62	60	52	46	33	38	41
Manitoba	29	31	32	35	39	35	32	28	28	29	29	27	27	26	22	18	16	16	17
Sask.	22	26	29	32	32	29	28	24	24[2]	24	25	26	27	25	22	19	16	16	16
Alberta	24	27	28	29	32	28	24	24	25	26	26	26	28	28	24	20	17	16	16
B.C.	74	149	149	174	175	122	120	100	96	88	80	89	90	90	76	74	65	63	60
Canada	**33**	**38**	**41**	**46**	**48**	**40**	**40**	**37**	**37**	**38**	**37**	**38**	**38**	**37**	**32**	**28**	**23**	**24**	**23**

[1] Orchards and fruit lands, 1934, with 1933 in parentheses: Nova Scotia $77 ($75); Ontario $84 ($89); British Columbia $280 ($270).

[2] Actual returns were not collected from crop correspondents in Saskatchewan for 1924, and the estimate of 1924 is interpolated.

Subsection 12.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table **48,** constructed from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, shows the areas and yields of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn and potatoes for the years 1933 and 1934 in countries of the Northern Hemisphere, and for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 in countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The annual average acreages and yields are also given for the five-year period, 1928-32 (1928-29 to 1932-33), and the areas and yields of 1934 (1934-35) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year period.

48.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1933 and 1934, with Five-Year Average for 1928-32.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	543	568	518	109·8	14,615	13,239	11,937	110·9
Belgium	372	544	389	140·0	15,067	14,322	14,574	98·3
Bulgaria	3,097	3,089	2,931	105·4	55,453	41,577	50,324	82·6
Czechoslovakia	2,272	2,301	1,993	115·4	72,921	50,013	50,013	100·0
Denmark	261	282	253	111·5	11,543	12,493	11,050	113·1
Estonia	155	161	94	170·8	2,451	3,086	1,551	199·0
Finland	91	104	44	237·6	2,460	2,612	1,046	249·7
France	13,503	13,109	13,168	99·6	362,328	330,688	288,854	114·5
Germany	5,727	5,431	4,723	115·0	205,918	166,539	148,649	112·0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,744	1,866	1,368	136·4	62,373	69,625	44,638	156·0
Greece	1,712[3]	1,951[2]	1,391[3]	–	28,385	31,359	12,505	250·8
Hungary	3,924	3,921	3,969	98·8	96,356	61,447	79,109	77·7
Irish Free State	50	93	26	357·7	1,983	3,360	1,014	331·2
Italy	12,561	12,236	12,009	101·9	297,985	232,686	244,024	95·4
Latvia	309	351	192	183·1	6,725	8,051	3,515	229·0
Lithuania	499	514	479	107·3	8,192	9,907	8,490	116·7
Luxemburg	34	40	27	145·8	995	1,061	511	207·5
Malta	10	9	9	101·0	305	310	293	106·1
Netherlands	338	359	178	201·2	15,325	17,196	7,689	223·6
Norway	28	46	29	160·1	755	1,168	722	161·7
Poland	4,187	4,385	3,908	112·2	79,883	63,467	68,018	93·3
Portugal	1,424	–	1,203	–	15,073	20,486	13,837	148·1
Roumania	7,701	7,610	7,579	100·4	119,071	77,313	107,380	72·0
Russia {Winter	26,688	29,785	22,734	131·0	429,894	–	286,229	–
Russia {Spring	55,352	–	57,725	–	588,992	–	511,243	–
Spain	11,047	11,101	10,964	101·2	138,234	173,600	148,443	116·9
Sweden	799	742	642	115·5	29,203	29,578	20,339	145·4
Switzerland	186	211	178	118·9	6,623	6,677	5,500	121·4
Turkey	7,257	6,871	7,357	93·4	99,636	88,546	85,806	103·2
Yugoslavia	5,257	5,002	5,214	95·9	96,581	68,328	86,170	79·3
AMERICA.								
Canada	25,991	23,986	25,695	93·3	281,892	275,849	408,351	67·6
Mexico	1,173	1,179	1,279	92·2	12,121	10,104	11,939	84·6
United States	47,910	42,235	59,903	70·5	528,975	496,469	860,228	57·7
ASIA.								
Korea	790	789	846	93·3	8,887	9,324	8,563	108·9
India	32,970	36,032	32,356	111·5	352,763	349,365	340,032	102·7
Japan	1,509	1,587	1,219	130·3	40,376	45,577	30,614	148·9
Syria and Lebanon	1,212	1,168	1,148	101·8	13,476	14,540	13,403	108·5
AFRICA.								
Algeria	3,993	4,007	3,771	106·2	31,998	39,738	30,195	131·6
Cyrenaica	13	22	20	110·1	31	179	86	207·9
Egypt	1,426	1,442	1,628	88·6	39,951	37,276	44,187	84·4
Eritrea	9	11	17	64·3	110	147	40	366·3
French Morocco	3,209	2,842	2,776	102·4	28,902	31,232	27,113	115·2
Kenya	35	43	58	74·0	485	653	578	113·0
Tunis	1,754	1,903	2,005	94·9	9,186	15,800	13,566	102·9
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.[1]								
Argentina	18,041	17,199	18,336	93·8	286,119	252,058	240,898	104·6
Australia	14,992	12,965	15,698	82·6	175,370	137,000	180,940	75·7
Chile	2,104	2,264	1,606	140·9	35,307	–	26,865	–
New Zealand	295	229	267	85·8	–	–	–	–
Union of South Africa	1,257	1,523	1,288	118·2	10,227	13,533	10,300	131·4
Uruguay	1,189	970	1,034	93·8	14,674	–	9,899	–
Totals,[4] 43 Countries	**238,236**	**229,909**	**246,284**	**93·4**	**3,623,850**	**3,275,733**	**3,710,692**	**88·3**

[1] The statistics of the Southern Hemisphere are given for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35; the averages are for the five-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the percentage columns give 1934-35 figures as percentages of the averages. [2] Area sown. [3] Area harvested. [4] Totals include only countries for which information is complete throughout.

48.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1933 and 1934, with Five-Year Averages for 1928-32—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.
Oats—	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	755	743	757	98·1	34,639	34,482	28,051	122·9
Belgium	733	735	705	104·2	57,216	47,135	47,801	98·6
Bulgaria	327	312	322	96·9	8,948	5,032	7,436	67·7
Czechoslovakia	1,976	1,936	2,060	94·0	108,655	81,224	98,016	82·9
Denmark	943	943	972	97·1	68,658	67,516	70,024	96·4
Estonia	343	341	357	95·6	8,015	10,934	9,645	113·4
Finland	1,130	1,132	1,108	102·1	43,783	53,090	42,038	126·3
France	8,315	8,127	8,512	95·5	390,883	286,239	329,516	86·9
Germany	7,864	7,773	8,483	91·6	478,986	375,634	453,187	82·9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	2,638	2,498	2,891	86·4	144,871	133,977	162,752	82·3
Greece	341[3]	351[2]	308[3]	–	9,257	8,634	5,486	157·4
Hungary	570	567	636	89·2	24,637	15,217	21,789	69·8
Irish Free State	635	583	643	90·7	43,693	34,650	43,496	79·7
Italy	1,107	1,063	1,218	87·3	39,562	34,297	42,908	79·9
Latvia	758	742	745	99·5	22,783	26,770	20,574	130·1
Lithuania	848	811	851	95·3	22,776	25,105	26,031	96·4
Luxemburg	68	68	73	93·3	3,548	3,209	3,054	105·1
Netherlands	337	321	372	86·3	20,004	18,119	21,984	82·4
Norway	242	226	239	94·6	12,416	12,157	12,254	99·2
Poland	5,447	5,463	5,342	102·3	184,839	156,718	172,218	91·0
Portugal	413	–	444	–	3,636	5,340	6,215	85·9
Roumania	2,050	2,044	2,510	81·4	55,558	40,534	66,265	61·2
Spain	1,894	1,877	1,853	101·3	40,972	51,969	46,060	112·8
Sweden	1,541	1,696	1,652	102·7	73,202	81,364	78,730	103·3
Switzerland	40	25	47	52·6	2,545	1,404	2,595	54·1
Yugoslavia	936	916	957	95·7	25,563	22,972	21,165	108·5
AMERICA.								
Canada	13,529	13,731	12,650	108·5	307,478	321,120	375,596	85·5
United States	36,701	30,395	39,888	76·2	731,500	528,815	1,217,668	43·4
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon	30	33	28	115·1	933	1,001	686	145·9
Turkey	434	419	361	116·0	14,353	9,954	8,447	117·8
AFRICA.								
Algeria	451	468	584	80·1	9,703	12,697	12,552	101·2
French Morocco	79	86	82	105·8	1,883	2,584	2,093	123·4
Tunis	51	49	97	51·0	689	1,102	2,556	43·1
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.[1]								
Argentina	1,651	2,397	2,132	112·4	57,389	77,850	67,403	115·5
Chile	264	198	234	84·7	7,881	–	6,928	–
New Zealand	365	313	344	90·8	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	213	228	147	155·4	3,218	–	2,332	–
Totals,[4] 32 Countries	**94,423**	**88,520**	**99,571**	**88·9**	**3,040,680**	**2,574,871**	**3,514,590**	**73·3**

[1] The statistics of the Southern Hemisphere are given for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35; the averages are for the five-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the percentage columns give 1934-35 figures as percentages of the averages. [2] Area sown. [3] Area harvested. [4] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.

48.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1933 and 1934, with Five-Year Averages for 1928-32—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.
Barley—	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	423	416	409	101·6	15,292	13,697	12,029	113·9
Belgium	92	97	80	121·4	4,613	4,833	3,948	122·4
Bulgaria	602	569	603	94·4	16,148	8,522	14,861	57·3
Czechoslovakia	1,639	1,632	1,762	92·6	62,031	47,510	60,577	78·4
Denmark	865	840	893	94·1	44,025	43,634	48,046	90·8
Estonia	256	257	273	94·2	3,731	5,273	5,263	100·2
Finland	320	325	288	112·6	8,200	10,036	7,124	140·9
France	1,736	1,911	1,837	104·0	52,594	52,215	50,114	104·2
Germany	3,918	4,030	3,844	104·8	159,292	147,156	143,494	102·6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	812	959	1,160	82·7	31,761	37,768	44,252	85·3
Greece	553[3]	589[2]	495	–	10,540	11,891	7,172	165·8
Hungary	1,197	1,213	1,131	107·2	38,649	20,530	28,906	71·0
Irish Free State	117	143	116	122·8	5,582	6,533	5,503	118·7
Italy	511	492	556	88·5	10,401	9,347	11,345	82·4
Latvia	456	445	432	103·0	8,955	10,002	7,817	127·9
Lithuania	512	503	489	102·7	10,647	11,203	10,107	110·8
Luxemburg	7	7	10	76·3	220	220	264	83·6
Malta	6	5	7	76·2	248	238	290	82·2
Netherlands	44	79	69	115·0	2,311	4,409	3,859	114·3
Norway	142	147	138	106·4	4,597	5,489	4,846	113·3
Poland	2,882	2,945	3,028	97·3	65,951	59,052	69,148	85·4
Portugal	210	–	177	–	1,438	2,346	1,975	118·8
Roumania	4,485	4,332	4,687	92·4	86,546	40,625	87,308	46·5
Spain	4,521	4,502	4,593	98·0	100,009	129,161	101,261	127·6
Sweden	279	261	304	86·0	9,922	9,462	10,628	89·0
Switzerland	17	14	17	79·9	640	467	569	82·0
Yugoslavia	1,078	1,038	1,075	96·6	21,268	18,744	18,316	102·3
AMERICA.								
Canada	3,658	3,613	4,656	77·6	63,359	63,742	104,404	61·1
United States	10,009	7,144	12,739	56·1	155,825	118,929	282,841	42·0
ASIA.								
Korea	2,484	2,179	2,349	92·8	44,409	47,163	39,514	119·4
Japan	1,924	1,862	2,151	86·6	66,983	71,509	77,716	92·0
Syria and Lebanon	763	611	842	72·6	13,062	11,148	16,875	66·1
Turkey	3,312	3,294	3,487	94·4	73,432	86,311	63,566	135·8
AFRICA.								
Algeria	3,450	3,093	3,423	90·4	35,992	40,878	35,264	115·9
Cyrenaica	71	110	81	135·0	747	608	495	122·8
Egypt	292	284	357	79·7	9,237	9,033	11,147	81·0
Eritrea	69	67	48	139·2	900	528	428	123·4
French Morocco	3,752	3,793	3,174	119·5	50,408	64,303	47,844	134·4
Tunis	927	988	1,328	74·4	7,349	6,890	10,656	64·7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.[1]								
Argentina	1,379	1,705	960	177·6	36,010	42,715	19,774	216·0
Chile	235	139	155	89·8	6,723	–	5,006	–
New Zealand	30	23	24	95·8	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	15	18	11	168·4	235	–	140	–
Totals,[4] 38 Countries	**59,007**	**55,905**	**63,396**	**88·2**	**1,321,346**	**1,259,883**	**1,460,399**	**86·3**

[1] The statistics of the Southern Hemisphere are given for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35; the averages are for the five-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the percentage columns give 1934-35 figures as percentages of the averages. [2] Area sown. [3] Area harvested. [4] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.

48.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1933 and 1934, with Five-Year Averages for 1928-32—continued.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Rye—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	958	949	936	101·4	27,045	23,897	20,762	115·1
Belgium	578	544	565	96·3	22,310	20,802	21,618	96·2
Bulgaria	516	476	565	84·2	9,683	6,576	9,542	68·9
Czechoslovakia	2,584	2,442	2,606	93·7	82,104	59,969	70,580	85·0
Denmark	353	375	348	107·7	9,899	11,023	9,452	116·6
Estonia	373	364	354	102·6	8,735	8,768	6,618	132·5
Finland	575	605	527	115·0	14,633	15,543	12,013	129·4
France	1,706	1,670	1,815	92·0	35,338	32,643	32,466	100·5
Germany	11,180	11,097	11,312	98·1	343,576	299,501	310,223	96·5
Greece	183[3]	204[2]	152[3]	–	2,800	3,440	1,760	195·5
Hungary	1,677	1,632	1,576	103·5	37,655	20,197	28,878	69·9
Italy	282	278	302	91·9	6,739	5,607	6,481	86·5
Latvia	637	663	610	108·7	13,979	16,210	9,949	162·9
Lithuania	1,210	1,224	1,184	103·3	21,731	25,221	21,165	119·2
Luxemburg	21	19	18	107·4	575	527	416	126·6
Netherlands	408	450	460	97·7	15,602	16,291	15,711	103·7
Norway	16	15	17	83·1	438	418	498	84·0
Poland	14,271	14,014	14,061	99·7	278,465	222,764	251,101	88·7
Portugal	409	–	400	–	3,615	4,802	4,665	102·9
Roumania	958	912	868	105·1	17,555	8,689	13,502	64·3
Russia (U.S.S.R.) Winter	61,777	60,318	64,644	93·3	940,120	–	830,124	–
Russia (U.S.S.R.) Spring	988	–	1,137	–	11,811	–	14,409	–
Spain	1,458	1,451	1,528	95·0	20,703	22,176	21,577	102·8
Sweden	546	575	588	97·8	18,128	20,865	15,753	132·5
Switzerland	46	35	47	74·0	1,545	1,242	1,525	81·4
Turkey	696	1,204	677	177·8	13,430	12,169	10,719	113·5
Yugoslavia	640	613	594	103·1	9,659	7,688	7,912	97·2
AMERICA.								
Canada	583	735	910	80·8	4,177	5,423	12,811	42·3
United States	2,349	1,937	3,296	58·8	21,150	16,040	38,655	41·5
AFRICA.								
Algeria	3	3	4	94·6	29	43	47	92·1
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.[1]								
Argentina	904	1,458	811	179·7	9,330	17,716	7,970	222·3
Totals,[4] 27 Countries	**45,528**	**45,740**	**46,579**	**98·2**	**1,044,213**	**898,008**	**957,944**	**93·7**
Corn—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	159	160	148	108·1	5,377	5,897	4,763	123·8
Bulgaria	1,796	1,658	1,757	94·3	37,441	32,262	31,536	102·3
Czechoslovakia	316	359	351	102·3	6,018	9,728	9,760	99·7
France	832	823	843	97·5	17,123	20,449	18,778	108·9
Greece	645	586	555	105·6	10,760	9,448	6,706	140·9
Hungary	2,816	2,807	2,726	103·0	71,230	82,740	66,223	124·9
Italy	3,190	3,271	3,391	96·5	93,837	114,874	90,528	126·9
Poland	225	225	231	97·2	2,200	–	3,732	–
Roumania	11,928	12,368	11,470	107·8	179,301	188,969	202,502	93·3
Switzerland	2	2	3	74·0	113	99	126	78·4
Turkey	942	778	884	88·0	22,324	12,692	19,121	66·4
Yugoslavia	6,518	6,548	6,066	108·0	140,863	188,754	137,220	137·6

[1] The statistics of the Southern Hemisphere are given for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35; the averages are for the five-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the percentage columns give 1934-35 figures as percentages of the averages. [2] Area sown. [3] Area harvested. [4] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.

48.—Acreages and Yields of Cereals and Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1933 and 1934, with Five-Year Averages for 1928-32—concluded.

Crop and Country.	Acreages.				Yields.			
	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.	1933.	1934.	Average 1928-32.	1934 in p.c. of Average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Corn—concluded.								
AMERICA.								
Canada	137	161	144	111·8	5,054	6,798	5,351	127·0
United States	103,260	87,486	102,768	85·1	2,351,658	1,380,718	2,562,147	53·9
ASIA.								
Cambodia	297	741	92	802·4	6,693	17,716	1,927	919·2
Syria and Lebanon	67	61	76	80·0	1,024	939	1,494	62·8
AFRICA.								
Algeria	25	25	23	107·9	228	295	260	113·4
Egypt	1,638	1,629	2,036	80·0	58,101	61,021	74,389	82·0
Eritrea	27	11	21	52·3	394	142	317	44·7
Kenya	113	123	193	63·8	2,667	3,554	4,650	76·4
Morocco, (French)	887	1,013	714	142·0	5,528	8,149	5,663	143·9
Tunis	37	44	44	101·7	256	236	232	101·7
Totals,[2] 21 Countries	**135,632**	**120,654**	**131,536**	**89·7**	**3,015,990**	**2,145,480**	**3,243,693**	**66·1**
Potatoes—								
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.								
EUROPE.								
Austria	504	506	476	106·2	86,528	102,712	97,937	104·9
Belgium	404	393	419	93·7	135,558	116,793	136,099	85·8
Bulgaria	35	37	30	121·6	2,973	4,150	1,916	216·6
Czechoslovakia	1,819	1,842	1,780	103·5	301,371	285,297	347,159	82·2
Estonia	169	177	163	109·1	34,871	29,891	27,591	108·3
Finland	199	212	179	117·9	47,096	38,213	31,619	120·9
France	3,436	3,441	3,531	97·4	544,601	565,359	544,866	103·8
Germany	7,139	7,183	7,014	102·4	1,619,320	1,718,865	1,611,765	106·6
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	772	628	616	101·9	170,053	166,657	152,555	109·2
Greece	43	49	29	170·2	4,155	–	1,982	–
Hungary	726	723	693	104·3	68,182	82,780	62,354	132·8
Italy	985	989	930	106·3	87,232	99,451	75,346	132·0
Latvia	257	266	225	118·4	51,534	53,123	35,788	148·4
Lithuania	441	452	370	122·2	67,035	95,009	62,368	152·3
Luxemburg	41	41	41	99·5	6,323	7,834	7,368	106·3
Malta	7	7	7	95·0	752	676	1,053	64·2
Netherlands	380	351	426	82·4	112,196	91,490	128,372	71·3
Norway	120	120	119	100·9	35,890	30,556	32,525	93·9
Poland	6,770	6,915	6,546	105·6	1,040,934	1,167,253	1,111,666	105·0
Roumania	489	505	487	103·7	50,136	–	69,691	–
Sweden	327	327	339	96·5	72,659	58,422	65,899	88·7
Switzerland	117	112	115	97·3	30,563	28,674	25,318	113·3
AMERICA.								
Canada	528	569	565	100·7	71,242	80,158	76,695	104·5
United States	3,194	3,303	3,244	101·8	320,203	385,287	363,395	106·0
ASIA.								
Syria and Lebanon	17	17	18	97·8	1,120	–	1,679	–
Turkey	109	64	89	72·0	6,122	4,624	3,512	131·7
AFRICA.								
Algeria	40	39	53	73·6	3,537	3,898	3,135	124·3
Totals,[2] 24 Countries	**28,519**	**28,697**	**27,970**	**102·6**	**4,916,775**	**5,217,172**	**5,006,301**	**104·2**

[1] The statistics of the Southern Hemisphere are for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35; the averages are for the five-year period 1928-29 to 1932-33 and the percentage columns give 1934-35, figures as percentages of the averages. [2] Totals include only those countries for which information is complete throughout.

World Exports and Imports of Wheat and Flour.—Statistics showing the exports and imports of wheat and wheat flour for the principal countries of the world in the crop year ended July 31, 1934, with comparative figures for the previous crop year, are shown in Table **49.** This information is taken from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture. During the crop year 1933-34, a total of 509,285,000 bushels of wheat is shown as exported, as compared with 584,036,000 bushels in the previous year.

49.—Exports of Wheat and Flour from the Principal Wheat-Exporting Countries and Imports of Wheat and Flour into the Principal Wheat-Importing Countries, crop years ended July 31, 1933 and 1934.

Wheat.	Twelve Months August 1-July 31.		Flour.	Twelve Months August 1-July 31.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.		1932-33.	1933-34.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 brl.	000 brl.
Exports—			**Exports—**		
United States	18,015	20,561	United States	4,268	3,869
Canada	240,137	170,234	Canada	5,371	5,455
Argentina	128,369	140,296	Argentina	844	1,237
Australia	120,326	60,148	Australia	6,405	5,572
Hungary	5,423	25,827	India	173	133
Bulgaria	3,013	4,270	Hungary	441	748
Yugoslavia	838	922	Japan	3,109	2,841
Other countries	67,915	87,027	Other countries	8,610	9,589
Totals	**584,036**	**509,285**	**Totals**	**29,221**	**29,444**
Imports—			**Imports—**		
Germany	30,721	28,605	Germany	35	28
Belgium	42,872	43,710	Austria	294	506
France	40,866	27,488	Denmark	405	298
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	204,372	200,103	Finland	631	585
Irish Free State	13,955	17,133	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,845	5,956
Italy	18,610	16,531	Irish Free State	917	557
Netherlands	26,007	22,748	Norway	579	475
Sweden	3,233	1,830	Netherlands	476	449
Switzerland	19,121	17,596	Czechoslovakia	223	11
Czechoslovakia	11,041	147	Egypt	103	47
Japan	19,444	15,568	Other countries	5,146	3,184
Other countries	113,348	73,337			
Totals	**543,590**	**464,796**	**Totals**	**13,654**	**12,096**

World Live Stock.—The statistics of Table **50,** compiled from data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, show as nearly as possible, the world situation with regard to live stock about 1932. For many countries, the figures are the result of careful enumeration, while for others, they represent only approximate estimates.

50.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, *circa* 1932.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—				
Austria	247,727	2,312,549	272,228	1,965,367
Belgium	238,012[1]	1,784,446	185,373[11]	1,244,654
Bulgaria	482,180	1,817,437	8,739,803	1,002,089
Czechoslovakia	707,579	4,341,351	465,093	2,621,235
Denmark	496,164[2]	3,237,436[2]	192,657	4,886,296[2]
Finland	360,278	1,806,075	964,593	414,369
France	2,900,500	15,643,430	9,762,160	6,488,290
Germany	3,394,993[4]	19,139,271	3,404,904	22,858,549
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,170,725	8,306,035	27,203,781	3,569,650
Greece	324,234	875,275	6,926,960	471,740
Hungary	845,548	1,812,917	1,210,491	2,361,195

For footnotes see end of Table, p. 310.

50.—Numbers of Live Stock in Principal Countries, *circa* 1932—concluded.

Continent and Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Europe—concluded.				
Irish Free State	446,064	4,025,080	3,460,856	1,108,315
Italy	942,745	7,088,752	10,268,119	3,318,075
Latvia	366,000	1,153,100	984,000	581,600
Lithuania	589,300	1,154,320	625,290	1,233,700
Netherlands	299,152[4]	2,366,066	484,987	2,735,733
Norway[2]	179,068	1,341,787	1,735,932	303,966
Poland	3,940,132[4]	9,460,682[4]	2,488,054	5,843,654
Portugal	83,883	852,269	3,720,549	1,157,097
Roumania	2,033,563	4,188,596	12,293,566	2,963,928
Spain	562,877	3,653,667	20,046,532	5,102,165
Sweden	660,000	3,120,000	608,000	1,542,000
Switzerland	140,023	1,683,932	183,838	926,106
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Europe and Asia	19,600,000	40,700,000	52,100,000[3]	11,600,000
Yugoslavia	1,156,999	3,812,208	8,510,441	2,863,177
Northern and Central America—				
Canada	3,093,626	8,876,000	3,644,500	4,639,100
Cuba	757,774	4,032,907	101,737	590,812
Dominican Republic	150,000	900,000	161,913	1,100,000
Mexico[5]	1,035,782	5,584,892	2,697,668	2,902,949
United States[1]	12,163,000	65,129,000	51,630,000	60,716,000
South America—				
Argentina	9,858,111	32,211,855	44,413,221	3,768,738
Brazil	6,827,550	42,539,203	10,701,672	22,089,812
Chile	441,027	2,387,940	6,263,482	331,156
Colombia	1,000,000	8,000,000	900,000	1,600,000
Peru	432,108	1,805,853	11,209,235	668,696
Uruguay	622,894	7,372,000	20,558,124	307,924
Venezuela	167,708	2,278,000	113,439	512,086
Asia—				
British India[5]	2,355,703	159,763,471	44,628,474	–
Formosa	333	80,351[6]	367	1,753,912
Indo-China	97,772	1,813,839	9,131	2,848,380
Iraq	–	–	4,307,493	–
Japan	1,477,271	1,512,352	24,453	947,216
Java and Madura	247,342	3,755,672	1,291,677	98,211
Korea	53,887	1,664,435	2,208	1,339,473
Philippines	319,421[7]	1,282,381	111,670	2,491,245
Siam	313,994	4,972,178	–	864,247
Syria and Lebanon	47,090	478,352	2,080,325	5,558
Turkey in Europe and Asia	510,965	5,315,329	11,768,109	–
Africa—				
Algeria	168,111	893,188	5,269,038	86,013
Egypt[8]	34,243	908,911	1,344,287	11,403
French Morocco[9]	207,548	1,954,053	7,556,318	116,921
French Sudan	57,260	1,147,200	3,100,000	28,500
Kenya	2,403	5,192,824	3,227,772	13,760[10]
Madagascar	1,996	6,574,584[9]	189,469	490,847
Nigeria	164,361	2,560,118	2,127,038	27,424
Southern Rhodesia	2,752	2,747,485	375,892	75,533
Territory of S.W. Africa	20,399	465,274	1,397,193	9,381
Tanganyika	101	5,336,412	2,281,405	5,120
Tunis	102,932	542,878	2,931,041	23,814
Union of South Africa	836,003	10,573,869[2]	48,358,349[2]	904,904[2]
Oceania—				
Australia	1,775,550	12,260,955	111,998,517	1,167,845
New Zealand	280,994	4,072,383	28,691,788	513,416

[1]On farms only. [2]In rural districts only. [3]Sheep and goats. [4]Exclusive of animals belonging to the Army. [5]Incomplete data. [6]Foreign and cross-bred cattle and zebus. [7]Horses and mules. [8]Exclusive of animals belonging to the British Army. [9]Number registered for fiscal purposes. [10]Swine belonging to Europeans only. [11]1910.

CHAPTER IX.—FORESTRY.*

Section 1.—Physiography, Geology and Climate as Affecting the Forests.

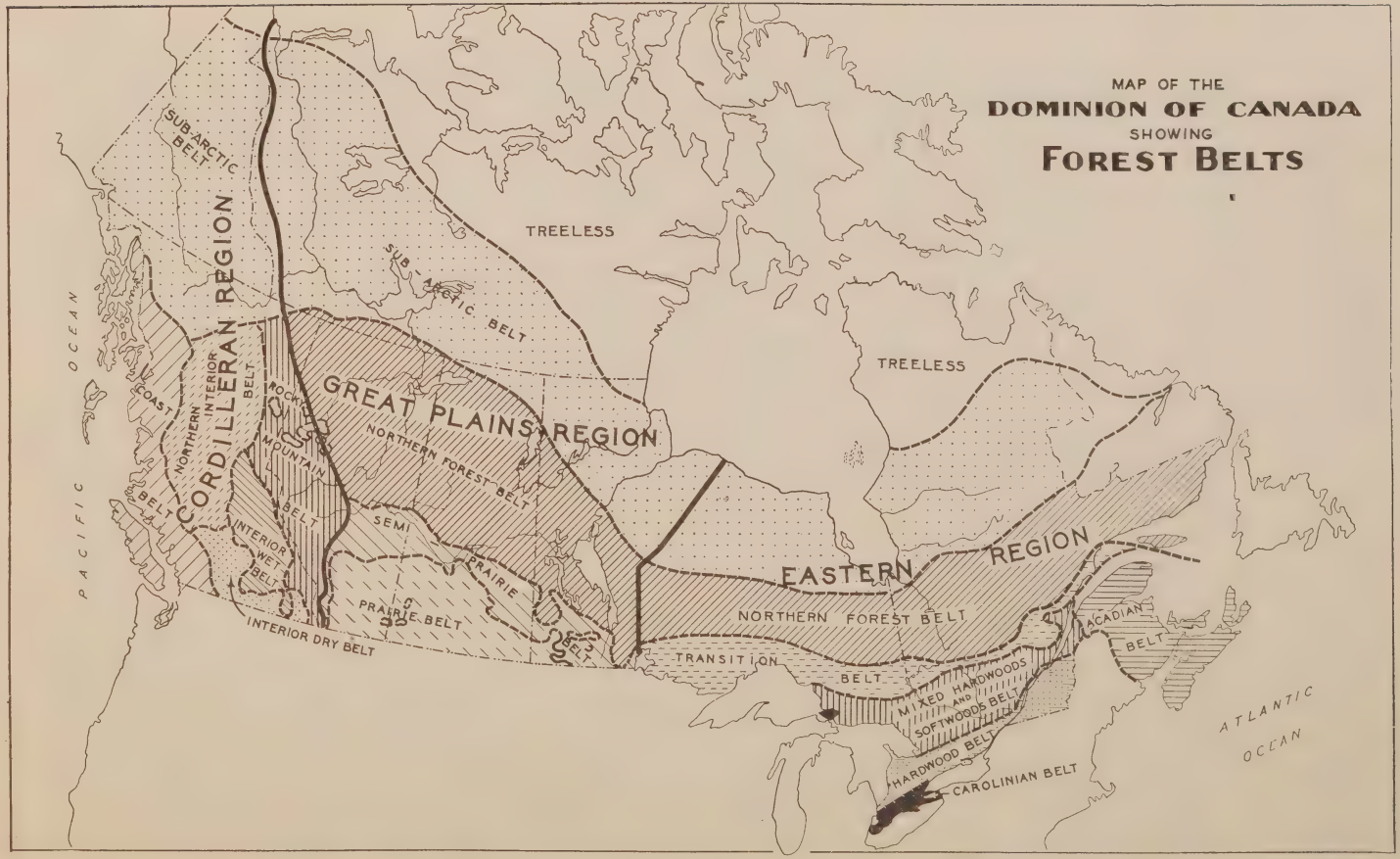
The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided into three main drainage areas—the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains; the Great Plains Region draining into the Arctic ocean and Hudson bay; and the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces. Each of these three regions supports a distinct type of forest growth.

The Pacific Slope.—The Pacific slope is characterized by several systems of mountains running approximately parallel and extending from the southeast to the northwest. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 13,000 feet above sea-level, with numerous peaks extending well above 10,000 feet. Between this system and the Pacific are: the Columbian system, comprising the Selkirk, Monashee and Caribou mountains; the Interior Plateau system; the Cassiar and Yukon systems; the Pacific system comprising the Cascade, Coast and lesser ranges, terminating with the sunken Insular system whose upper elevations form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other coast islands. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along the shorter cross valleys from east to west.

The Rocky mountains are formed chiefly of Palæozoic rocks, as are also the islands off the coast. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic and the Selkirks are Precambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations, varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites. The best soil in British Columbia is concentrated in valley bottoms or alluvial deltas, and the purely agricultural area has been estimated at about 10 p.c. of the land area.

The climate along the coast is mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature varying from 44° to 49° F. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, varying from 40 to 120 inches. The greater part of this precipitation falls during autumn and winter, only 30 p.c. falling during the growing season, to which fact is sometimes ascribed the scarcity of deciduous-leaved forest growth, which requires more moisture during the growing season. In any case, coniferous tree growth in this region is the most luxuriant in Canada and the forests have the most rapid rate of growth, the largest individual trees and the heaviest stands of timber extending from sea-level up to elevations of 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The Interior Dry Belt of British Columbia has a low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. Extremes of temperature from 100° F. to −45° F. make this a region unfavourable to tree growth. The winds from the Pacific, which precipitate most of their moisture on the Coast and Cascade mountains, cross this interior plateau, leaving its southern part in a semi-arid state, and give up a large part of what moisture remains when they reach the Selkirk and Rocky mountains, forming what may be termed the Interior Wet Belt, centred in the Columbia valley. Here the precipitation averages over 30 and sometimes reaches 60 inches, taking the form of snow in higher altitudes. Temperatures vary from 100° F. to −17° F. In the Rocky Mountain range itself the climate is more extreme and variable than to the westward.

*Material in this chapter has been prepared in co-operation with Roland D. Craig, F.E., of the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior, by R. G. Lewis, B.Sc.F., Chief of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch collects and compiles statistics relating to forest production and publishes four annual printed reports covering the lumber industry, the pulp and paper industry and the wood-using and paper-using industries of Canada. These printed reports are usually preceded by a number of preliminary mimeographed reports, one for each important industry or group of industries. For detailed list of publications see Chapter XXIX.



FOREST BELTS OF CANADA

The Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains Region, composed of a variety of topographical types. From the foothills of the Rockies, the country slopes gradually eastward and northward. The prairie country extends from the International Boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills, gradually tapering down toward the east to a point near the lake of the Woods. Of this area, 105,000 square miles is now almost entirely treeless, with rich fertile soil, and is at present a purely agricultural or pastoral country. Whether its present treeless condition is due to climatic or other causes is problematical, but the presence of isolated patches of tree growth in situations well protected from fire, the ease with which these natural groves can be increased and new plantations established by artificial planting and protection from prairie fires, would seem to indicate that repeated burning accounts, at least in part, for its present treeless state. The underlying rocks are of the Cenozoic and Mesozoic eras. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter, due to a warm, dry wind known as the *Chinook*, which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the International Boundary to the Peace river and eastward to Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. The temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150°F., with a mean range of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate, especially where they are affected by the *Chinook*. North of the treeless prairies is a region largely unexplored, covered at first by a comparatively light forest growth which toward the north and east gives way to the sub-Arctic "tundra"—a region of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and Precambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks in Canada form the Archæan or Canadian Shield, with a distinct type of topography. This rock formation covers a huge irregular triangle with its apex near the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, from which point one arm extends northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley to include the Labrador peninsula. This region has been reduced to a peneplainated condition by repeated glacial action which has worn down the high elevations and scoured out most of the soil except in isolated depressions. It is covered with innumerable lakes, muskeg or bog, and rivers. The southern portion of the Shield is to a great extent agricultural land, actual or potential, much of which is still heavily forested. Toward the north tree growth becomes lighter and the climate as a rule becomes too severe for continuous successful agriculture. Still farther toward the north, tree growth ceases and the region merges into the same belt of sub-Arctic "tundra" already mentioned.

The St. Lawrence Basin and the Atlantic Slope.—The basin of the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador, are parts of the Laurentian Shield already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence but is, nevertheless, severe and variable. To the south, soil and climate improve, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are all essentially agricultural land. The rock here is of sedimentary origin, mostly of Palæozoic age.

The Maritime Provinces, with a general slope towards the Atlantic, are varied in topography and geology. The climate resembles that of southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the ocean. Precipitation is above 35 inches annually. This region supports a type of forest similar to that of the southern portion of the Archæan Shield.

Section 2.—Main Types of Forest Growth.

Physiographic, climatic and soil conditions in Canada favour the coniferous type of forest. While the more fertile portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces once supported a heavy virgin growth of hardwoods, the greater part of Canada's forest area is covered with spruce, pine, balsam, Douglas fir and other coniferous soft woods. Three main groups of forest growth in Canada follow the main physiographic divisions already mentioned. These groups are the Cordilleran, the Great Plains and the Eastern forests.

The Cordilleran Forests.—The Cordilleran Forest Region extends from the Pacific Coast to the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains and may be subdivided into the Coast Belt, the Interior Dry Belt, the Interior Wet Belt and the Rocky Mountain Belt. The Coast Belt includes several distinct forest types, their character being determined by variations in climatic and topographic conditions, among which altitude and precipitation have the greatest effect on forest growth. In the southern portion of the belt Douglas fir and red cedar are the principal species at altitudes below 2,000 or 2,500 feet. With these are associated western hemlock, western white pine, Sitka spruce and the *amabilis* and lowland firs. Toward the north and at higher altitudes, Douglas fir disappears and red cedar and hemlock are the important trees, with Sitka spruce, *amabilis* fir and yellow cedar as subsidiaries. On the northern end of Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte islands and the adjacent coast Sitka spruce and western hemlock form a lowland type.

In the Interior Dry Belt, *ponderosa* or western yellow pine predominates at low altitudes bordering on the grass lands. With rising altitude Douglas fir gradually increases in importance until it predominates at elevations up to 3,500 and 4,500 feet. Western larch covers a limited area usually between the true yellow pine and Douglas fir types. At the northern latitudinal and upper altitudinal limits of the Douglas fir type, an Engelmann spruce type develops, which merges into a spruce-alpine fir type at still higher altitudes. Lodgepole pine has taken the place of Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce and, in some cases, yellow pine on burned-over areas and has become, to a considerable extent, established as a distinct type.

Forest types similar to those of the coast have developed in the Interior Wet Belt. In the southern portion of this belt, red cedar predominates in the wetter situations, mixed with Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, white pine, hemlock, western larch, alpine fir, lowland fir and cottonwood. On the benches and lower valley slopes, hemlock and cedar are the important species. Engelmann spruce replaces hemlock at higher elevations, cedar gradually disappears and the spruce-alpine fir type stretches up to timber line. To the north, Engelmann spruce and alpine fir are more prominent and the other species are gradually eliminated.

The Rocky Mountain Belt includes portions of the Dry Belt types to the south and those of the Interior Wet Belt further north. Otherwise the typical forest of the Rocky mountains is made up of Engelmann spruce and some white spruce, with an increasing proportion of alpine fir as the altitude increases. This type has suffered so severely from fire, especially on the dry eastern slopes, that lodgepole pine has established itself permanently in some cases and temporarily in others on burned-over areas.

In the Sub-Arctic Belt, comprising the Yukon plateau and that part of the Rocky Mountain system north of 58°, the general elevation is over 4,000 feet, the climate is severe, the growing season short and precipitation scant. As a result, tree growth is slow and confined to favourable sites in valleys. The timber is small

and of poor quality. It is, however, of great local value in the mining industry and to trappers. The principal type is the spruce-alpine fir, with lodgepole pine on poorer sites, and poplar and willow on richer soils on burned-over areas.

Most of the commercially important species of the Cordilleran Region are confined to British Columbia. The spruce-fir-lodgepole pine type of the northern interior extends across the Rockies into the foothills of Alberta. Certain species, such as Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir and lodgepole pine, are also found in western Alberta, but in few cases do they extend any great distance eastward.

The Forests of the Great Plains.—The Great Plains Region may be divided into the Prairie, Semi-Prairie, Northern Forest and Sub-Arctic Belts. There are no great variations in altitude in the region, and latitude and soil conditions, especially drainage, determine the distribution of forest types. The Prairie Belt in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba extends north from the International Boundary for 200 to 400 miles. Patches of tree growth in protected situations are made up chiefly of aspen poplar, with some white spruce and jack pine. North of the prairies there is a transition belt in which a large proportion of the area is covered with poplar interspersed with open grasslands. The soil in this belt is for the most part of agricultural value and the timber of little commercial value except for local consumption. North of this agricultural and pastoral area is the great Northern Forest Belt, from 300 to 400 miles wide, which extends from Alaska to Labrador, covering the greater part of the Laurentian Shield as far as the limits of commercial tree growth. Originally, white spruce predominated over this entire belt and it still forms the most important type commercially, although it has suffered severely through forest fires. In the East, balsam fir is an important associate, and the spruce-balsam fir type makes up most of the pulpwood resources of Eastern Canada. The black spruce type, frequently associated with eastern larch (tamarack), occupies poorly-drained areas within this belt. Large areas in this belt have been burned over and the spruce and balsam replaced, at least temporarily, by aspen and white birch on the heavier soils, and by jack pine on the sandy sites. Jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar reach a higher development along the Peace river in northern Alberta than they do elsewhere in America. Along its northern margin this belt merges into the sub-Arctic "tundra", with tree gowth confined to narrow strips along waterways. Vigorous tree growth and fairly large timber are found along these shallow valleys as far north as 67°, indicating that soil conditions, especially drainage, are more important than climate in defining the limits of tree growth. To the northward, balsam fir disappears early from the forest growth, followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen and paper birch, leaving white spruce, black spruce, tamarack or larch, and willow to define the northern limit of tree growth. This may be roughly indicated by a line drawn from the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Churchill river on Hudson bay and across the Labrador peninsula at about 58° N. latitude.

The Eastern Forests.—In southeastern Canada a number of belts of forest growth with distinctive characteristics are recognized. The hardwood belts include the Carolinian Zone, confined to the north shore of lake Erie and the western part of lake Ontario. This is important only as forming the northern fringe of a type which covers a large area in the central Eastern United States, and includes a number of species such as tulip, sassafras, etc., not found elsewhere in Canada. North of this zone, still in the purely agricultural and pastoral area, the original forests were of the commercially important hardwoods, such as maple, elm bass-

wood, oak, yellow birch, hickory and beech, with patches of pine, hemlock and other conifers on the lighter soils. This area has been largely cleared and devoted to agriculture, and the original forest type is to be seen only on farmers' woodlots.

Since the beginning of the lumbering industry in Canada, the region north of this belt, extending, roughly speaking, to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay waters, has been the centre of the most extensive exploitation, and still occupies that position as far as Eastern Canada is concerned. The forest types which still exist in this region vary considerably, owing to soil and other conditions, but, generally speaking, white pine occupies the better situations on the lighter soils and reaches its highest development in this belt. With it is frequently associated the red or Norway pine. On heavier soils, spruce, hemlock and the tolerant hardwoods also form an important part of the stand. Cedar, tamarack and black spruce form typical stands in poorly drained situations. Hardwood ridges, carrying chiefly maple and yellow birch, occur in the southern part of this belt. These, with hemlock, extend north to a line running approximately from the northeast corner of lake Superior to the mouth of the Saguenay river. The extensive lumbering operations of the past century, together with repeated forest fires, have greatly modified these original types. The exclusive cutting of white and red pine, practised until recently, has resulted in the displacement of these species by spruce, balsam fir, jack pine and the hardwoods, the spruce-balsam fir pulpwood areas being the most valuable type remaining. Jack pine has come in extensively on burned-over areas on lighter soils and in some cases has taken permanent possession of such sites. On account of its value for railway ties and pulpwood and the ease with which it can be grown it is not at all an undesirable species to perpetuate. Aspen and paper birch are also rapidly becoming established as temporary types. Along its northern border, this mixed hardwood and softwood type merges into the northern forest belt already described, with the disappearance of first the hemlock and the tolerant hardwoods and then the white and red pines.

The Acadian Belt covers the Maritime Provinces and the south shore of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. The forest is similar to that of the New England States, being characterized by red spruce. With this are found varying proportions of white spruce and balsam fir. In the mixed softwood and hardwood type, which also occurs in this belt, white pine and hemlock occur, with yellow birch, maple and beech representing the commercial hardwoods. Cedar is fairly abundant in the western portion of this region. Burned-over areas in the Acadian Belt are chiefly occupied by aspen and white birch as temporary species.

Section 3.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 125 species or distinct varieties of trees. Only 33 of these are conifers commonly known as "softwoods", but they comprise over 80 p.c. of the standing timber and 70 p.c. of the wood utilized for all purposes. While the number of deciduous-leaved or "hardwood" species is large, only about a dozen are of a commercial importance comparable with twice the number of conifers. The principal use for the hardwoods is for fuel, though increasing amounts are being manufactured into lumber, railway ties and veneers. A detailed description of the more important species of Canadian forest trees was given on pp. 282-285 of the 1924 Year Book.

Section 4.—Forest Resources.

Areas.—The total land area of Canada, revised according to the Labrador Boundary Award of 1927 and the latest surveys, is estimated at 3,466,793 square miles, of which 564,000 square miles is considered as being suitable for agricultural or pastoral purposes. According to the Census of 1931 about 255,094 square miles of this agricultural land was occupied and about 133,220 square miles was improved.

The total area covered by existing forests has been estimated at 1,153,000 square miles, including 26,652 square miles of occupied agricultural land still forested. Most of this will no doubt be left under forest cover in the form of farmers' woodlots. There is also a considerable area of forest land which is of agricultural value and will eventually be cleared but it is estimated that 1,100,000 square miles is essentially forest land which can best be utilised for forest production (See Table 8, p. 41).

The accessible and productive forest area is estimated to be 791,670 square miles of which 378,945 square miles carries timber of merchantable size and on 412,725 square miles there is young growth which if protected from fire will eventually produce merchantable timber. The remaining area of 361,330 square miles carries forests of value either because of their influence on water control, climatic conditions, game conservation, or by reason of their attraction to tourists and their value as a source of wood for local use. On account of their geographical location or because of unfavourable growth conditions these forests at present are considered as non-productive from a commercial viewpoint.

As a result of the constant and inevitable improvement in conditions affecting profitable exploitation, such as the extension of settlement and transportation facilities, the increasing world scarcity of forest products, and the ever increasing demand for these products, due to the development of industry, the discovery of new uses for wood, and the improvements in the methods, equipment and machinery used in logging and manufacturing forest products, most of this inaccessible timber will eventually become commercially exploitable. It is estimated that of the accessible forest area 481,790 square miles is producing softwood or coniferous timber, 213,590 square miles, mixed softwoods and hardwoods and 96,290 square miles, hardwood or broad-leaved species.

In Canada as a whole about 8·4 p.c. of the total forest area has been permanently dedicated to forest production. Previous to the transfer of the natural resources to the western provinces in 1930, some 33,023 square miles of this reserved area comprised national forests but these have now in large part become provincial forests. The distribution of provincial forests, provincial parks and national parks among the various provinces is shown in the following statement.

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN CANADA, 1934.

Province.	Provincial Forest Reserves.	Provincial Parks.	National Parks.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Nova Scotia	–	–	0·05
New Brunswick	–	–	0·10
Quebec	28,960	4,759	–
Ontario	19,607	4,888	11·69
Manitoba	3,811	–	1,148·04
Saskatchewan	9,835	545	1,869·00
Alberta	19,433	2	7,316·00[1]
British Columbia	15,981	2,727	1,715·00
Totals	97,627	12,921	12,059·88

[1] Not including the Wood Buffalo Park, partly in Alberta and partly in the Northwest Territories, and the Tar Sands Reserve. These areas are not administered as National Parks.

Of the total forest area, less than 10 p.c. has been permanently alienated, being owned in fee simple by private individuals or corporations. The Crown still holds title to 13·2 p.c. of the area but has alienated the right to cut timber thereon under lease or licence. So far 77·2 p.c. has not been alienated in any way. It may be said that 90·4 p.c. of Canada's forest area is still owned by the Crown in the right either of the Dominion or the provinces and, subject only to certain temporary privileges granted to limit-holders, may at any time be placed under forest management and dedicated to forest production.

Volume of Standing Timber.—In 1932 the total stand of timber in Canada was estimated to be approximately 266,844 million cubic feet, of which 216,236 million cubic feet was of coniferous species and 50,608 million cubic feet of broad-leaved species.

During the years 1926-30, which were typical of pre-depression conditions, the average annual depletion due to use was approximately 2,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 970 million cubic feet of hardwoods. The average annual loss from fire was estimated at 185 million cubic feet of conifers and 45 million cubic feet of hardwoods. Though no widespread epidemics of insects or fungous diseases have occurred in recent years, local infestations which cause considerable loss develop practically every year. In Nova Scotia, in 1931, the balsam suffered severely from "gout" induced, it is believed, by minute sucking insects of the genus *Dreyfusia*, previously undescribed. In the Gaspé peninsula the spruce saw-fly became a serious menace. In the absence as yet of any basic data on which to estimate the annual depletion from these causes, it may be taken as 700 million cubic feet. The total annual depletion during the five-year period was therefore estimated to have been about 3,900 million cubic feet. To what extent this loss has been replaced by growth increment is not known but, considering the preponderance of the younger age classes in the reproduction, it is believed there has been a considerable net depletion in the merchantable age classes.

Another real difficulty is the division of the existing stand into merchantable timber and that which is inaccessible or unprofitable, since merchantability depends not only on the location but on the density of the stand, the demands of the market for certain species or qualities of product, and the regulations as to cutting. Light stands covering large areas may in the aggregate carry very large amounts of timber and still not be exploitable at a profit. For some species, such as aspen and white birch, which comprise three-quarters of the hardwoods, there is very little demand, and therefore these cannot properly be classed as merchantable, though accessible as far as location is concerned.

In June, 1929, a conference of the Dominion and provincial forest authorities was held in Ottawa and it was decided to undertake a national inventory of the forest resources of Canada, each authority conducting the necessary stock-taking surveys on the land under its jurisdiction. In connection with the inventory definite data are being secured regarding the depletion due to use, fire, insect damage, etc., and the increment accruing. Five years was set as an objective for the completion of an inventory of at least the more accessible parts of the area but, though considerable progress has been made, the disturbed financial conditions have retarded the work in practically every province. The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior acts as a clearing house for the national inventory, and in addition to collecting and compiling the data furnished by the provincial authorities has conducted the inventorial work in the Prairie Provinces and New Brunswick.

The Dominion Service is also carrying on extensive surveys to determine the increment taking place in the forests and conducting more intensive silvicultural research at forest experiment stations located in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

Under present conditions it is doubtful whether more than 135,000 million cubic feet of conifers and 30,000 million cubic feet of hardwoods can be considered as accessible.

1.—Estimate of Total Accessible Stand of Timber in Canada, by Regions and Classes, with Estimate of Grand Total Stand, 1933.

Region.	Conifers.			Broad-leaved.			Totals.		
	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.	Saw Material.	Small Material.	Total Equivalent in Standing Timber.
	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.	million feet b.m.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cubic feet.
Eastern Provinces	90,315	560,570	85,365,675	24,925	167,410	21,360,335	115,240	727,980	106,726,000
Prairie Provinces	11,995	63,513	10,057,926	8,250	75,239	8,954,455	20,245	138,752	19,012,381
British Columbia	154,610	52,000	39,943,590	500	930	197,850	155,110	52,930	40,141,440
Totals, Accessible Stand	**256,920**	**676,083**	**135,367,191**	**33,675**	**243,579**	**30,512,640**	**290,595**	**919,662**	**165,879,821**
Totals, Inaccessible Stand	**145,934**	**418,029**	**80,868,939**	**11,826**	**184,247**	**20,095,549**	**157,760**	**602,276**	**100,964,498**
Grand Totals	**402,854**	**1,094,112**	**216,236,130**	**45,501**	**427,826**	**50,608,189**	**448,355**	**1,521,938**	**266,844,319**

Section 5.—Forest Administration.

Subsection 1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

In Canada the general policy of both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments has been to dispose of the timber by means of licences to cut, rather than to sell timber land outright. Under this system the State retains the ownership of the land and control of the cutting operations. Revenue is derived in the form of stumpage bonuses (either in lump sums or in payments made as the timber is cut), annual ground rent, and royalty dues collected as and when the wood is removed. Both ground rent and royalty dues may be adjusted at the discretion of the Governments so that the public may share in any increase in stumpage values or, as has happened, reductions may be made in the rates if conditions demand them.

The Maritime Provinces did not adopt this policy to the same extent as did the rest of Canada. In Prince Edward Island all the forest land has been alienated and is in small holdings, chiefly farmers' woodlots. In Nova Scotia 76 p.c. of the forest land is privately owned; nearly half of this is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. In New Brunswick nearly 50 p.c. has been sold, and 20 p.c. is in holdings exceeding 1,000 acres. The percentage of privately-owned forest land in the other provinces is as follows: Quebec, 7 p.c.; Ontario, 3·3 p.c.; Manitoba, 11·3 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10·4 p.c.; Alberta, 15·7 p.c. and British Columbia, 13 p.c.

Until 1930 the Dominion Government administered the Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia, and in Yukon and the North-

west Territories, but the forests as well as the other natural resources in the western provinces have now been transferred to provincial control. In all cases timber lands are now administered by the provinces in which they lie. As new regions are explored their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is now beginning in Canada. Efforts are being made, especially in Quebec and Ontario, to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests on this basis.

Timber Lands under Dominion Control.—The National Parks of Canada Branch of the Department of the Interior administers the Dominion parks, now embracing about 29,363 square miles. These are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves, the timber being practically withdrawn from commercial use. The Dominion Lands Administration of the Department of the Interior administers and protects forest land lying north of the provincial areas. The Department of Indian Affairs administers, in trust for the Indians, all timbered areas within their reservations. The Board of Railway Commissioners has charge of fire protection along practically all the railway lines in Canada.

Forest Administration in the Prairie Provinces.—Upon the transfer of the natural resources in 1930, each province took steps toward the creation of an adequate forest service with a Provincial Forester in charge. In Manitoba the service is under the Department of Mines and Natural Resources and in its forest regulations, framed under the Manitoba Forest Act, the former Dominion Forest Reserves and Crown Timber Regulations are very largely incorporated. In Saskatchewan and Alberta a closely similar policy is being followed. In every case the central object of policy is to safeguard the regeneration of valuable species in the natural forest types. The national forests in these provinces have practically all been retained as provincial forests and some additional reserves have been established, making a total area of 32,458 square miles. Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. During the last few years 15,964 square miles have been set aside permanently for forest purposes. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition but licences to cut, which are renewable annually in perpetuity, have been granted for a large proportion of the accessible timber. The royalties are adjusted periodically on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 18,150 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Ontario.—Forest administration is carried out in Ontario under the Department of Lands and Forests, which is subdivided into two divisions each under a Deputy Minister. The Lands and Forests Division controls timber sales and the Forestry Division has charge of reforestation, protection, air service, forest surveys and investigations. The Forestry Board, consisting of representatives of forest industries, the University of Toronto Faculty of Forestry and the Deputy Minister of Forestry, acts in an advisory capacity.

In recent years the sale of saw timber has been by tender after examination, with conditions covering the removal within a specified period, disposal of debris, etc. Much of the merchantable timber is at present held under licences granted in the past and renewable indefinitely. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for longer periods than in the case of saw timber. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and of all hardwood in 1924. In some individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp-mill but also a paper-mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright. Provincial forest reserves cover 19,607 square miles.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec. Its powers include classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Since 1924 forest protection has been under a separate organization, the Forest Protective Service. Licences are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the Government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land. An area of 28,960 square miles has been reserved for forestry purposes.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Commission are the forest authority in New Brunswick. The Forestry Advisory Commission, consisting of the Minister of Lands and Mines, the Deputy Minister, the Chief Forester, a lumberman representing the licensees of Crown lands, and one representing the private timberland owners, is appointed to advise on matters of policy. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,000 square miles, has passed into private ownership, but the system of disposal of timber by licences to cut is now being followed. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Chief Forester under the Minister of Lands and Forests. Under the Minister, the Chief Forester has charge of forest protection, surveying and scaling throughout the province.

Subsection 2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. Except for the forests of the National Parks and the Northwest Territories and Yukon, which remain under Dominion control, the administration of forest lands is now the function of the individual provinces. Up to the end of the fire season of 1930, the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior was responsible for fire protection in the prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and the Railway Belt of British Columbia. However, by reason of the transfer of natural resources from Dominion to provincial control, their administration is now a matter of provincial concern.

Each of the Provincial Governments, except that of Prince Edward Island, maintains a fire protection organization co-operating with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being in part distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. In each province, with the exception just mentioned, provincial legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes, and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. The latter contributes money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the area of the associations' activities.

In the matter of forest fire protection along railway lines, the provincial services are assisted by the Dominion Railway Act administered by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This Act gives to that body wide powers relating to fire protection along railway lines under its jurisdiction in Canada. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners. These officers co-operate with the railway fire-ranging staffs employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory control of all lines coming under the jurisdiction of the Board being one of the requirements of the Dominion Railway Act.

The most important single development of late years in forest fire protection has been the use of aircraft for the detection and suppression of incipient forest fires. Where lakes are numerous, flying boats can be used for detection and for the transportation of fire fighters and their equipment to fires in remote areas. Specially developed aircraft equipped with wireless are employed on forest fire-protection operations; these enable the observer to report the location of a fire as soon as it has been detected. Aircraft are now being used extensively for exploring remote areas and mapping forest lands by means of aerial photography. Waste lands and the various forest types can be mapped more accurately and more economically by this means than by ground surveys. As a general rule aircraft are used in the more remote districts, while lookout towers, connected by telephone lines or equipped with wireless, are established in the more settled and more travelled forest areas. While these agencies have to a large extent supplanted the old canoe, horseback and foot patrol for detection of fires, a large ground staff with its equipment stored at strategic points will always be necessary for the fighting of larger fires and the maintenance of systems of communication and transportation, and of fire lanes and fire guards in the forest.

The most important improvement in forest fire-fighting equipment has been the portable gasolene pump. These pumps, which each weigh from 45 to a little over 100 pounds, can be carried to a fire by canoe, motor boat, automobile, aircraft, pack saddle or back pack. They can deliver efficient water pressure as far as seven thousand feet from a water supply and, when used in relays, at a much greater distance. Smaller hand pumps are also used effectively in many cases.

In addition to these improved measures, the enactment of legislation has tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush burning, and seasons during which permits are required for setting out fires and for travel in the forest during dangerous dry periods, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

Since its beginning in 1900, the Canadian Forestry Association has played an important part in securing popular co-operation in reducing the fire hazard. By means of its attractive magazine, which has a circulation of over 16,000, railway lecture cars and motor trucks provided with motion picture equipment, and by co-operation with radio broadcasting stations and the press, the Association reaches a large proportion of the population of the Dominion. Special efforts are made through the schools, by specially appointed junior forest wardens and other means to educate the younger generation as to the value of the forests, the devastation caused by fire and the means of preventing such destruction.

Prepared lectures illustrated by slides and films are distributed to volunteer lecturers and other educational work is carried on in schools and at public meetings. The various governmental forest authorities also carry on forest conservation publicity work independently and in co-operation with the Canadian Forestry Association.

Another interesting development in forest protection has been the establishment of special meteorological stations for the study of the effects of weather conditions on the fire hazard, and the broadcasting of special forecasts of hazardous fire weather.

Subsection 3.—Scientific Forestry.

Up to the present, the practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration and protection of existing forest areas. About 35 square miles is now being planted out annually, largely in connection with farmers' woodlots, shelter belts, and reclamation work, while several commercial reforestation projects have been carried on by paper companies and by the Ontario Government on denuded Crown lands. The great forestry problem in Canada, however, is the management of Crown forests, first under provisional and later more intensive working plans, so as to ensure a sustained yield. To this end, forest research activities are now assuming great importance. Silvicultural investigations are receiving marked attention both from the Dominion services and some of the provincial services.

About 250 technical foresters find employment either under the Dominion and provincial forest services or with paper and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest surveys either for the estimation of timber stands and making of maps, or to determine natural growth and reproduction conditions and factors. They also direct any planting or nursery work and direct the regulation of commercial logging operations along forestry lines.

The Research Division of the Dominion Forest Service has established permanent forest experiment stations at Petawawa, Ontario, and at Lake Edward, near Grand'Mère, in Quebec, and carries on similar experimental work at other points throughout Canada. A considerable amount of this work is done in co-operation with provincial forest services and with pulp and lumber companies.

The Forest Service of the Department of the Interior is now conducting a National Forest Inventory in co-operation with the various Provincial Governments (see p. 318). An important feature is that the Forest Service is carrying on special rate-of-growth surveys in each province to determine the nature and extent of the natural reproduction and the annual increment now being secured under varying conditions of site and type, following cutting or forest fires. The valuable silvical data thus obtained will provide a sound basis for future forest policies.

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Another important phase of forest research is found in the work of the Dominion Forest Products Laboratories in determining the best methods of forest utilization, that is, the converting of standing timber into saleable commodities with a minimum of waste. These laboratories, established by the Dominion Forest Service at Ottawa and in connection with the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, carry on investigatory work in forest products, covering the strength, durability and other mechanical, physical and chemical qualities of Canadian woods, methods of seasoning, preservation from decay, and chemical utilization in wood distillation and other industries. A special pulp and paper division of the laboratories is located in Montreal, the recognized business centre of the industry, in the Cellulose Institute of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The division is in close co-operation in this connection with the Association and with McGill University. Much credit is due to the forestry departments of some of the pulp companies for pioneering work in forest research.

Education in forestry and allied subjects and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities and by other agencies. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick and the University of British Columbia, provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying in connection with Laval University at Quebec provides, in the French language, a combined course of four years duration leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry and a school for forest rangers has been established at Berthierville by the Quebec Forest Service.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Department of Agriculture maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. Over 7,000,000 trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and wind-breaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges. A total of over 125,000,000 trees has been distributed.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions and distributes to woodlot owners at least 7,000,000 trees annually from its five nurseries. As many more are being provided for the creation of county forests, demonstration forests and plantations on denuded Crown lands. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the Provincial Government undertakes to plant, free of charge, any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose. The Government also assists counties that purchase areas of not less than 1,000 acres of land for forest purposes. As a result of these inducements there are at present, scattered throughout the province, 50 communal forests (owned by municipalities) and eight of the larger county forests. Farm land used for forestry purposes, while so used, is exempt from taxation up to 10 p.c. of the total farm area but not exceeding a total of 20 acres.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a location for the forest ranger school. It provides trees for sale and distribution in the province, comprising seedlings and transplants

for forest planting and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is about 10,000,000 trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests and there are now 76 of these, covering 594,059 acres.

Section 6.—Forest Utilization.*

Historical.—The forest has always played a large part in the life of the pioneer in Eastern Canada, providing him with building material and fuel but opposing his agricultural efforts. The material removed in clearing the first fields was usually more than sufficient for his needs, and in many cases what would now be considered valuable timber was burned by the early settler. Local trade in lumber began in New France shortly after 1650. The first attempts at forest conservation took the form of setting aside areas of timber for the use of the navy, and the first exports were of shipbuilding material and spars. Sawmills were established along the St. Lawrence before the close of the seventeenth century. While there was no recorded transatlantic trade in forest products other than naval supplies, shipments of lumber and staves were made to the French West Indies during the French *régime*. Shipbuilding became an important local industry and gave rise to considerable forest exploitation.

Transatlantic trade began to develop after the Conquest, stimulated by bounties and tariff privileges granted with the object of reducing England's dependence on Baltic supplies, especially in connection with naval material. This trade, however, did not develop satisfactorily until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Napoleon succeeded in interfering seriously with British imports of wood from the Baltic. The export of timber from Canada increased enormously, and the square-timber trade in white pine and oak spread from the St. Lawrence and Richelieu valleys to lake Champlain and Upper Canada, especially the Ottawa valley. This trade reached its height in the '60's and has steadily declined since that time.

Sawmilling on a large scale followed the square-timber trade and the establishment of small custom mills followed in the wake of the settler. The building of wooden ships in the St. Lawrence valley and the Maritime Provinces developed hand in hand with the lumber industry, providing a local demand for timber and a means of exporting it overseas. The British preferences were reduced and finally abolished about 1860.

The export trade in sawn lumber to the United States developed from 1820 to 1830 and gradually replaced the more wasteful overseas square-timber trade, but it was not until after Confederation that the export of sawn lumber by sea exceeded that of square timber.

Encouraged by the free entry of raw materials into the United States, an important trade developed, especially in Ontario, in the exportation of sawlogs to be sawn into lumber in United States mills. The Provincial Government prohibited the exportation of this material, when cut on Crown lands, about 1900 and effectively checked this economic loss. Similar legislation has since been passed by the Dominion and the other Provincial Governments and has been extended to pulpwood and other raw or unmanufactured forest products.

The lumber industry which began in Quebec and New Brunswick and extended into Upper Canada has since moved gradually through southern Ontario, along the upper Ottawa and its tributaries, around Georgian bay into northern Ontario and through the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts. It is still an important

*An article on "The History of the Canadian Lumber Trade", by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., appears at pp. 318-323 of the 1925 edition of the Canada Year Book.

industry in these regions. Lumbering to the north of the prairies, where the timber was never particularly large nor abundant, has progressed with the settlement of the district but the production does not usually exceed the local demand. In 1908 British Columbia provided less than a fifth of Canada's lumber production but in 1932 this proportion had increased to more than fifty per cent, showing the westward movement of the centre of production. British Columbia has added several new tree species to the lumber market and at present possesses the heaviest stands and the largest individual trees in Canada.

Remarkable developments in the manufacture of pulp and paper early in the twentieth century led to a remarkable increase of forest exploitation in Eastern Canada, giving rise to an industry which surpassed the manufacture of lumber and is to-day the most important manufacturing industry in Canada and the source of the greatest single item in our exports next to wheat.

Subsection 1.—Woods Operations.

Differences in forest conditions throughout Canada give rise to differences in logging methods. Generally speaking, throughout Eastern Canada the climate is such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. The presence of connected systems of lakes and streams makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, the logs being finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Logs are assembled by cable systems operated by donkey engines and are transported to the mills or to water chiefly by logging railways but in some cases by motor trucks. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In Eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timbered lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better-settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom sawmills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but sawlogs, being as a rule the property of the mill-owner, are not generally marketed as such in Eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit-holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit-holders but buy their entire supplies of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with operations in the woods it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for the sawmills, pulp-mills, wood distillation, charcoal, excelsior and other plants but that they also provide logs, pulpwood and bolts for export in the unmanufactured state, and fuel, poles, railway ties, posts and fence rails, mining timber, piling and other primary products, which are finished in the woods ready for use or exportation. There are also a number of minor forest products, such as maple sugar and syrup, balsam gum, resin, cascara, moss and tanbark, which all go to swell the total.

Table 2 gives the total value of the products of woods operations in Canada for the years 1928 to 1932 inclusive. The exports and imports of forest products in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34 are shown in Tables 12 and 13 of the chapter on External Trade.

2.—Values of Woods Operations, by Products, 1928-32.[1]

Product.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	$	$	$	$	$
Logs and bolts	76,431,481	79,278,543	75,563,041	32,889,204	18,029,759
Pulpwood	74,848,077	76,120,063	67,529,612	44,237,948	36,750,910
Firewood	41,164,270	41,764,507	43,786,064	51,973,243	30,627,632
Hewn railway ties	5,871,724	5,730,423	5,038,899	4,144,169	1,353,664
Square timber	3,772,137	4,179,077	2,945,748	151,114	99,403
Poles	4,934,371	6,677,559	6,733,259	3,057,546	1,411,209
Round mining timber	998,146	1,028,126	885,343	958,681	809,700
Fence posts	1,505,050	1,674,489	1,585,985	1,388,074	990,568
Wood for distillation	476,726	455,957	335,330	266,080	251,281
Fence rails	463,469	477,569	624,968	454,205	253,077
Miscellaneous products	2,484,348	2,183,816	1,825,245	1,603,666	1,529,049
Totals	**212,950,799**	**219,570,129**	**206,853,494**	**141,123,930**	**92,106,252**

[1]The value of woods operations for 1933, made available at the time of going to press, is $93,773,143.

It has been estimated that operations in the woods in Canada in 1932 involved the investment of $95,000,000 in logging equipment, gave employment for a part of the year equivalent to 60,000 man-years, and distributed over $43,200,000 in wages and salaries. In estimating the annual drain on our forest resources, certain converting factors have been used. Each of these factors represents in cubic feet the quantity of standing timber that must be cut in the forest to produce one unit of the material in question, based on the total cubic contents of the tree. By the use of these factors it has been estimated that the total drain on our forest resources in 1932, due to consumption for use, amounted to 1,882,228,308 cubic feet. To this total must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, insects and fungi, which would bring the average annual depletion for the period 1928-32 to approximately 3,815,000,000 cubic feet of standing timber. Table 3 gives the reported or estimated quantities of wood cut, by chief products, together with the respective converting factor, the equivalent in standing timber and the estimated value in each case for 1931 and 1932. Table 4 shows the extent of the drain on our forest resources in 1931 and 1932, by provinces.

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Woods Operations in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1931 and 1932.

Product.	Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
			cubic feet.	$
1931.				
Logs and bolts.....M ft. b.m.	2,674,817	219	585,784,923	32,889,204
Pulpwood..... cords	5,046,291	117	590,416,047	51,973,243
Firewood..... "	10,253,700	95	974,101,500	44,237,948
Hewn ties..... number	6,593,232	12	79,118,784	4,144,169
Square timber.....M ft. b.m	2,369	219	518,811	151,114
Poles..... number	675,008	13	8,775,104	3,057,546
Round mining timber..... cubic ft.	4,746,441	1·3	6,170,373	958,681
Posts..... number	14,274,059	2	28,548,118	1,388,074
Wood for distillation..... cords	31,302	123	3,850,146	266,080
Fence rails..... number	5,312,959	3	10,625,918	454,205
Miscellaneous products..... cords	155,846	117	18,233,982	1,603,666
Totals, 1931.....	–	–	**2,306,143,706**	**141,123,930**

3.—Quantities of Wood Cut in Woods Operations in Canada, Equivalents in Standing Timber and Total Values, by Chief Products, 1931 and 1932—concluded.

Product.	Quantity Reported or Estimated.	Converting Factor.	Equivalent Volume in Standing Timber.	Total Value.
			cubic feet.	$
1932.				
Logs and bolts.....M ft. b.m.	2,165,781	219	474,306,039	18,029,759
Pulpwood..... cords	4,222,224	117	494,000,208	36,750,910
Firewood..... "	8,459,322	95	803,635,590	30,627,632
Hewn ties..... number	2,522,647	12	30,271,764	1,353,664
Square timber.....M ft. b.m.	1,592	219	348,648	99,403
Poles..... number	309,619	13	4,025,047	1,411,209
Round mining timber..... cubic ft.	4,471,764	1·3	5,813,293	809,700
Posts..... number	14,049,713	2	28,099,426	990,568
Wood for distillation..... cords	38,189	123	4,697,247	251,281
Fence rails..... number	4,688,606	3	14,065,818	253,077
Miscellaneous products..... cords	196,284	117	22,965,228	1,529,049
Totals, 1932.....	–	–	**1,882,228,308**	**92,106,252**

4.—Equivalent Volumes of Standing Timber Cut in Canada and Values of Products of Woods Operations, by Provinces, 1931 and 1932.

Province.	Equivalent Volumes in Standing Timber.		Total Values.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
	cubic ft.	cubic ft.	$	$
Prince Edward Island.....	10,650,577	12,036,582	507,593	504,017
Nova Scotia.....	121,560,040	101,098,687	7,414,836	5,800,093
New Brunswick.....	154,368,599	99,805,603	9,982,658	6,065,709
Quebec.....	646,317,624	706,101,550	45,344,956	34,250,349
Ontario.....	604,631,925	401,862,673	39,675,042	22,969,973
Manitoba.....	84,935,609	52,261,887	4,170,223	1,637,442
Saskatchewan.....	101,603,910	71,917,795	4,598,193	1,813,742
Alberta.....	102,251,513	90,221,411	4,916,683	2,604,952
British Columbia.....	479,823,909	346,922,120	24,513,746	16,459,975
Totals.....	**2,306,143,706**	**1,882,228,308**	**141,123,930**	**92,106,252**

Subsection 2.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago but prior to 1860 no wood-pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by United States citizens who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. Upper Canada's first mill, which is still in operation, was built in 1813 at Crook's Hollow (now Greensville) near Hamilton, and the Maritime Provinces entered the industry in 1819 with a mill at Bedford Basin near Halifax.

In 1866, Alexander Buntin installed at Valleyfield, Quebec, what is claimed to have been the first wood grinder in America and began the manufacture of wood-pulp by the mechanical process. During the same year Angus Logan and Co. built the first chemical wood-pulp mill in Canada at Windsor Mills in Quebec. During the next decade the use of wood-pulp in paper-making was extensively developed and in 1887 Charles Riordon installed the first sulphite mill in Canada at Merritton in the Niagara Peninsula; by the beginning of the century the output of the industry had exceeded $8,000,000. In 1907 the Brompton Pulp and Paper

Co. built, at East Angus in Quebec, the first mill in America to manufacture chemical pulp by the sulphate or kraft process.

The gross output of the industry increased rapidly and steadily until the boom years following the Great War, when it jumped to a peak of over $232,000,000 in 1920. This was followed by a drop in 1921, following which there was a steady recovery, resulting in a total for 1929 of $243,970,761 exceeding the abnormally high total value reported in 1920. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1933.

The rapid development of this industry up to 1929 was due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species and an increasing demand for newsprint paper in the United States. Summary statistics for the combined pulp and paper industry are given on p. 337.

There are to-day three classes of mills in the industry. These in 1933 numbered 28 mills making pulp only, 42 combined pulp and paper-mills, and 25 mills making paper only.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate sawmills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. So far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or into pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands must, in every province, be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills except under special permit. The pulpwood which is exported to the United States is therefore largely cut from private lands. Table 5 shows the annual production of this commodity from 1920 to 1933, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported. For figures for the years 1908 to 1919, inclusive, see the 1931 Year Book, p. 288.

5.—Production, Consumption, Exports and Imports of Pulpwood, calendar years 1920-33.

Year.	Apparent Total Production of Pulpwood in Canada.			Canadian Pulpwood Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Canadian Pulpwood Exported Unmanufactured.[1]		Imported Pulpwood Used in Canada.	
	Quantity.	Total Value.	Average Value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.	Quantity.	Per cent of Total Production.
	cords.	$	$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1920	4,024,826	61,183,060	15·22	2,777,422	69·0	1,247,404	31·0		
1921	3,273,131	52,900,872	16·16	2,180,578	66·6	1,092,553	33·4		
1922	3,923,940	50,735,361	12·93	2,912,608	74·2	1,011,332	25·8		
1923	4,654,663	57,119,596	12·27	3,270,433	70·3	1,384,230	29·7	None Reported.	
1924	4,647,201	57,777,640	12·43	3,316,951	71·4	1,330,250	28·6		
1925	5,092,461	62,181,537	12·21[2]	3,668,959	72·0	1,423,502	28·0		
1926	5,621,305	68,100,303	12·11[2]	4,229,567	75·2	1,391,738	24·8		
1927	5,929,496[2]	70,284,895	11·85	4,387,687	74·0	1,541,769	26·0		
1928	6,295,912	74,587,843[2]	11·85	4,763,646	75·7	1,532,266	24·3	32,674	0·7
1929	6,536,335	76,120,063	11·65	5,241,340	80·2	1,294,995	19·8	37,082	0·7
1930	5,977,183	67,529,612	11·30	4,646,717	77·7	1,330,466	22·3	94,632	1·6
1931	5,046,291	51,973,243	10·30	4,088,988	81·0	957,303	19·0	59,291	1·4
1932	4,222,224	36,750,910	8·70	3,602,100	85·3	620,124	14·7	45,654	1·1
1933	4,746,382	33,213,973	7·00	4,027,827	84·9	718,555	15·1	17,049	0·4

[1]Exports of pulpwood in the calendar year 1934 were 923,219 cords. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

In 1908 almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form but by 1916 the proportion had declined to two-fifths. In 1933 the proportion exported was less than one-fifth.

The manufacture of pulp is the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills to provide their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.

The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper-makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Pulpwood is measured by the cord (4′ by 4′ by 8′ of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood.

There are, in Canada, four methods of preparing wood-pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. Detailed descriptions of these processes were given in the 1931 Year Book, pp. 290-291.

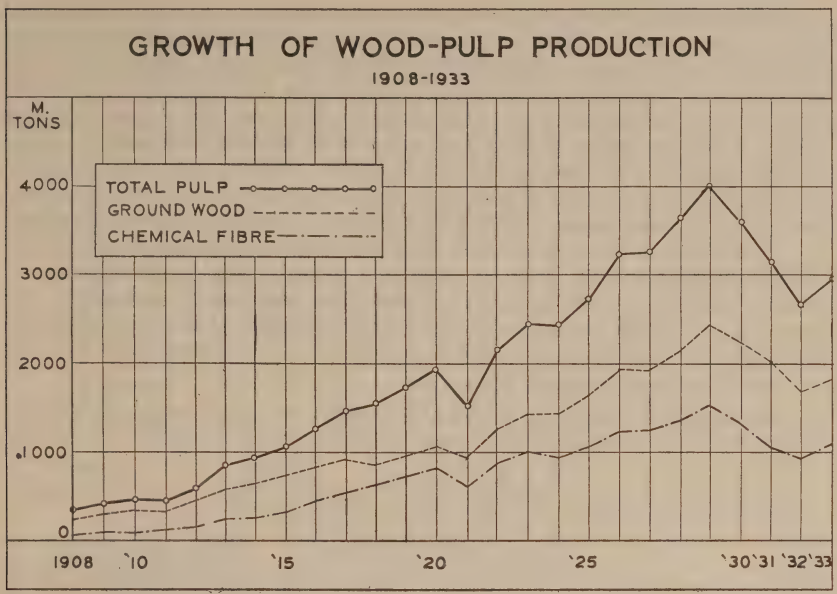
Pulp Production.—Table 6 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1920 to 1933 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the chemical processes described. Comparable statistics for 1908 to 1919 inclusive appear at p. 293 of the 1931 Year Book.

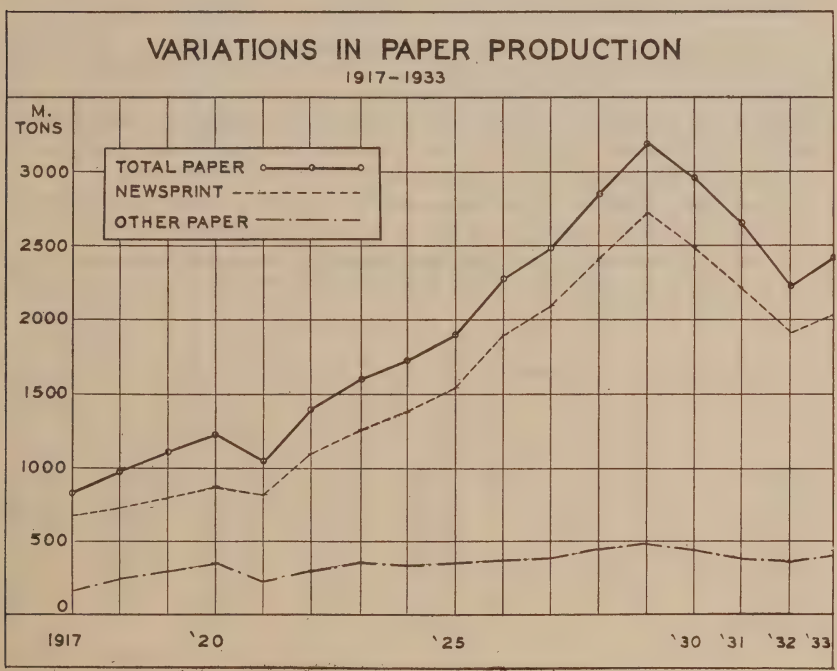
6.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1920-33.

Year.	Total Production.[1]		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1920	1,960,102	141,552,862	1,090,114	49,890,337	848,528	90,053,999
1921	1,549,082	78,338,278	931,560	32,313,848	612,467	45,929,513
1922	2,150,251	84,947,598	1,241,185	31,079,429	897,533	53,615,692
1923	2,475,904	99,073,203	1,419,547	37,587,379	1,012,092	60,674,518
1924	2,465,011	90,323,972	1,427,782	36,165,901	986,242	53,333,823[2]
1925	2,772,507	100,216,383	1,621,917	39,130,117	1,084,992	59,969,673
1926	3,229,791	115,154,199	1,901,268	44,800,257	1,251,178[2]	69,220,427
1927	3,278,978	114,442,550	1,922,124	44,174,811	1,278,572	69,169,002
1928	3,608,045	121,184,214	2,127,699	47,549,324	1,392,755	72,500,188
1929	4,021,229	129,033,154	2,420,774	51,617,360	1,501,273	76,198,051
1930	3,619,345	112,355,872	2,283,130	48,317,494	1,265,057	63,156,351
1931	3,167,960	84,780,809	2,016,480	37,096,768	1,151,480	46,998,988[2]
1932	2,663,248	64,412,453	1,696,021	28,018,451	967,227	35,987,294
1933	2,979,562	64,114,074	1,859,049	25,332,444	1,120,513	38,781,630

[1]The totals for 1920-32 include some unspecified pulp. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The growth of this industry was steady up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced. There was a drop in production in 1921, but production in 1922 more than overtook the previous years drop. Following this, with the exception of 1924, each year up to 1929 showed consistent growth in the annual production, 1929 creating a record for the industry with a production of 4,021,229 tons. This was followed by annual decreases down to 1932. The 1933 figure of 2,979,562 tons marks an increase of almost 12 p.c. over 1932.


GROWTH OF WOOD-PULP PRODUCTION
1908-1933
M. TONS
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
TOTAL PULP
GROUND WOOD
CHEMICAL FIBRE
1908
'10
'15
'20
'25
'30
'31
'32
'33


VARIATIONS IN PAPER PRODUCTION
1917-1933
M. TONS
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
TOTAL PAPER
NEWSPRINT
OTHER PAPER
1917
'20
'25
'30
'31
'32
'33

During 1933 there were 28 mills manufacturing pulp only and 42 combined pulp and paper mills. These 70 establishments turned out 2,979,562 tons of pulp, valued at $64,114,074, as compared with 2,663,248 tons of pulp, valued at $64,412,453 in 1932. Of the 1933 total for pulp, 2,225,540 tons, valued at $37,729,011, were made in the combined pulp and paper-mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. Of the remainder, 124,239 tons, valued at $4,235,902, were made for sale in Canada, while 629,783 tons, valued at $22,149,161, were made for export. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product at this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as pulp.

Over 61 p.c. of the production in 1933 was groundwood pulp and over 18 p.c. unbleached sulphite fibre, these two being the principal components of newsprint paper. Bleached sulphite, sulphate and soda fibre made up the remainder, with screenings, for which a considerable market has developed in recent years in connection with the manufacture of rigid insulating boards. Table 7 shows the production of pulp by provinces in the last six years.

7.—Production of Wood-Pulp in Canada, by Chief Producing Provinces, 1928-33.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Canada.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1928	2,018,566	67,467,328	1,050,335	35,708,079	3,608,045	121,184,214
1929	2,174,805	69,286,498	1,255,010	39,963,767	4,021,229	129,033,154
1930	1,833,000	58,703,067	1,043,559	31,463,873	3,619,345	112,355,872
1931	1,513,658	41,884,387	858,100	22,944,933	3,167,960	84,780,809
1932	1,240,442	31,124,954	786,405	18,735,105	2,663,248	64,412,453
1933	1,360,704	29,860,706	867,417	18,644,259	2,979,562	64,114,074

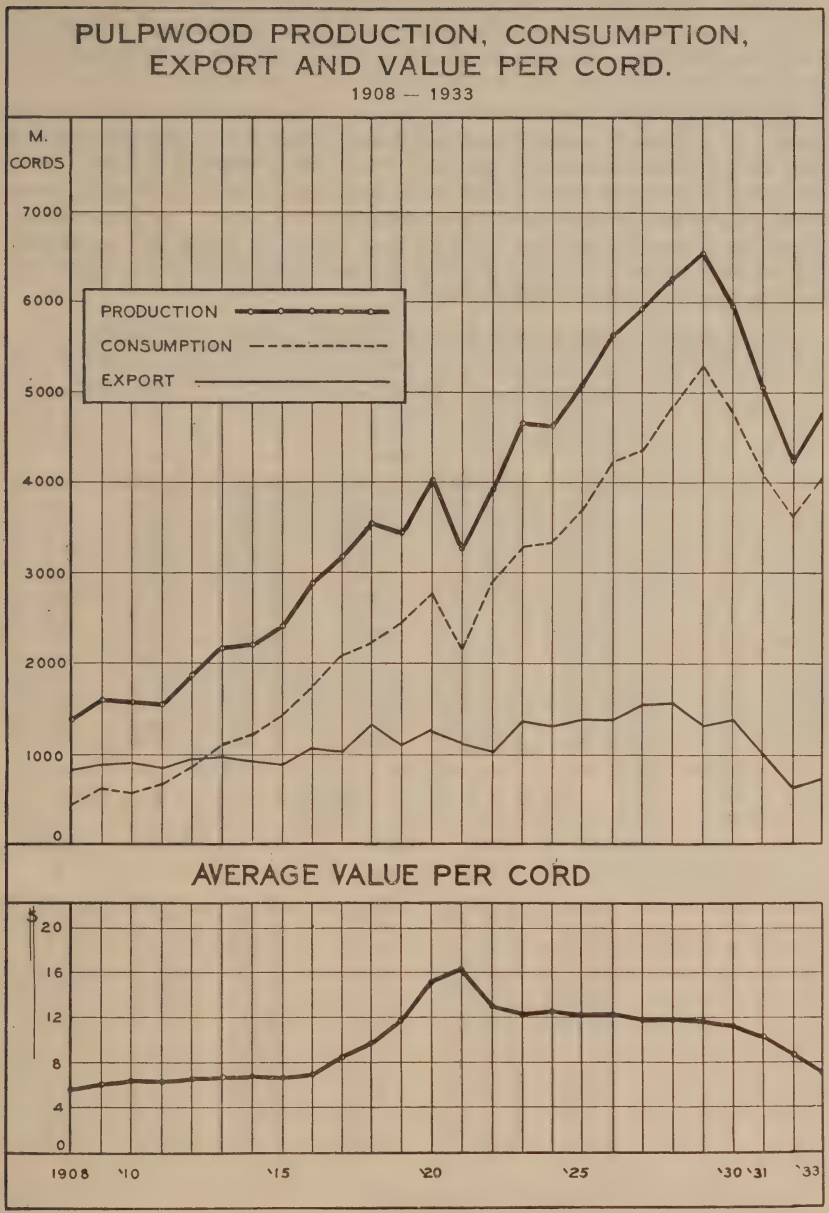
[1]Includes production in British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Pulp Exportation.—The following table gives the quantities of pulp exported by the principal pulp-producing countries of the world in 1933. Figures for 1913, the year immediately preceding the War, and for 1932 are shown for comparison. Figures of the exports of wood-pulp from Canada in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34, will be found in Table **12** of the chapter on External Trade. In the calendar year 1934 the exports of wood-pulp from Canada were 605,641 tons.

The total exports of the ten principal pulp-exporting countries of the world in 1933 were 6,052,338 short tons, of which Canada contributed about 10 p.c.

8.—Exports of Wood-Pulp from Principal Wood-Pulp Producing Countries of the World, calendar years 1913, 1932 and 1933.

Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			Proportions, 1933.	
	1913.	1932.	1933.		
	Total Wood-Pulp.	Total Wood-Pulp.	Total Wood-Pulp.	Chemical.	Mechanical.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sweden	1,112,313	1,647,568	2,456,912	1,810,801	646,111
Finland	132,674	1,309,487	1,438,457	1,039,574	398,883
Norway	779,025	965,529	926,268	278,018	648,250
Canada	**298,169**	**452,293**	**608,509**	**470,829**	**137,680**
Germany	206,042	317,688	285,344	279,946	5,398
Austria	112,714	112,080	131,780	118,797	12,983
Czechoslovakia	23,935	91,078	109,508	109,508	–
United States	19,776	47,861	79,192	77,927	1,265
Poland	–	9,045	9,158	9,142	16
Switzerland	7,328	9,394	7,210	5,644	1,566
Newfoundland	57,165	–	–	–	–
Totals	**2,749,141**	**4,962,023**	**6,052,338**	**4,200,186**	**1,852,152**


PULPWOOD PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORT AND VALUE PER CORD.
1908 — 1933
M. CORDS
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
PRODUCTION
CONSUMPTION
EXPORT
AVERAGE VALUE PER CORD
$
20
16
12
8
4
0
1908
'10
'15
'20
'25
'30
'31
'33

Paper Production.—The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood-pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are available only for the years 1917 to 1933 inclusive. These are given in Table 9.

During 1933 there were 42 combined pulp and paper-mills and 25 mills making paper only. These 67 establishments produced 2,419,420 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of $97,030,429, as compared to 2,290,767 tons, valued at $114,115,570 in 1932. Newsprint paper forms over 80 p.c. of the annual paper production in Canada. In 1933, the production of newsprint paper was 2,021,965 tons, valued at $66,959,501, reaffirming Canada in the position of largest producer of newsprint in the world. The preliminary estimate for 1934 is 2,599,292 tons.

9.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1917-33.

Year.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1917	689,847	38,868,084	48,141	9,310,138	50,360	5,646,750
1918	734,783	46,230,814	48,150	10,732,807	61,180	7,341,372
1919	794,567	54,427,879	58,228	12,571,000	59,697	7,979,418
1920	875,696	80,865,271	73,196	21,868,807	77,292	12,161,303
1921	805,114	78,784,598	53,530	12,550,520	52,898	6,634,211
1922	1,081,364	75,971,327	64,808	12,560,504[1]	81,793	8,219,841
1923	1,251,541	93,213,340	76,789	13,582,135	84,912	7,666,174
1924	1,388,081	100,276,903	67,934	12,605,623	89,441	8,027,918
1925	1,536,523	106,268,641	74,724	13,145,407	91,417	8,130,102
1926	1,889,208	121,064,946	80,403	14,765,725	97,057	8,552,400
1927	2,082,830	132,286,729	75,072	12,916,469	102,707	9,607,828
1928	2,414,393	144,146,632	79,138	14,008,406	111,667	10,424,217
1929	2,725,331	150,800,157	73,502	13,636,562	91,374	9,725,876
1930	2,497,952	136,181,883	69,468	12,261,659	78,320	7,880,224
1931	2,227,052	111,419,637	59,580	10,154,171	77,194	7,479,993
1932	1,919,205	85,539,852	56,781	8,687,895	69,018	6,289,293
1933	2,021,965	66,959,501	60,683	8,927,408	67,780	6,441,695

Year.	Boards.		Other Paper Products.		Totals, Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
1917	54,080	3,543,164	11,261	1,382,205	853,689	58,855,258
1918	87,749	5,551,409	35,862	3,267,142	967,724	73,123,544
1919	137,678	8,892,046	40,065	3,882,500	1,090,235	87,752,843
1920	158,041	12,904,662	30,726	4,222,724	1,214,951	132,022,767
1921	89,120	6,225,948	18,285	2,358,658	1,018,947	106,553,935
1922	113,200	7,000,081	25,650	2,508,325	1,366,815	106,260,078
1923	130,582	8,480,233	45,479	4,242,488	1,589,303	127,184,370
1924	135,252	8,228,760	38,033	4,180,293	1,718,741	133,319,497
1925	144,646	8,378,621	37,395	4,237,904	1,884,705	140,160,675
1926	155,469	8,825,804	44,006	4,973,352	2,266,143	158,277,078
1927	161,497	8,985,788	46,585	4,433,926	2,468,691	168,445,548
1928	193,061	10,656,200	50,940	5,069,950	2,849,199	184,305,405
1929	250,061	13,539,645	56,881	5,287,012	3,197,149	192,989,252
1930	233,217	12,193,829	47,830	4,788,279	2,926,787	173,626,383
1931	202,854	10,225,732	44,545	4,350,356	2,611,225	143,957,264
1932	209,938	9,621,041	35,825	3,735,042	2,290,767	114,115,570
1933	232,190	10,598,439	36,802	3,762,832	2,419,420	97,030,429

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Newsprint made up about 84 p.c. of the total paper production in 1933, with about 10 p.c. of paper boards, 3 p.c. of wrapping paper, 2 p.c. of book and writing paper and about 1 p.c. of other miscellaneous papers.

10.—Production of Paper in Canada, by Provinces, 1933.

Province.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$
Quebec	1,138,032	45,583,472
Ontario	790,484	34,183,270
British Columbia	262,301	8,885,395
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	228,603	8,378,292
Totals	**2,419,420**	**97,030,429**

Quebec produced 47 p.c. of the total quantity, Ontario 33 p.c., British Columbia 11 p.c. and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the remainder.

World Production of Newsprint.—The world production of newsprint in 1933 has been estimated at 6,421,000 short tons, of which North America supplied over 50 p.c. and Canada alone almost a third. The estimated production in the leading 23 countries, compared with 1932, and the five-year averages 1929-33, were as follows:—

11.—Estimated Quantities of Newsprint Produced in Leading Countries, 1932 and 1933, and the Five-Year Averages, 1929-33.

NOTE.—Countries by order of importance according to the 1933 production.

Country.	Production—		Five-year Average.	Country.	Production—		Five-year Average.
	1932.	1933.			1932.	1933.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.	tons.
Canada	**1,915,000**	**2,017,000**	**2,277,200**	Italy	74,000	72,000	67,200
United States	1,007,000	946,000	1,156,800	Spain	65,000	65,000	50,800
Great Britain	790,000	830,000	716,800	Austria	53,000	50,000	58,200
Germany	450,000	412,000	523,000	Switzerland	45,000	45,000	46,800
France	275,000	335,000	260,600	Belgium	40,000	39,000	46,000
Japan	272,000	304,000	281,000	Czechoslovakia	40,000	38,000	42,200
Finland	254,000	285,000	244,000	Poland	23,000	23,000	24,600
Newfoundland	272,000	271,000	276,200	Mexico	13,000	16,000	15,400
Sweden	257,000	266,000	260,600	Denmark	9,000	7,000	9,400
Norway	200,000	167,000	172,400	Estonia	6,000	6,000	17,000
Russia	125,000	135,000	99,600	Latvia	5,000	5,000	4,200
Netherlands	85,000	87,000	82,400				
				Totals	**6,275,000**	**6,421,000**	**6,732,400**

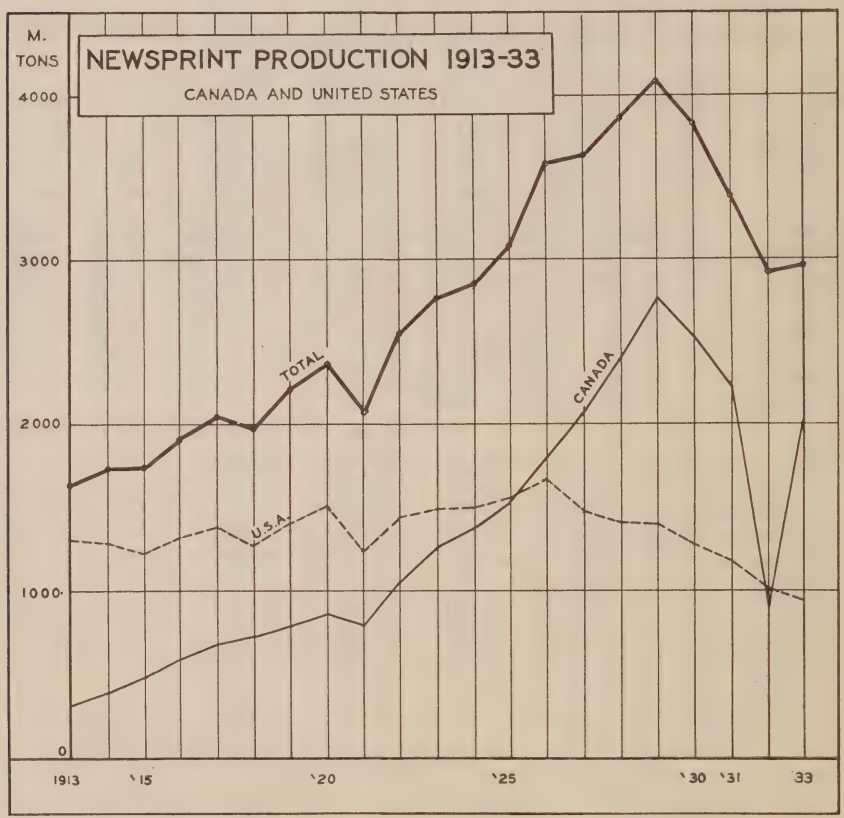
Exportation of Newsprint Paper.—In the fiscal year 1908, exports of printing paper were for the first time separately recorded, and valued at $2,833,535. In the fiscal year 1913, when quantities were first shown, Canada exported 256,661 short tons valued at $9,980,378. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, our exports of newsprint amounted to 2,024,057 tons valued at $73,238,482 and ranked second only to wheat among the exports of the Dominion. For exports of newsprint and other paper in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34, see Table **12** of the chapter on External Trade.

As early as 1913 Canada led the world in the exportation of newsprint, and, since that date, her exports have increased more than seven-fold in quantity. The following table shows the exportation of newsprint from the 13 principal exporting countries in 1913, 1931, 1932 and 1933. Canada contributed to the total over 61 p.c. or more than all the other 12 countries combined in 1933. Canada's exports of newsprint paper for the calendar year 1934 were 2,399,624 tons.

12.—Exports of Newsprint Paper from Principal Paper-Producing Countries of the World, 1913, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of exports, 1933.

Rank in 1933.	Country.	Years ended Dec. 31—			
		1913.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1	**Canada**	**256,661**	**2,008,241**	**1,776,764**	**1,838,105**
2	Finland	77,213	210,350	221,445	248,497
3	Newfoundland	49,755	299,511	278,704	217,114
4	Sweden	67,938	201,834	204,342	201,475
5	Norway	108,507	96,539	177,924	151,594
6	Germany	75,761	229,233	139,087	110,988
7	United Kingdom	105,153	66,340	94,037	88,879
8	Austria	14,855	59,729	54,857	44,945
9	Japan	3,270	61,823	34,740	41,052
10	Netherlands	–	28,713	27,793	14,866
11	United States	43,301	9,652	8,464	11,148
12	Czechoslovakia	–	8,648	7,569	6,592
13	Switzerland	12	3,675	313	127
	Totals	**802,426**	**3,284,288**	**3,026,039**	**2,975,382**



Statistics of the Combined Pulp and Paper Industries.—While the manufacture of pulp and that of paper are properly two industries, the existence of combined pulp and paper-mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. Considering the manufacturing part of the industry as a whole, there were altogether 95 mills in operation in 1933 and 98 in 1932. The capital invested in 1933 amounted to $559,265,544, the employees numbered 24,037 and their salaries and wages amounted to $26,591,049. If we disregard pulp made "for own use" in combined pulp and paper-mills, the total value of the raw materials used in the industry as a whole amounted to $47,632,521, and the gross value of production to $123,415,492. The difference between these two, or the net value of production, represents the value added by manufacture and amounted in 1933 to $75,782,971. The pulp and paper industry, now the leading single manufacturing industry in Canada, has been first in wages and salaries paid since 1922, when it first exceeded the sawmills. It has been the leading industry in gross value of production since 1925, when it replaced the flour mills, and also first in net value of production since 1920, when it outstripped the sawmills in this respect. Only the manufacturing stages of the industry are considered in these comparisons, no allowance being made for capital invested, men employed, wages paid nor primary products sold in connection with the woods operations. These form an important part of the industry as a whole but cannot be separated from woods operations carried on in connection with sawmills and other industries. If the $4,696,459 worth of exported pulpwood be taken into consideration, the gross total contribution of the pulp and paper industry toward a favourable trade balance for Canada in 1933 amounted to $94,809,504, representing the difference between exports and imports of pulpwood, pulp, paper and paper products.

The United States' market absorbs annually all of Canada's pulpwood exports, 80 p.c. of her pulp and 81 p.c. of her paper shipments. Of the pulp, 4 p.c. goes to Empire and 96 p.c. to foreign countries. Of the paper 13 p.c. goes to Empire and 87 p.c. to foreign countries. About half of the paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada.

Subsection 3.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the sawmill is the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior from 1908 to 1916, since when the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forest Service.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. Owing to the subsequent depression the production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over $10 a thousand feet. This was followed, with one exception, by annual increases up to 1929 and then by annual decreases down to 1932. There was an increase in 1933. British Columbia now produces over half the total. Table **13** gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles in each year from 1920 to 1933; comparable figures for 1908 to 1919 inclusive are given at p. 300 of the 1931 Year Book.

13.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles Produced in Canada, calendar years 1920-33.

Year.	Lumber Cut.		Shingles Cut.		Lath Cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	$	M	$	M	$
1920	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747
1924	3,878,942	104,444,622	3,129,501	10,406,293	1,165,819	5,975,253
1925	3,888,920	99,725,519	3,156,261	11,154,773	1,292,963	6,415,927
1926	4,185,140	101,071,260	3,299,397	10,521,723	1,378,366	6,527,060
1927	4,098,081	97,508,786	2,837,281	8,716,085	1,322,665	5,603,396
1928	4,337,253	103,590,035	2,865,994	10,321,341	1,138,417	4,802,616
1929	4,741,941	113,349,886	2,707,235	9,423,363	835,799	2,860,799
1930	3,989,421	87,710,957	1,914,836	5,388,837	398,254	1,154,593
1931	2,497,553	45,977,843[1]	1,453,277	3,331,229	228,050	576,080
1932	1,809,884	26,881,924	1,802,008	3,556,823	208,321	474,889
1933	1,957,989	27,708,908	1,939,519	4,448,876	151,653	332,364

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The total number of sawmills, tie, shingle, lath, veneer, stave, heading and hoop mills, and mills for cutting-up and barking or rossing of pulpwood reporting in 1933 was 3,517, as compared with 3,593 in 1932. The capital invested in these mills in 1933 was $74,304,090, employment amounted to 17,779 man-years and wages and salaries amounted to $10,040,165. The logs, bolts and other raw materials of the industry were valued at $22,870,710 and the gross value of production was $39,438,057. The net production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1933 was $16,567,347.

The production of sawn lumber increased in quantity from 1932 to 1933 by 5·3 p.c. Lath production decreased by 27·2 p.c., but shingle production increased by 7·6 p.c. Otherwise, increases were reported in the production of all but a few of the minor products. The total gross value of production increased from $38,506,647 in 1932 to $39,438,057 in 1933; for production by provinces for the two latest years see Table **14.**

14.—Quantities and Values of Lumber, and Values of Other and All Sawmill Products Made in Canada, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Lumber Production.				Other Sawmill Products.		Totals.	
	Quantities.		Values.		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	M ft. b.m.	M ft. b.m.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island	4,911	4,946	94,930	84,021	14,921	21,647	109,851	105,668
Nova Scotia	79,126	101,212	1,029,462	1,315,925	486,792	386,985	1,516,254	1,702,910
New Brunswick	112,314	100,568	1,690,464	1,439,344	518,452	509,756	2,208,916	1,949,100
Quebec	358,663	275,210	5,942,606	4,075,215	4,004,084	2,496,157	9,946,690	6,571,372
Ontario	212,140	226,711	4,745,636	4,727,792	711,405	1,266,377	5,457,041	5,994,169
Manitoba	23,708	33,112	296,500	445,144	11,842	25,789	308,342	470,933
Saskatchewan	15,549	17,639	257,993	261,795	3,459	5,762	261,452	267,557
Alberta	69,100	65,247	915,695	736,305	53,009	47,890	968,704	784,195
British Columbia	934,373	1,133,344	11,908,638	14,623,367	5,820,759	6,968,786	17,729,397	21,592,153
Totals	**1,809,884**	**1,957,989**	**26,881,924**	**27,708,908**	**11,624,723**	**11,729,149**	**38,506,647**	**39,438,057**

British Columbia came first in total production, contributing 57·9 p.c. of the total cut in lumber and 82 p.c. of the shingles in 1933. Quebec followed in second place, Ontario was third and New Brunswick fourth. Douglas fir was the most important kind of lumber sawn, being produced almost entirely in British Columbia. Spruce is sawn in every province and comes second, with hemlock, white pine and balsam fir next in order of importance. Cedar is the most important shingle wood sawn. The conifers usually form about 95 p.c. of the total cut of all kinds of wood in this industry, only 5 p.c. being deciduous-leaved trees or hardwoods.

Lumber Exportation.—The square-timber trade reached its maximum development in the '60's; thereafter it declined gradually and has now almost entirely disappeared. Simultaneously with its decline came the increased exportation of deals and other sawn lumber, first to Great Britain and later to the United States. Our trade with the latter country has been from the first largely confined to planks, boards and dimension stock. During the American Civil War our exports of forest products of all kinds to the United States for the first time exceeded those to Great Britain, but in late years this has become invariable. The total quantity of sawn lumber and square timber exported from Canada changed little from 1900 to 1929, averaging about two billion ft. b.m. per annum, but decreased considerably in 1930, 1931 and 1932. The exports in 1932 amounted to 790,789 M ft. b.m., valued at $14,159,315, of which the United States took the greater part. Exports to Empire countries made up 42 p.c. of the total and those to foreign countries, 58 p.c. In 1934, however, exports to Empire countries had increased to 74 p.c. of the total. The exports of lumber and square timber increased in 1934 as compared with 1933, but the exports of shingles and lath decreased. (See Table **15.**)

15.—Exports of Planks, Boards and Square Timber, by Importing Countries, calendar years 1931-34.

Country.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$	M ft. b.m.	$
British—								
United Kingdom..	132,159	3,649,342	195,171	3,986,742	486,555	8,197,350	861,193	16,266,405
Irish Free State...	5,866	129,424	2,550	43,094	3,084	50,064	25,187	465,804
New Zealand.....	2,287	38,091	1,195	23,948	1,613	40,482	2,999	78,771
Australia.....	45,327	813,127	119,085	1,416,817	124,078	1,444,205	123,905	1,598,933
British South Africa.....	5,721	100,477	5,188	87,348	14,385	191,760	20,160	355,931
British West Indies	5,961	156,348	12,179	256,583	14,134	262,661	17,156	332,513
Other British Countries.....	10,204	70,490	7,084	144,546	9,266	171,631	9,544	249,047
Totals, British....	207,525	4,957,299	342,452	5,959,078	653,115	10,358,153	1,060,144	19,347,404
Foreign—								
United States.....	665,460	14,253,637	326,832	6,660,965	296,864	6,418,839	233,714	5,853,265
China.....	41,692	547,303	45,105	473,946	110,694	1,174,492	103,522	1,209,749
Japan.....	129,368	1,925,667	68,865	899,752	59,652	706,297	71,810	985,085
Other Foreign Countries.....	15,897	368,660	7,535	165,574	20,216	321,725	21,936	446,764
Totals, Foreign...	852,417	17,095,267	448,337	8,200,237	487,426	8,621,353	430,982	8,494,863
Grand Totals.....	**1,059,942**	**22,052,566**	**790,789**	**14,159,315**	**1,140,541**	**18,979,506**	**1,491,126**	**27,842,267**

Subsection 4.—Summary of Primary Forest Production.

For the purpose of comparing primary industries such as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining, forestry production is here understood to consist of the total value of the products of woods operations, together with the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp-mills, but not in paper-mills. Forestry production under this system of classification, amounted to $133,401,946 in 1932 or about 13 p.c. of the total primary production for the Dominion, which was estimated at $1,051,543,238. Forest production, therefore, stood in third place in this respect, being exceeded by agriculture with $565,417,704 or 54 p.c. and mining, with $191,228,225 or 18 p.c.

Subsection 5.—Other Forest Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products; boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers; canoes, boats and small vessels; kitchen, bakers' and dairy woodenware; wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos; spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc., and the use of paper in printing and the manufacture of paper boxes, bags, stationery and paper goods. The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, musical instruments, brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

Subsection 6.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in comparing manufacturing industries and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1933 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to $2,086,847,847, of which total the wood and paper group contributed $342,155,077 or over 16 p.c. It was only exceeded in this respect by the vegetable products with over 20 p.c. Of the ten groups of the industrial census the wood and paper group, which includes the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper as well as the wood- and paper-using industries, was highest in number of establishments with 7,917, in net value of products, with $207,175,377 and in salary and wage distribution with $102,500,377.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1933, a higher percentage to the raw material used than in the wood- and paper-using industries; in the manufacture of pulp and paper this percentage is 159 and in the lumber industry, 66. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 92 p.c.

For the wood and paper group as a whole the net value of production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1933 was $207,175,377, or 153 p.c. of the value of raw materials used. Further details are given in the Manufactures chapter of the present volume.

The forests of Canada contribute an important part to her export trade. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, exports of forest origin amounted to $143,142,398 and made up 25 p.c. of the total value of exports for the period, amounting to $579,343,145. Exports of forest origin were exceeded only by those of farm origin, which made up 35 p.c. of the total and were followed by products of mineral origin with 21 p.c. Forest products are also prominent among the individual items of exportation. Newsprint paper is second only to wheat on the list, with wood-pulp fourth and sawn lumber fifth. The gross contribution of the forest toward a favourable trade balance for Canada amounted to $143,710,162 during the same period, exceeding all other groups in this respect.

Subsection 7.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing up of forest fire losses in Canada's forests has ever been made, but it has been estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and 27 p.c. remains. Though the loss of merchantable timber has been greatly reduced in recent years by forest protective services and the education of the public, it still constitutes a serious drain on our resources. At a low estimate fire destroys annually about 230,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 550,000 acres.

Since the historic Miramichi fire, which burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick in 1825, there have been a number of disastrous fires. About the year 1845 vast areas, west of lake Superior, were burned over. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height of land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten. In 1871 a fierce fire swept over more than 2,000 square miles of forest from lake Nipissing westward along the north shore of Georgian bay. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated more than 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district; in Quebec, the country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires about this time.

During more recent times a series of disastrous fires swept over northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated, on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at $3,000,000. In 1916 fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people. In 1922 a third fire destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres. In 1908 a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, B.C., destroyed that city. Every year thousands of acres are devastated by fires of less individual importance, which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. In 1923 there were unusually disastrous fires, chiefly in Eastern Canada. A total area of over 6,000,000 acres was burned over with a loss of approximately $46,000,000.

Speaking generally, there are annually two periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the herbaceous growth is dead and the ground covered with dry leaves.

Statistics compiled by the Dominion Forest Service from reports received from the various provincial and private forest protective organizations, show that during the ten-year period, from 1922 to 1931, 86·5 p.c. of all fires reported were due to human agencies and were therefore preventable. The remainder were attributed to lightning. Campers, settlers and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations, lightning and incendiarism, account for smaller proportions.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce bud-worm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam fir forests in Eastern Canada. In Quebec it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. In this region the active stage of the infestation is now practically over, but the insect is causing damage in northern Ontario and Cape Breton island. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. The hemlock looper and a new species closely related to the spruce bud-worm are causing considerable damage in eastern coniferous forests. During the last few years dusting by aeroplane has been developed on a practical basis by the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture and promises to be effective in the control of defoliating insects. Perhaps the most effective means of controlling destructive forest insects is by the introduction of parasites. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has developed this means of attack with marked success in the case of the larch saw fly and has recently secured from Europe some millions of parasitic insects which are being liberated in the forests infested with the spruce saw fly. The loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects under normal conditions. The butt rot is especially prevalent in balsam fir, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased by rot.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,970,000,000 cubic feet. During the last few years fire has destroyed annually about 230,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth of various ages on 550,000 acres. The destruction occasioned by insects, fungi and windfall is not known, but is estimated at 700,-000,000 cubic feet per annum. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 3,900,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 600,000 square miles of accessible timber in a growing condition, an average annual increment of 10 to 11 cubic feet per acre would be quite possible under forest management and would cover this depletion. In view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity. Extensive reproduction and rate of growth surveys being conducted by the Dominion Forest Service indicate that the increment is greater than previously estimated.

CHAPTER X.—THE FUR TRADE.*

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French *régime* in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history. Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which followed a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are given in the following paragraphs.

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen from the "Banks" had traded for furs. As the French court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the fur trade exclusively. Pont-Gravé and Chauvin built Tadoussac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay and, when trade routes were discovered farther inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies of the fur trade, always on the condition that the company should bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together—settlement, by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield, made trade increasingly expensive, and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took the more adventurous from the rational pursuits of settlers. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company, in the seventeenth century, sent yearly to France from 15,000 to 20,000 pelts. "Beaver" was made the Canadian currency.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest Passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson bay, however, had been accurately charted, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some 30 years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French *coureurs des bois* who had travelled in the rich fur country north of lake Superior. They had sought aid in France but, being repulsed, turned to England. The charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained in 1670 by Prince Rupert, uncle of Charles II, who became first Governor of the company (whence the name Rupert's Land). During the struggle with the French, beginning about 1685, no dividends were paid but with the English victory the company resumed payments. Forts were built on Hudson bay and James bay at the mouths of rivers; the company, as monopolist, waited for the furs to be brought to its posts.

With the Seven Years' War, the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French and, until 1771, the English were busy rediscovering the old French routes to the West. A period of open competition followed. The discoverer of a new fur district was soon followed by competitors who undersold him and were undersold by him until some or all were ruined and left for new fields. The Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, was a result of such competition. No capital was deposited, but each party supplied a proportion of the articles needed for trade. The Northwest Company pursued a vigorous policy, founding posts to control all the best fur districts. The Hudson's Bay Company felt the keenness of the competition, and was forced to abandon its ancient policy of waiting for furs to be brought to the bay. By 1816 the rivals had absorbed or ruined eleven other partnerships and were themselves on the verge of ruin. Finally, in

*Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief of the Fur Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes a detailed Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs (Wild Life), obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

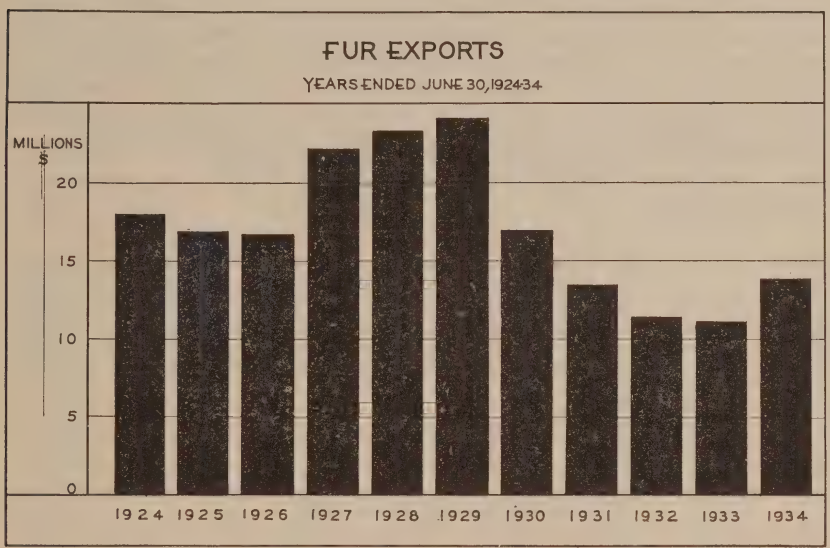
1821, the two were joined under the name of the older company. The Northwest Company brought with it the control of the Pacific and Arctic watersheds, to be added to the lands draining into Hudson bay, and over the whole region the Hudson's Bay Company secured legal recognition of its monopoly of the fur trade. There followed 40 years of great prosperity. The company's rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired in 1859 and, ten years later, it surrendered its other privileges. In return, Canada granted £300,000 to the company, as well as lands about its trading posts, and one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt between the North Saskatchewan river and the International Boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company thereupon became a trading company, with no extraordinary privileges.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have taken place in the fur trade since the early days, but competition has increased and new territory is as eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Vessels now ply the larger lakes and rivers and the aeroplane is frequently used for the transportation of furs from the more inaccessible districts. Increase in trapping and improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield, and to conserve the fur resources of the country the provinces have found it necessary to enact laws to regulate the capture of fur-bearing animals and to provide for closed seasons during certain periods of each year. The fur trade has assisted in meeting the demand for furs by popularizing common and previously despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. Fur farming is playing an increasingly important part in the fur trade of Canada, the value of pelts of ranch-bred animals now representing about 30 p.c. of the total annual value of the raw fur production of the Dominion. The fox has proved the best suited for domestication, although other kinds of fur-bearers are being successfully raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, and fitch. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came in the period of rising prices after 1890 and the introduction of woven wire fencing. About the middle of the last century Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, a native of Bokhara, Central Asia, came into general use. A few of these sheep were imported into Canada some years ago, but the industry as a source of supply for pelts has not shown progress in this country. Experiments in the breeding of rabbits for their fur have resulted in the production of several valuable kinds, chief among which are the Chinchilla rabbit, whose fur resembles that of the Bolivian Chinchilla, and the castorrex, named on account of the likeness of its fur to that of the beaver (*castor canadensis Kuhl*). The fitch, a native of Germany, was introduced into Canada in 1929, and fitch farming has since made rapid strides. In 1933 the number of fitch farms was 43.

The important markets for Canadian furs are London and New York. At the close of the Great War, Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sale in 1920 when 949,565 pelts, valued at $5,057,114, were sold. The most recent figures show that at the auction sales held in Montreal during 1933, there were 2,394,764 pelts disposed of, with a total value of $3,461,530, lower prices rather than the kind or quality of the pelts accounting for the decrease in total value. Sales are also held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. An important industry in Canada in connection with the fur trade is that of the dressing and dyeing of furs. In 1933 the number of fur skins treated in Canadian plants was 7,320,741 and the amount received for the work, $1,449,232. The plants in operation numbered 13.

Exports.—Though the bison is gone forever and the beaver and the marten are slowly following, the fur trade of Canada is in no immediate danger of extinction. A century ago the value of the export trade in furs exceeded that of any other product. This has been greatly changed, yet the total output has not declined and Canada may be described as one of the great fur preserves of the world. In 1667 exports of furs to France and the West Indies were valued at 550,000 francs. In 1850, the first year for which trade tables of the Province of Canada are available, the value of raw furs exported was £19,395 ($93,872); for the twelve months ended June 30, 1920, the value was $20,417,329; for 1925, $17,131,172; for 1930, $17,187,399 and for 1932, $11,495,086. Raw furs to the value of $11,180,052 were exported during the twelve months ended June 30, 1933, the British market taking $7,122,874 worth and the United States most of the rest. The area which will continue to furnish the historic peltries when settlement has planted its furthest outpost will still have to be reckoned by the hundreds of thousands of square miles. It is the function of the fur trade to turn this vast domain to perpetual economic use.

For a review of the fur-farming industry of Canada, see Chapter VIII, pp. 275 to 278.



Conservation.—The conservation of the wild life of Canada has been made a special object of government policy through the organization, in 1916, of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various departments and branches of the Dominion Government in matters relating to the conservation of the wild-life resources of Canada. The Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act are the most important subjects to which the attention of the Board is specially directed and upon which it makes recommendations. In addition, the Board investigates and studies all problems relating to the protection and better utilization of all fur-bearing animals, "big game" mammals and to bird life, whether game birds, insectivorous birds or others. The Board

serves entirely without remuneration and during the whole period of its existence has incurred no expenditure.

In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited over a period of years. Licences are required for trapping and trading, and direct revenue is derived by the provinces and territories from raw furs. The activities of the Dominion as a whole, with respect to wild life, are co-ordinated through biennial conferences of provincial and Dominion game protection officials. These conferences are called by the Department of the Interior and have assisted in evolving efficient plans for the preservation of Canada's wild-life resources.

Fur Production Statistics.—Statistics of the number and value of raw furs and skins taken were collected at the Decennial Census of 1881 and thereafter till 1911, the figures showing a value of $987,555 taken in 1880, $768,983 in 1890, $899,645 in 1900 and $1,927,550 in 1910. In 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, but arrangements were subsequently made with the provinces whereby the provincial game departments undertook to supply annually to the Bureau statements of the number and value of pelts taken in the respective provinces, the information being based on royalties, export taxes, etc. The figures of pelts taken and their values are given for the available years in Table **1.** The high value shown for 1920 is due to the inflated prices of that time.

1.—Summary of the Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1920-33.

Year ended June 30.	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.	Year ended June 30.	Pelts.	Value of Pelts.
	No.	$		No.	$
1920	3,600,004	21,387,005[1]	1927	4,289,233	18,864,126
1921	2,936,407	10,151,594	1928	3,601,153	18,758,177
1922	4,366,790	17,438,867	1929	5,150,328	18,745,473
1923	4,963,996	16,761,567	1930	3,798,444	12,158,376
1924	4,207,593	15,643,817	1931	4,060,356	11,803,217
1925	3,820,326	15,441,564	1932	4,449,289	10,189,481
1926	3,686,148	15,072,244	1933	4,503,558	10,350,154

[1] Fur prices in this year were abnormally high. Any comparison of this figure with those of later years should take this into account.

Details by provinces of the numbers of pelts taken in the two latest years are given in Table **2.**

2.—Numbers and Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1932 and 1933.

Province or Territory.	Numbers of Pelts.		Values of Pelts.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
			$	$
Prince Edward Island	20,696	17,852	693,314	466,244
Nova Scotia	62,546	40,492	403,882	477,742
New Brunswick	74,779	69,763	549,329	593,748
Quebec	410,900	312,077	2,334,262	1,558,458
Ontario	952,885	910,384	1,857,452	2,167,407
Manitoba	577,607	555,424	689,396	856,289
Saskatchewan	593,486	879,552	1,043,739	1,201,038
Alberta	1,121,749	1,215,052	877,343	1,074,917
British Columbia	201,522	181,361	576,102	668,030
Northwest Territories	375,440	269,319	1,032,394	1,095,226
Yukon	57,679	52,282	132,268	146,055
Totals	**4,449,289**	**4,503,558**	**10,189,481**	**10,305,154**

Among the provinces, Ontario occupies first place in value of raw fur production, its output in 1932-33 being valued at $2,167,407. Quebec is second with $1,558,458, and Saskatchewan third with $1,201,038. The relation of the value of raw fur production in each province to the total for Canada in 1932-33 is shown by the following percentages: Ontario, 21·0; Quebec, 15·1; Saskatchewan, 11·7; Northwest Territories, 10·6; Alberta, 10·4; Manitoba, 8·3; British Columbia, 6·5; New Brunswick, 5·8; Nova Scotia, 4·7; Prince Edward Island, 4·5; and Yukon 1·4.

In order of value, silver fox is far ahead of any one of the other kinds, with a total in the season 1932-33 of $3,135,885. Next in importance is the muskrat, with a total value of $1,581,606, and following closely is mink, with $1,438,375. None of the other kinds come to the million dollar mark. Beaver occupied in the season under review only fourth place, the value of output amounting to $698,660. Otter, mentioned prominently along with beaver in the records of the early trade, had in the season 1932-33 a take of only 8,885 skins, valued at $138,348. The value of the different kinds of fox, combined, for the season 1932-33 was $4,891,563, or 47 p.c. of the entire output of Canadian furs in the season. Practically all of the silver fox pelts are from fur farms, and large proportions of the blue, patch or cross, and red fox pelts are likewise from the farms. White fox, on the other hand, is a product of the wilds, most of the pelts being taken in the Northwest Territories, and the northern parts of Quebec and Manitoba.

The following table gives details of raw fur production by kinds for 1932 and 1933.

3.—Kinds, Numbers, Total Values and Average Values of Pelts of Fur-Bearing Animals Taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1932 and 1933.

Kind.	Numbers of Pelts.		Total Values of Pelts.		Average Values per Pelt.	
	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1932-33.
			$	$	$	$
Badger	4,968	3,159	63,130	37,333	12·71	11·82
Bear, black and brown	2,754	2,241	9,012	5,257	3·27	2·35
Bear, grizzly	4[2]	8	48[2]	96	12·00[2]	12·00
Bear, white	130	73	850	914	6·54	12·52
Beaver	65,276[2]	71,699	754,837[2]	698,660	11·56[2]	9·74
Coyote or prairie wolf.[1]	23,566[2]	22,426	211,819[2]	173,915	8·99[2]	7·76
Ermine (weasel)	827,646	743,159	516,067	402,517	0·62	0·54
Fisher or pekan	2,739	2,530	128,202	133,871	46·81	52·91
Fitch	180	668	574	943	3·19	1·41
Fox, cross	11,369[2]	19,658	321,433[2]	502,385	28·27[2]	25·55
Fox, red	36,643[2]	52,765	409,090[2]	547,321	11·16[2]	10·37
Fox, silver	107,496[2]	102,706	3,089,818[2]	3,135,885	28·74	30·53
Fox, blue	1,232	923	27,386	19,787	22·23	21·44
Fox, white	67,416	33,385	1,373,809	682,959	20·38	20·46
Fox, unspecified	312	387	4,116	3,226	13·19	8·33
Lynx	8,454[2]	11,932	167,684[2]	208,681	19·83[2]	17·49
Marten or sable	21,925[2]	23,725	291,170[2]	319,278	13·28[2]	13·46
Mink	132,773[2]	168,592	991,234[2]	1,438,375	7·47[2]	8·53
Muskrat	2,632,984[2]	2,731,490	1,403,993[2]	1,581,606	0·53	0·58
Otter	8,276[2]	8,885	136,765[2]	138,348	16·53[2]	15·57
Rabbit (Chinchilla)	211	49,832	143[2]	3,178	0·68[2]	0·06
Rabbit (other)	60,464		3,520		0·06	
Raccoon	19,840	19,515	81,290	77,268	4·10[2]	3·96
Skunk	113,901	108,461	94,282	95,962	0·83	0·88
Squirrel	288,793	316,635	28,853	22,160	0·10	0·07
Wild cat	800	1,654	4,290	5,369	5·36	3·25
Wolf[1]	6,876	6,249	69,662	66,987	10·13	10·72
Wolverine or carcajou	554[2]	607	3,152[2]	2,833	5·69[2]	4·67
Deer	487	–	1,948	–	4·00	–
Moose	115	–	687	–	5·97	–
Panther or cougar	701	–	526	–	0·75	–
Domestic cat	404	194	91	40	0·23	0·21
Totals	**4,449,289[2]**	**4,503,558**	**10,189,481[2]**	**10,305,154**	–	–

[1] Coyote or prairie wolf pelts for Manitoba are included with wolf pelts. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

CHAPTER XI.—THE FISHERIES.*

Section 1.—The Early Fisheries.

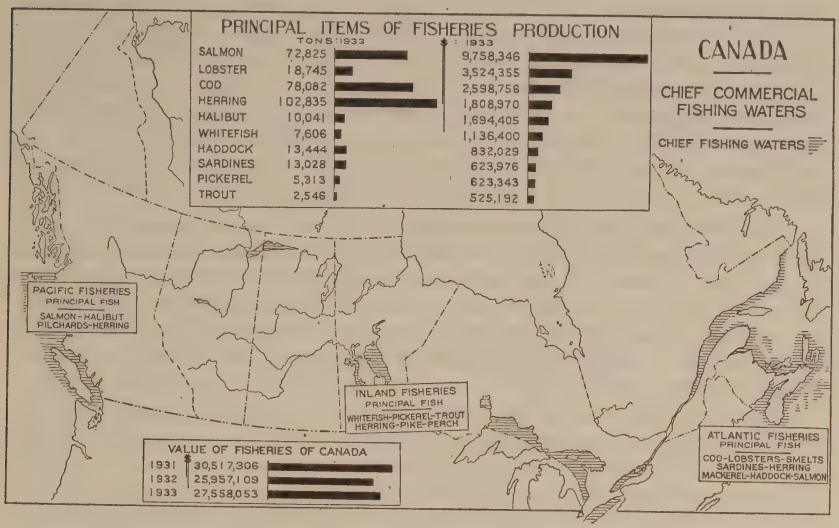
Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1497, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos", the Basque word for cod fish which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another memorial of the early French fishermen—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the Grand Banks before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds. The product was salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. In 1534 Jacques Cartier found traces, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, of these early "Captains Courageous" and their rivalries in arms and in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is to-day the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest to both Europe and America.

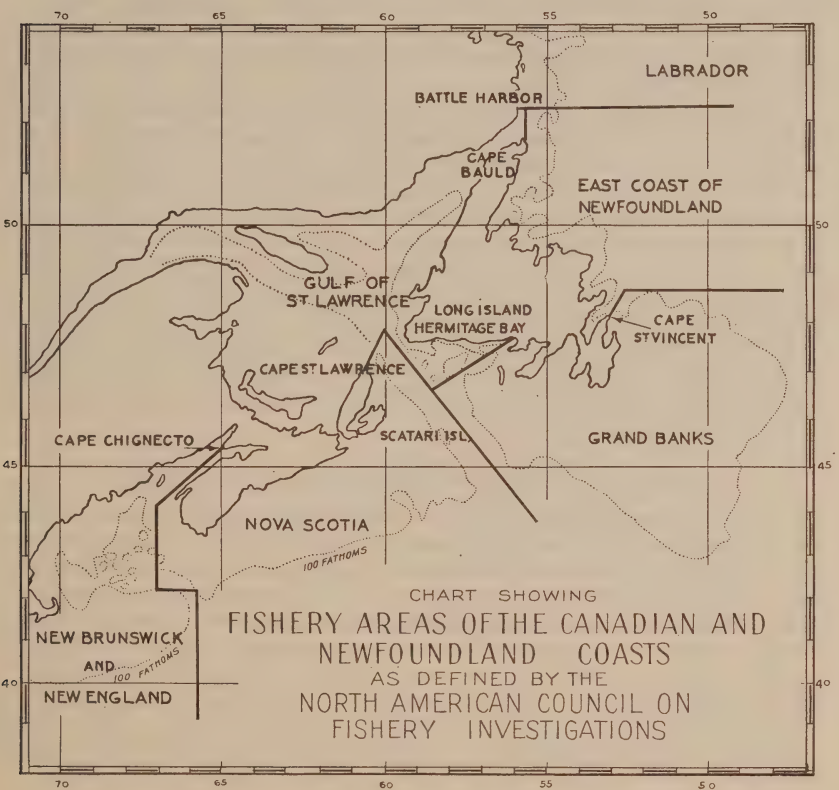
By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded the French from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained rights of fishing and of drying fish on other sections of the Newfoundland coast together with the fisheries of Cape Breton and the Gulf. These French rights resulted in the French Shore question which remained unsettled for nearly two centuries. The Seven Years' War (1756-63) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

Section 2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic.

*Revised by Miss F. A. Brown, Chief, Fisheries Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an Annual Report on the Fisheries Statistics of Canada, together with advance summaries on Fish Caught, Marketed and Prepared, by provinces. These may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION
TONS 1933
$ 1933
SALMON 72,825 9,758,346
LOBSTER 18,745 3,524,355
COD 78,082 2,598,756
HERRING 102,835 1,808,970
HALIBUT 10,041 1,694,405
WHITEFISH 7,606 1,136,400
HADDOCK 13,444 832,029
SARDINES 13,028 623,976
PICKEREL 5,313 623,343
TROUT 2,546 525,192
CANADA
CHIEF COMMERCIAL FISHING WATERS
CHIEF FISHING WATERS
PACIFIC FISHERIES
PRINCIPAL FISH
SALMON-HALIBUT
PILCHARDS-HERRING
INLAND FISHERIES
PRINCIPAL FISH
WHITEFISH-PICKEREL-TROUT
HERRING-PIKE-PERCH
ATLANTIC FISHERIES
PRINCIPAL FISH
COD-LOBSTERS-SMELTS
SARDINES-HERRING
MACKEREL-HADDOCK-SALMON
VALUE OF FISHERIES OF CANADA
1931 30,517,306
1932 25,957,109
1933 27,558,053


70
65
60
55
50
LABRADOR
BATTLE HARBOR
CAPE BAULD
EAST COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
LONG ISLAND
HERMITAGE BAY
CAPE ST VINCENT
CAPE ST LAWRENCE
CAPE CHIGNECTO
SCATARI ISL.
GRAND BANKS
NOVA SCOTIA
100 FATHOMS
NEW BRUNSWICK
AND
NEW ENGLAND
100 FATHOMS
CHART SHOWING
FISHERY AREAS OF THE CANADIAN AND NEWFOUNDLAND COASTS
AS DEFINED BY THE
NORTH AMERICAN COUNCIL ON FISHERY INVESTIGATIONS

In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. The Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered. Throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the globe—Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounts to over 34,000 square miles, a total which, of course, does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters from which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peers of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal adequately with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the enormous Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska and the fish resources of which are not known, the Canadian fisheries may be divided into Atlantic, inland and Pacific fisheries.

A detailed description of these respective fishing grounds of Canada, of the fish caught on these grounds, and of the methods of fishing, will be found at pp. 222-225 of the 1932 Year Book.

Lobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1933 the canneries numbered 329 and gave work to 6,000 people: 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but with the co-operation of the fishermen there is hope that the fishery may be maintained and the annual harvest show no decline. In New Brunswick the canning of "sardines" (locally young herring and not a distinct type of fish) is second only to lobstering. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now found in diminished quantities, but the Government is working towards the restoration of the industry through the development of oyster farming; favourable areas in Prince Edward Island waters have been seeded and the work in connection with oyster culture is being carried on under the direction of experts.

Section 3.—The Government and the Fisheries.

Upon the organization of the Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a department of the Dominion Government, which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries under the supervision of a Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. Early in 1930 a change in departmental organization was effected, whereby two departments, each in charge of a Minister, were created to administer respectively the Marine and the Fisheries.

In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920, decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. The Dominion now controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia

and the fisheries of Yukon and the Northwest Territories and the Magdalen islands. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec (except the fisheries of the Magdalen islands) are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government. [See the Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 73).] The expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries in the fiscal year 1933-34, including civil government salaries, contingencies, etc., was $1,599,567, and the revenue $132,581.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of closed seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized; the Dominion, in 1933, operated 24 main hatcheries, 9 subsidiary hatcheries and 8 salmon-retaining ponds at a cost of $205,682, and distributed 109,500,000 eggs, fry or older fish, mostly salmon and trout. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters in which they are to be placed are suitable and are open to public fishing. Investigations and experiments directed toward the culture of the oyster have been carried on since 1929 at Malpeque bay, P.E.I., by the Dominion Department of Fisheries.

Direct Assistance.—Since 1927 fish collection services have been operated on several stretches of the Atlantic coast by the Department of Fisheries. Fishermen in the waters covered by the fish-collection boats are thus enabled to sell their catches promptly and have them delivered to purchasers at central points at small cost. They are also able to spend their time in catching fish instead of in preparing their catches for the dried-and cured-fish markets. Again, a system has been established of broadcasting radio reports as to weather probabilities, bait and ice supplies, ice conditions along the coast and prevailing prices. Further, under authority of the Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 72), systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making have been in operation for several years.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at Halifax, N.S., St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, B.C. The biological stations at St. Andrews and Nanaimo are concerned chiefly with problems of fish life, while at the fisheries experimental stations at Halifax and Prince Rupert, attention is devoted to the practical problems of the fishing industry. A marine biological station, chiefly for oyster investigation work, is conducted at Ellerslie, P.E.I., and a sub-station for salmon investigations at Cultus Lake, B.C. The Biological Board employs a permanent staff of scientists, and in addition, Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Provinces' universities send workers to the several stations, chiefly professors and trained scientists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen were granted, by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the War of 1812, the United States, after 1818, surrendered all but

their right to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the North Shore.

Questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818 were set at rest for the years 1854-66 by the Reciprocity Treaty. This treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in the Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award", the amount of which was $5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888", which provided that United States' fishing vessels were to be granted, without fee, annual licences authorizing them to purchase provisions and outfits in Canadian ports, to tranship catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licences. Since it was recognized that the treaty could not receive official sanction before the commencement of the fishing season, it was agreed that United States' fishing vessels, on payment of $1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licences conveying the above privileges. The treaty was rejected by the United States' Senate but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licences up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. The arrangement was discontinued in the United States on July 1, 1921. In the following year the *modus vivendi* licences were revived in Canada but the system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and for several years United States' fishing vessels were limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818. In 1933 the two countries made a further arrangement, and the *modus vivendi* licence plan under which United States' vessels are allowed to enter Canadian ports to buy bait or to obtain supplies of water, is again in operation.

On the Great Lakes also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of State governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners, and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an international commission first discussed the question, while in 1922 the prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for five years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary commission.

The Halibut Fishery.—The halibut fishery on this side of the Pacific is engaged in only from Canadian and United States' ports, but, owing to the fact that it is largely carried on beyond territorial waters, neither country alone can control it. At the same time it is in the interests of both countries that the fishery should be permanently maintained in a flourishing condition. The question of finding an adequate method of dealing with the matter was therefore referred to the Canadian-American Fisheries Conference that was appointed in 1918 by the Governments of

the two countries to consider the settlement of outstanding fishery questions between Canada and the United States. In 1922, Canada proposed that the halibut question should be considered by itself. This was agreed to, and resulted in the treaty signed Mar. 2, 1923, "For the Protection of the Pacific Halibut". Under this treaty a closed season in each year was provided for halibut fishing. A further convention, signed by the plenipotentiaries of both countries at Ottawa on May 9, 1930, and ratified by the Governments of the two countries on May 9, 1931, provided certain additional regulations in connection with the division of the waters into fishing areas, changing of dates for closed seasons, etc. This revised convention provides a simpler and more responsive system of control than was previously possible.*

Fishing Bounties.—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18), for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution, annually, among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats on the Atlantic waters of $150,000 in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax Award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to $160,000, the details of the expenditure to be settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1933, payment was made under authority of the Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 74) on the following basis: to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, $1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed $80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $6.10 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 12 feet keel, $1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, $5.20 each. The claims paid numbered 12,836, compared with 12,292 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1933 was $159,311. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1930 to 1933 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties Paid to Fishermen for the calendar years 1930-33.

Province.	Numbers of Men who Received Bounties.				Amounts of Bounties Paid.			
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,400	1,498	1,668	1,984	9,809	9,671	10,287	11,519
Nova Scotia.....	10,024	10,512	11,151	11,386	80,050	76,748	74,632	72,921
New Brunswick.....	2,849	3,221	3,326	3,462	23,414	24,643	25,486	24,456
Quebec.....	6,745	7,606	8,199	8,715	46,501	48,370	49,376	50,415
Totals.....	**21,018**	**22,837**	**24,344**	**25,547**	**159,774**	**159,432**	**159,781**	**159,311**

Fisheries Statistics.—The fisheries statistics of Canada are issued under an arrangement for statistical co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Dominion Department of Fisheries and those branches of the different Provincial Governments having jurisdiction with regard to fisheries. The Department of Fisheries of the Dominion Government exercises jurisdiction over the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and British Columbia; and the Fisheries Branches of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and

*For a pamphlet containing the text of this revised convention application should be made to the Department of Fisheries, Ottawa.

Alberta have jurisdiction over the fisheries of their respective provinces, excepting that in the case of Quebec the fisheries of the Magdalen islands are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion authorities. The province of British Columbia has a Fisheries Branch, but it does not engage in independent statistical work. Under the arrangement above referred to, the statistics of the catch and of the products marketed in the fresh state or domestically prepared are collected by the local fishery officers, checked in the Department of Fisheries and compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the case of manufactured fish products, schedules similar to those of other sections of the Census of Industry are sent by the Bureau to the operators of canneries, fish-curing establishments, etc., the fisheries officers assisting in securing expeditious and correct reports.

Section 4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. No comparable figures of production are available for years prior to the confederation of the provinces, but about 1836 the production of fish in what are now the three Maritime Provinces had an estimated value of something like $1,500,000, while the production of Lower Canada was probably worth $1,000,000. In 1870 the total was $6,600,000 and this was more than doubled by 1878. In the '90's it passed $20,000,000 and in 1912, $34,000,000. The highest figure was reached in 1918, with over $60,000,000, but this was in a period of greatly inflated prices. Between that year and 1921 the total value of the products of the fisheries decreased and in the latter year was back to $34,000,000. From 1921 to 1926 a steady increase to $56,000,000 took place and in the following three years the value fluctuated around the $50,000,000 mark. The prevailing world-wide depression has affected the markets for fish products; the value dropped to $30,517,306 in 1931 and to $25,957,109 in 1932. In 1933 conditions were improved, and the value rose to $27,558,053. These figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned, or otherwise prepared state.

The number of employees, which was 74,882 in 1931, rose to 78,208 in 1932 and to 79,548 in 1933, while the value of the capital investment of the industry, which was $45,325,514 in 1931, fell to $41,789,278 in 1932 and to $40,912,857 in 1933.*

Among individual fish products the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record is taken back to early times, the cod is the most valuable fish; in the past 30 years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and relatively high price of lobsters have, in recent years, sent cod down to third place. Halibut, for a number of years prior to 1931, occupied fourth place but has now dropped to fifth place, yielding fourth place to herring. These changes have, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leading place that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in recent years fish products to nearly half the total value. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past six years, and the record by values of principal fish products for the past five years in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables **2**, **3** and **4**. The aggregate value of production in 1933, $27,558,053, shows an increase of 6 p.c. over the figure of $25,957,109 in 1932.

* For detailed historical statistics of the fisheries, see pp. 52-56 of Fisheries Statistics of Canada, 1933, obtainable from the Dominion Statistician.

2.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada, 1870-1933.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906 inclusive, years ended June 30; from 1908 to 1917 (a) inclusive, years ended Mar. 31; since and including 1917 (b), calendar years. No statistics are available for the nine-month period ended Mar. 31, 1907.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	$		$		$		$
1870	6,577,391	1886	18,679,288	1902	21,959,433	1918	60,259,744
1871	7,573,199	1887	18,386,103	1903	23,100,878[1]	1919	56,508,479
1872	9,570,116	1888	17,418,508[1]	1904	23,516,439	1920	49,241,339
1873	10,754,997	1889	17,655,254[1]	1905	29,479,562	1921	34,931,935
1874	11,681,886	1890	17,714,900[1]	1906	26,279,485	1922	41,800,210
1875	10,350,385	1891	18,977,874[1]	1908	25,499,349	1923	42,565,545
1876	11,117,000	1892	18,941,169[1]	1909	25,451,085	1924	44,534,235
1877	12,005,934	1893	20,686,659[1]	1910	29,629,169	1925	47,942,131
1878	13,215,678	1894	20,719,570[1]	1911	29,965,142[1]	1926	56,360,633
1879	13,529,254	1895	20,199,338	1912	34,667,872	1927	49,123,609
1880	14,499,979	1896	20,407,424[1]	1913	33,389,464	1928	55,050,973
1881	15,817,162	1897	22,783,544[1]	1914	33,207,748	1929	53,518,521
1882	16,824,092	1898	19,667,121	1915	31,264,631	1930	47,804,216
1883	16,958,192	1899	21,891,706	1916	35,860,708	1931	30,517,306
1884	17,766,404	1900	21,557,639	1917 (a)	39,208,378	1932	25,957,109
1885	17,722,973	1901	25,737,153	1917 (b)	52,312,044	1933	27,558,053

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

3.—Total Values of the Products of the Fisheries, by Provinces, calendar years 1928-33.

Province.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,196,681	1,297,125	1,141,279	1,078,901	988,919	842,345
Nova Scotia	11,681,995	11,427,491	10,411,202	7,986,711	6,557,943	6,010,601
New Brunswick	5,001,641	5,935,635	4,853,575	4,169,811	2,972,682	3,061,152
Quebec	2,996,614	2,933,339	2,502,998	1,952,894	1,815,544	2,128,471
Ontario	4,030,753	3,919,144	3,294,629	2,477,131	2,147,990	2,089,842
Manitoba	2,240,314	2,745,205	1,811,962	1,241,575	1,204,892	1,076,136
Saskatchewan	563,533	572,871	234,501	317,963	186,174	186,417
Alberta	725,050	732,214	421,258	153,897	153,789	144,518
British Columbia	26,562,727	23,930,692	23,103,302	11,108,873	9,909,116	12,001,471
Yukon	51,665	24,805	29,510	29,550	20,060	17,100
Totals	**55,050,973**	**53,518,521**	**47,804,216**	**30,517,306**	**25,957,109**	**27,558,053**

4.—Quantities[1] and Values[2] of the Chief Commercial Fishes, calendar years 1929-33.

Kind of Fish.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1933 compared with 1932.
Salmon	cwt.	1,550,780	2,362,529	1,343,701	1,331,054	1,456,501	+ 125,447
	$	15,008,825	17,731,891	7,972,017	8,037,904	9,758,346	+ 1,720,442
Lobsters	cwt.	372,820	407,265	435,490	483,488	374,916	− 108,572
	$	5,696,542	5,214,643	5,037,028	4,745,311	3,524,355	— 1,220,956
Cod	cwt.	1,979,440	1,662,421	1,463,626	1,428,941	1,561,647	+ 132,706
	$	5,394,636	4,288,813	2,827,350	2,193,621	2,598,756	+ 405,135
Herring	cwt.	2,317,806	2,190,776	2,462,751	1,862,372	2,056,706	+ 194,334
	$	3,186,669	2,623,174	2,330,044	1,473,288	1,808,970	+ 335,682
Halibut	cwt.	335,824	282,605	210,926	193,845	200,824	+ 6,979
	$	4,832,296	2,871,455	1,780,044	1,227,680	1,694,405	+ 466,725
Whitefish	cwt.	196,386	169,747	156,215	138,478	152,135	+ 13,657
	$	2,453,703	1,818,941	1,425,311	1,193,634	1,136,400	− 57,234
Haddock	cwt.	545,400	486,344	363,850	360,185	268,881	− 91,304
	$	1,951,642	1,851,724	1,362,876	1,114,802	832,029	− 282,773
Sardines	brl.	249,194	129,459	63,660	66,910	130,485	+ 63,575
	$	1,626,764	1,074,487	837,560	426,914	623,976	+ 197,062
Pickerel or doré	cwt.	128,500	103,146	92,349	89,498	106,272	+ 16,774
	$	1,453,847	939,762	765,492	707,957	623,343	− 84,614
Trout	cwt.	90,854	69,809	57,420	50,198	50,932	+ 734
	$	1,324,775	1,031,979	707,522	557,988	525,192	− 32,796
Smelts	cwt.	83,984	66,121	74,522	96,163	77,699	− 18,464
	$	1,190,908	853,034	652,837	690,964	495,632	− 195,332
Mackerel	cwt.	152,756	178,464	196,248	178,453	263,316	+ 84,863
	$	536,021	598,019	502,477	276,947	396,306	+ 119,359
Tullibee	cwt.	97,669	62,041	42,804	47,644	42,300	− 5,344
	$	687,731	461,676	190,421	224,138	265,204	+ 41,066
Blue pickerel	cwt.	25,831	59,284	54,048	40,610	42,164	+ 1,554
	$	333,220	420,917	178,359	174,623	257,201	+ 82,578
Perch	cwt.	67,055	43,762	51,415	60,972	40,945	− 20,027
	$	616,722	346,649	231,736	272,110	242,123	− 29,987
Swordfish	cwt.	6,336	11,933	12,629	10,359	17,137	+ 6,778
	$	98,241	214,806	236,617	99,585	208,038	+ 108,453
Ling cod	cwt.	48,489	49,591	50,987	39,960	40,282	+ 322
	$	415,776	333,564	239,014	159,534	198,570	+ 39,036
Scallops	brl.	17,921	18,636	11,788	23,396	43,172	+ 19,776
	$	116,961	95,522	41,641	77,141	161,779	+ 84,638
Hake and cusk	cwt.	339,217	294,376	171,748	128,208	177,514	+ 49,306
	$	517,311	431,566	191,898	133,600	149,211	+ 15,611
Eels	cwt.	14,539	16,388	20,083	21,476	27,404	+ 5,928
	$	133,542	147,114	125,981	110,317	148,995	+ 38,678
Oysters	brl.	24,959	23,942	24,337	23,041	22,424	− 617
	$	226,876	205,019	193,563	115,102	126,533	+ 11,431
Saugers	cwt.	8,181	8,961	18,279	18,942	24,914	+ 5,972
	$	63,478	62,482	74,194	105,404	115,635	+ 10,231
Pike	cwt.	82,546	56,464	45,452	41,400	41,146	− 254
	$	409,970	228,905	161,674	133,250	112,312	— 20,938
Clams and quahaugs	brl.	67,739	64,709	56,053	49,922	38,281	− 11,641
	$	346,772	319,469	227,614	167,851	107,522	− 60,329

[1] Quantities caught. [2] Values marketed.

Quantities and Values in Recent Years.—The wide variations in prices from year to year make total values misleading. On the other hand, the quantities of different kinds of fish are stated in many different units which make the total volume of production difficult to compare from year to year. An effort is made to overcome these difficulties in Tables **5** and **5A** by working out what the values would be in a later year if prices had remained the same as in the preceding year. From 1931 to 1932 there was a decline of 15 p.c. in the total value of the fisheries. The decrease due to lower prices was 11·5 p.c., while that due to a smaller catch was 3·5 p.c. In 1933 there was some improvement and total value increased by 6·2 p.c. over 1932. The increase due to better prices was 4·3 p.c., while larger quantities caught accounted for an increase of 1·9 p.c. in total values. The improvement in 1933, although encouraging as the first change in a declining trend which had persisted since 1928, was not large, so that total values in 1933 were still lower than those of 1931 by 9·7 p.c.—7·9 p.c. due to lower prices and only 1·8 p.c. due to smaller catch. During the longer period from 1928 to 1933 total values have declined from $55,051,000 to $27,558,000 or by 50·0 p.c. The decline due to lower prices has been 28·8 p.c., while that due to a reduction in the catch has been 21·2 p.c.

5.—Yields of the Fisheries of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1931 and 1932. ("000" omitted.)

Kind of Fish or Product.	Actual Value, 1932.	Value at Prices of 1931.	Actual Value, 1931.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Salmon	8,038	7,900	7,972	+ 66	+ 138	− 72
Lobsters	4,745	5,593	5,037	− 292	− 848	+ 556
Cod	2,194	2,761	2,827	− 633	− 567	− 66
Herring	1,473	1,763	2,330	− 857	− 290	− 567
Halibut	1,228	1,636	1,780	− 552	− 408	− 144
Whitefish	1,194	1,264	1,425	− 231	− 70	− 161
Haddock	1,115	1,349	1,363	− 248	− 234	− 14
Pickerel or doré	708	742	765	− 57	− 34	− 23
Smelts	691	843	653	+ 38	− 152	+ 190
Trout	558	619	708	− 150	− 61	− 89
Sardines	427	880	838	− 411	− 453	+ 42
Pilchards	384	487	808	− 424	− 103	− 321
Mackerel	277	457	502	− 225	− 180	− 45
Perch	272	275	232	+ 40	− 3	+ 43
Tullibee	224	212	190	+ 34	+ 12	+ 22
Mixed fish	201	129	177	+ 24	+ 72	− 48
Blue pickerel	175	134	178	− 3	+ 41	− 44
Clams and quahaugs	168	203	228	− 60	− 35	− 25
Ling cod	160	187	239	− 79	− 27	− 52
Hake and cusk	134	143	192	− 58	− 9	− 49
Pike	133	147	162	− 29	− 14	− 15
Oysters	115	183	194	− 79	− 68	− 11
Eels	110	135	126	− 16	− 25	+ 9
Saugers	105	77	74	+ 31	+ 28	+ 3
Swordfish	100	194	237	− 137	− 94	− 43
Sturgeon	93	127	99	− 6	− 34	+ 28
Catfish	84	86	88	− 4	− 2	− 2
Scallops	77	83	42	+ 35	− 6	+ 41
Carp	67	77	69	− 2	− 10	+ 8
Alewives	67	82	95	− 28	− 15	− 13
Pollock	64	94	62	+ 2	− 30	+ 32
Shad	54	91	65	− 11	− 37	+ 26
Soles	47	50	50	− 3	− 3	−
Black cod	39	43	40	− 1	− 4	+ 3
Goldeyes	38	35	39	− 1	+ 3	− 4
Seals	30	34	26	+ 4	− 4	+ 8
Flounders, Brill, etc	27	27	28	− 1	−	− 1
Shrimps	20	19	16	+ 4	+ 1	+ 3
Grayfish	12	30	54	− 42	− 18	− 24
Tom cod	8	14	51	− 43	− 6	− 37
Fish meal, n.e.s.	130	59	217	− 87	+ 71	− 158
Other fishery products	171	194	239	− 68	− 23	− 45
Totals	**25,957**	**29,458**	**30,517**	**− 4,560**	**− 3,501**	**− 1,059**
Decreases per cent	−	−	−	− 15·0	− 11·5	− 3·5

5A.—Yields of the Fisheries of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1932 and 1933. ("000" omitted.)

Kind of Fish or Product.	Actual Value, 1933.	Value at Prices of 1932.	Actual Value, 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Salmon	9,758	8,795	8,038	+ 1,720	+ 963	+ 757
Lobsters	3,524	3,679	4,745	− 1,221	− 155	− 1,066
Cod	2,599	2,396	2,194	+ 405	+ 203	+ 202
Herring	1,809	1,626	1,473	+ 336	+ 183	+ 153
Halibut	1,694	1,271	1,228	+ 466	+ 423	+ 43
Whitefish	1,136	1,310	1,194	− 58	− 174	+ 116
Haddock	832	833	1,115	− 283	− 1	− 282
Sardines	624	833	427	+ 197	− 209	+ 406
Pickerel or doré	623	841	708	− 85	− 218	+ 133
Trout	525	566	558	− 33	− 41	+ 8
Smelts	496	558	691	− 195	− 62	− 133
Mackerel	396	409	277	+ 119	− 13	+ 132
Tullibee	265	199	224	+ 41	+ 66	− 25
Blue pickerel	257	181	175	+ 82	+ 76	+ 6
Perch	242	183	272	− 30	+ 59	− 89
Swordfish	208	165	100	+ 108	+ 43	+ 65
Ling cod	199	161	160	+ 39	+ 38	+ 1
Mixed fish	199	247	201	− 2	− 48	+ 46
Scallops	162	142	77	+ 85	+ 20	+ 65
Hake and cusk	149	185	134	+ 15	− 36	+ 51
Eels	149	141	110	+ 39	+ 8	+ 31
Oysters	127	112	115	+ 12	+ 15	− 3
Saugers	116	139	105	+ 11	− 23	+ 34
Pike	112	132	133	− 21	− 20	− 1
Whales	110	110	−	+ 110	−	+ 110
Clams and quahaugs	108	129	168	− 60	− 21	− 39
Catfish	91	95	84	+ 7	− 4	+ 11
Sturgeon	87	107	93	− 6	− 20	+ 14
Alewives	81	84	67	+ 14	− 3	+ 17
Pilchards	77	53	384	− 307	+ 24	− 331
Carp	64	69	67	− 3	− 5	+ 2
Shad	63	63	54	+ 9	−	+ 9
Soles	57	53	47	+ 10	+ 4	+ 6
Pollock	49	44	64	− 15	+ 5	− 20
Black cod	41	37	39	+ 2	+ 4	− 2
Grayfish	37	33	12	+ 25	+ 4	+ 21
Seals	35	41	30	+ 5	− 6	+ 11
Crabs	35	28	18	+ 17	+ 7	+ 10
Goldeyes	34	35	38	− 4	− 1	− 3
Flounders, brill, etc	27	26	26	+ 1	+ 1	−
Shrimps	20	18	20	−	+ 2	− 2
Fish meal, n.e.s	191	177	130	+ 61	+ 14	+ 47
Fish skins and bones	20	23	19	+ 1	− 3	+ 4
Other fishery products	130	125	143	− 13	+ 5	− 18
Totals	**27,558**	**26,454**	**25,957**	**+ 1,601**	**+ 1,104**	**+ 497**
Increases per cent	−	−	−	+ 6·2	+ 4·3	+ 1·9

Operations in 1933: Detailed Record of Production.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1933 was $27,558,053, as compared with $25,957,109 in 1932 and $30,517,306 in 1931. In Tables **6** and **7** will be found statements for the whole of Canada of each fish and fish product marketed in 1933, with comparative figures for the preceding year—Table **6** dealing with sea fish and Table **7** with products of the inland fisheries. In Tables **8** and **9** the numbers of the fish-canning and -curing establishments are shown, together with the materials used and values of the products.

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Cod, used fresh	cwt.	106,286	271,857	82,203	238,755
" fresh fillets	"	26,076	196,518	49,633	322,177
" green-salted	"	129,533	316,475	150,489	377,038
" smoked fillets	"	24,002	185,132	29,181	204,889
" smoked	"	4	20	15	100
" dried	"	275,543	1,040,545	283,390	1,254,416
" boneless	"	21,088	125,197	23,031	131,808
" canned	cases	239	1,195	–	–
" livers	cwt.	247	4,677	–	–
" -liver oil, medicinal	gal.	38,721	20,288	57,710	35,776
" oil	"	111,228	31,717	137,656	33,797
Haddock, used fresh	cwt.	119,889	403,547	83,449	288,844
" fresh fillets	"	40,976	389,149	37,267	317,360
" canned	cases	13,637	61,145	14,902	62,153
" smoked	cwt.	28,558	201,015	20,081	131,243
" smoked fillets	"	3,467	32,503	1,902	14,127
" green-salted	"	3,377	6,203	665	1,020
" dried	"	7,195	20,171	5,118	16,586
" boneless	"	203	1,069	142	696
Hake and cusk, used fresh	"	4,948	5,742	7,396	5,170
" fresh fillets	"	5,839	38,293	3,162	18,043
" green-salted	"	16,619	24,743	33,569	43,899
" canned	cases	–	–	906	1,897
" smoked fillets	cwt.	5,057	25,861	4,106	21,428
" dried	"	17,430	35,999	26,381	55,273
" boneless	"	681	2,806	369	2,096
" oil	gal.	1,020	156	6,728	1,405
Pollock, used fresh	cwt.	3,582	6,825	3,502	8,333
" fresh fillets	"	2,140	12,921	91	455
" green-salted	"	8,753	8,960	1,920	1,935
" dried	"	16,165	35,395	15,358	38,216
Whiting, used fresh	"	35	111	361	1,180
Catfish, fresh	"	607	2,120	1,206	5,802
" fresh fillets	"	21	130	251	1,782
Halibut, used fresh	"	193,805	1,197,711	200,786	1,644,997
" smoked	"	6	78	7	112
" canned	cases	40	320	42	315
" livers	cwt.	2,221	29,571	2,505	48,981
Flounders, brill, plaice, used fresh	"	7,329	25,651	6,731	24,486
" fresh fillets	"	73	788	243	2,980
" smoked	"	3	21	2	8
Skate, used fresh	"	1,928	6,326	4,176	5,883
Soles, used fresh	"	8,619	43,176	7,755	42,707
" fresh fillets	"	349	4,188	1,001	14,194
" smoked fillets	"	6	60	–	–
Herring, used fresh	"	117,782	183,819	115,778	189,879
" canned (round)	cases	20,154	70,539	20,369	61,107
" canned (kippered)	"	5,077	9,109	8,730	29,450
" smoked (round)	cwt.	47,006	70,918	52,320	132,596
" smoked (boneless)	"	604	3,182	860	5,915
" kippered	"	6,292	43,749	7,907	36,827
" dry-salted	"	269,420	213,521	513,024	509,195
" pickled	brl.	16,114	69,294	30,461	116,013
" used as bait	"	184,580	278,309	165,392	295,133
" fertilizer	"	113,563	79,639	151,967	83,016
" oil	gal.	209,525	24,826	344,878	41,635
" meal	ton	6,745	223,486	4,768	147,589
" scales	cwt.	324	972	483	1,658
Mackerel, used fresh	"	50,097	107,587	65,822	138,065
" fresh fillets	"	–	–	98	918
" canned	cases	709	3,921	111	569
" smoked	cwt.	4	19	25	125
" pickled	brl.	39,247	152,827	58,099	216,139
" fillets (salted)	"	278	3,417	2,661	20,196
" used as bait	"	4,583	9,176	6,086	20,294
Sardines, canned	cases	113,197	395,531	180,597	542,255
" sold fresh and salted	brl.	38,144	31,383	90,352	81,721
Pilchards, used fresh	cwt.	3,940	1,098	14	70
" canned	cases	4,622	11,093	2,946	8,838
" used as bait	brl.	1,603	2,891	20	30
" oil	gal.	1,315,864	166,497	275,879	34,695
" meal	ton	8,842	202,341	1,108	33,831
Alewives, used fresh	cwt.	25,664	29,768	22,311	25,006
" fertilizer	brl.	1,270	630	3,125	1,488
" salted	"	9,616	29,525	15,090	49,792
" smoked	cwt.	2,037	5,930	1,619	4,257

6.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish and Products Marketed, calendar years 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Alewives, used as bait	brl.	1,554	2,662	–	–
Bass, used fresh	cwt.	234	2,062	138	996
Perch, used fresh	"	759	4,707	578	3,463
Salmon, used fresh	"	218,521	1,309,548	254,867	1,807,596
" canned	cases	1,082,325	6,366,096	1,267,630	7,445,474
" smoked	cwt.	324	4,185	464	5,459
" dry-salted	"	127,289	172,104	82,875	159,590
" mild cured	"	12,141	138,050	18,262	256,326
" pickled	"	1,011	5,753	759	4,321
" used as bait	"	373	740	199	341
" roe	"	3,202	4,016	5,315	13,604
" meal	ton	149	3,372	719	23,180
" oil	gal.	10,370	767	63,830	8,625
Shad, used fresh	cwt.	5,163	27,397	7,780	36,129
" salted	brl.	678	6,576	644	8,528
Smelts, used fresh	cwt.	95,304	687,242	76,671	491,102
Sturgeon, used fresh	"	300	4,132	540	6,234
Trout, used fresh	"	126	1,660	198	1,971
Black cod, used fresh	"	3,363	17,776	3,657	21,121
" dried	"	–	–	72	867
" green-salted	"	239	1,860	62	307
" smoked	"	1,282	19,118	1,081	14,758
" livers	"	–	–	219	4,390
Ling cod, used fresh	"	39,273	155,727	40,182	192,737
" smoked	"	147	1,845	50	500
" smoked fillets	"	131	1,962	–	–
" livers	"	–	–	262	5,333
Red and rock cod, used fresh	"	2,736	9,333	1,340	5,495
" smoked	"	–	–	21	84
" livers	"	–	–	5	50
Tuna, used fresh	"	2,642	9,329	4,278	12,666
" canned	cases	–	–	212	1,878
Caplin, used fresh	brl.	3,488	5,101	6,650	7,474
Eels, used fresh	cwt.	2,169	14,019	2,454	15,275
Octopus, used fresh	"	309	1,336	278	1,048
Oulachons, used fresh	"	184	470	153	771
Squid, used as bait	brl.	1,301	3,974	3,420	11,770
Swordfish, used fresh	cwt.	10,359	99,585	17,137	208,038
Tom cod, used fresh	"	10,592	8,034	7,211	5,167
Mixed fish, used fresh	"	9,297	45,394	9,559	47,653
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh	brl.	28,004	42,469	17,672	23,975
" " canned	cases	21,935	125,382	20,609	83,547
Cockles, used fresh	cwt.	–	–	49	49
Crabs, used fresh	"	3,152	16,026	3,941	20,269
" canned	cases	251	1,606	999	14,457
Lobsters, in shell	cwt.	144,433	1,948,143	123,925	1,533,026
" meat	"	1,279	60,524	1,181	50,508
" canned	cases	166,799	2,707,420	122,062	1,912,933
" tomalley	"	3,753	29,224	3,725	27,888
Mussels, fresh	cwt.	116	231	69	183
Oysters, used fresh	brl.	23,041	115,102	22,424	126,533
Scallops, shelled	gal.	46,452	76,401	86,280	161,638
" canned	cases	74	740	16	141
Shrimps, used fresh	cwt.	1,109	14,055	1,247	18,797
" canned	cases	209	5,933	35	812
Winkles, used fresh	cwt.	378	645	654	920
Dulse, dried	"	822	5,183	478	2,606
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried	"	580	2,322	862	4,659
Seal skins, fur	No.	1,787	4,885	1,984	7,060
" hair	"	18,238	16,426	18,501	20,233
Porpoise skins	"	195	975	232	1,048
Whalebone meal	ton	–	–	249	6,474
Whale fertilizer	"	–	–	223	7,359
Seal oil	gal.	50,622	8,703	63,545	7,869
Porpoise oil	"	6,135	975	7,630	1,077
Whale oil	"	–	–	509,310	96,197
Grayfish oil	"	35,222	4,666	117,645	13,179
Fish oil, n.e.s.	"	5,107	1,035	9,821	1,328
Grayfish meal	ton	264	7,018	786	23,580
Fish meal, n.e.s.	"	3,050	129,624	4,157	191,352
Fish fertilizer	"	4	31	14	145
Fish skins and bones	cwt.	11,811	19,168	14,342	19,898
Fish offal	ton	1,147	1,673	572	895
Other products		–	41,860	–	33,075
Totals		–	**21,763,087**	–	**23,494,695**

7.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Kind of Fish or Product.		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			$		$
Alewives, fresh	cwt.	234	450	420	820
" salted	brl.	43	202	15	99
Bass, fresh	cwt.	727	7,006	676	6,750
Carp, fresh	"	18,061	66,957	18,545	64,374
Catfish, fresh	"	10,575	81,815	10,714	83,428
Eels, fresh	"	19,307	96,298	24,950	133,720
Goldeyes, fresh	"	81	810	191	1,895
" smoked	"	1,937	36,881	1,611	31,728
Herring, fresh	"	36,692	201,925	34,180	158,957
Ling	"	1,394	1,841	1,692	2,675
Maskinonge, fresh	"	775	19,036	907	9,479
Mixed fish, fresh	"	33,496	155,559	43,060	151,677
Mullets, fresh	"	4,000	7,925	2,362	4,321
Perch, fresh	"	60,213	267,403	40,367	238,660
Pickerel or doré, fresh	"	89,498	707,957	106,272	623,343
Pickerel, blue, fresh	"	40,610	174,623	42,164	257,201
Pike, fresh	"	41,400	133,250	41,146	112,312
Salmon, fresh	"	2,247	33,273	2,364	33,830
Saugers, fresh	"	18,942	105,404	24,914	115,635
Shad, fresh	"	3,024	16,715	3,074	16,299
" salted	brl.	440	3,520	225	2,250
" smoked	"	18	360	20	340
Smelts, fresh	cwt.	859	3,722	1,028	4,530
Sturgeon, fresh	"	5,507	85,781	6,188	78,516
" caviar	lb.	2,779	2,779	2,411	2,411
Suckers	cwt.	6,673	8,790	1,969	3,623
Trout, fresh	"	50,072	556,328	50,734	523,221
Tullibee, fresh	"	47,564	223,764	40,677	259,162
" smoked	"	50	374	974	6,042
Whitefish, fresh	"	138,449	1,193,274	152,102	1,136,060
" smoked	"	18	360	20	340
Totals		–	**4,194,022**	–	**4,063,358**

8.—Numbers of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Kind of Establishment.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
1932.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	91	107	108	51	–	357
Salmon canneries	–	1	–	14	44	59
Clam canneries	2	3	9	–	2	16
Sardine and other fish canneries	–	5	3	–	2	10
Fish-curing establishments	5	65	34	25	27	156
Freezing plants	1	5	1	4	2	13
Reduction plants	–	4	2	–	12	18
Totals	**99**	**190**	**157**	**94**	**89**	**629**
1933.						
Lobster canneries	91	88	99	51	–	329
Salmon canneries	–	1	–	22	48	71
Clam canneries	–	2	5	–	1	8
Sardine and other fish canneries	–	8	4	–	3	15
Fish-curing establishments	2	71	33	32	32	170
Freezing plants	–	3	3	4	1	11
Reduction plants	–	4	1	–	11	16
Totals	**93**	**177**	**145**	**109**	**96**	**620**

9.—Values of Materials Used and of Products of Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1929-33.

Material and Product.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Materials used—					
Fish	17,061,702	15,939,137	9,137,505	7,708,713	8,178,543
Salt	413,722	348,201	351,781	170,385	216,618
Containers	3,802,791	4,569,026	2,220,770	2,190,935	2,321,918
Other	218,644	225,125	210,778	193,598	243,210
Totals	**21,496,859**	**21,081,489**	**11,920,834**	**10,263,631**	**10,960,289**
Products—					
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh	9,057,253	7,639,557	5,168,401	4,243,614	4,337,130
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared	25,909,007	25,333,751	13,658,492	12,440,511	13,043,193
Totals	**34,966,260**	**32,973,308**	**18,826,893**	**16,684,125**	**17,380,323**

Capital and Employees.—In 1933 capital investments in the fisheries were as follows: (a) in vessels, boats, nets, weirs, traps, wharves, ice-houses, etc., used in the primary operations of capturing the fish, $25,380,082, of which $21,093,282 was invested in the sea fisheries and $4,286,800 in the inland fisheries; (b) in fish-canning and -curing establishments (land, buildings, machinery, supplies on hand, cash and operating accounts), $15,532,775—grand total $40,912,857. The number of employees engaged in the primary operations of fishing was 65,506 in 1933, and in canning and curing establishments, 14,042, a total of 79,548. The total salaries and wages bill in canneries and fish-curing establishments was $3,024,068. Tables **10** and **11**, herewith, show the items included in the above totals, with comparative figures for 1932, while Table **12** analyses the salaries, wages and earnings of the employees in canneries, etc.

10.—Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1932 and 1933.

Equipment.	1932.		1933.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sea Fisheries—		$		$
Steam trawlers	6	225,000	6	225,000
Steam fishing vessels	2	37,000	5	102,000
Sailing and gasolene vessels	932	3,711,090	871	3,304,610
Boats (sail and row)	15,517	533,259	15,395	498,444
Boats (gasolene)	18,046	6,982,102	18,521	7,106,943
Carrying smacks and scows	668	553,380	533	1,777,775
Gill nets	70,606	955,722	70,560	902,468
Salmon drift nets	12,198	1,010,420	12,414	1,071,666
Salmon drag nets	42	15,840	41	17,430
Salmon trap nets	786	331,122	1,094	421,773
Trap nets, other	698	320,101	522	241,590
Oulachon nets	21	630	24	720
Smelt nets	16,623	393,567	16,220	357,461
Pound nets	78	12,400	89	14,425
Weirs	304	207,087	328	247,958
Salmon purse seines	149	239,150	203	307,950
Seines, other	754	234,200	673	237,940
Inshore drags	36	4,425	28	3,575
Tubs of trawl	29,724	242,244	20,056	249,388
Skates of gear	2,792	36,321	2,481	43,170
Hand lines	69,469	147,448	69,025	143,911
Crab traps	6,507	22,955	4,177	14,780
Eel traps	455	1,137	474	857
Lobster traps	1,833,689	2,133,144	1,767,937	2,023,178
Lobster pounds	56	74,315	35	62,880
Oyster rakes	1,818	6,029	1,615	5,341
Scallop drags	393	10,241	891	20,127
Quahaug rakes	965	916	87	298
Oyster plant and equipment	1	21,208	1	21,208
Fishing piers and wharves	1,772	782,314	1,721	691,243
Freezers and ice-houses	585	243,430	598	234,285
Small fish and smoke-houses	7,283	917,148	7,215	738,463
Other gear	–	500	–	4,425
Total Values, Sea Fisheries	–	**20,405,845**	–	**21,093,282**

10.—Numbers and Capital Values of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., Used in the Fisheries of Canada, and of Establishments Processing the Products, 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Equipment or Kind of Establishment.	1932.		1933.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		$		$
Inland Fisheries—				
Steam vessels or tugs	120	807,619	114	769,546
Boats (sail and row)	3,099	103,022	3,266	112,251
Boats (gasolene)	1,327	783,679	1,339	766,920
Scows	2	10,250	6	13,718
Gill nets	–	1,290,028	–	1,246,743
Seines	203	24,106	175	19,834
Pound nets	1,076	535,430	1,075	540,114
Hoop nets	815	30,482	772	22,133
Dip or roll nets	127	634	70	339
Lines	2,520	19,230	2,336	13,567
Weirs	1,136	113,394	1,226	148,713
Eel traps	60	120	60	120
Fish wheels	9	1,350	9	1,200
Spears	55	341	83	509
Fishing piers and wharves	453	155,693	482	149,085
Freezers and ice-houses	814	408,585	834	429,458
Small fish and smoke-houses	175	56,258	130	52,550
Total Values, Inland Fisheries	–	**4,340,221**	–	**4,286,800**
Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments[1]**—**				
Lobster canneries	357	1,503,599	329	1,277,804
Salmon canneries	59	7,395,391	71	7,554,226
Clam canneries	16	95,922	8	65,731
Sardine and other fish canneries	10	1,434,842	15	1,412,827
Fish-curing establishments	156	4,770,648	170	4,227,815
Freezing plants	13	302,580	11	271,761
Reduction plants	18	1,540,230	16	722,611
Totals for Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments	**629**	**17,043,212**	**620**	**15,532,775**
Grand Totals, Capital Invested in Fisheries	–	**41,789,278**	–	**40,912,857**

[1] Comprises values of land, buildings and machinery, products and supplies on hand, accounts and bills receivable, and cash.

11.—Numbers of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada and in Processing Establishments Connected Therewith, 1931-33.

Employed in—	Sea Fisheries.			Inland Fisheries.		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers	120[1]	120	120	–	–	–
Vessels	4,929	4,579	4,509	504	471	468
Boats	42,172	45,385	46,240	6,921	6,957	7,461
Carrying smacks	690	613	865	20	4	9
Fishing, not in boats	2,764	3,214	3,011	3,691	3,141	2,823
Totals	**50,675[1]**	**53,911**	**54,745**	**11,136**	**10,573**	**10,761**

Employed in—	Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments.								
	1931.			1932.			1933.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries	2,617	3,345	5,962	2,830	3,893	6,723	2,649	3,513	6,162
Salmon canneries	1,644	1,509	3,153	2,038	1,856	3,894	2,586	2,187	4,773
Clam canneries	69	173	242	66	144	210	31	64	95
Sardine and other fish canneries	202	179	381	185	152	337	202	285	487
Fish-curing establishments	2,756	352	3,108	2,004	235	2,239	2,054	126	2,180
Freezing plants	–	–	–	75	6	81	103	3	106
Reduction plants	219	6	225	235	5	240	229	10	239
Totals	**7,507**	**5,564**	**13,071**	**7,433**	**6,291**	**13,724**	**7,854**	**6,188**	**14,042**
Grand Totals, All Fisheries	**69,318[1]**	**5,564**	**74,882[1]**	**71,917**	**6,291**	**78,208**	**73,360**	**6,188**	**79,548**

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and -Curing Establishments, 1920-33.

Year.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-Workers.		Totals.	
	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
1920	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761
1925	632	806,418	10,687	3,166,045	4,953	998,704	16,272	4,971,167
1926	546	733,760	11,579	3,807,533	5,283	1,081,544	17,408	5,622,837
1927	639	871,211	11,343	3,769,791	4,715	732,949	16,697	5,373,951
1928	630	853,800	10,579	3,539,070	4,225	868,226	15,434	5,261,096
1929	660	951,669	11,122	3,668,802	4,585	791,384	16,367	5,411,855
1930	591	918,952	9,967	3,383,902	5,164	1,023,609	15,722	5,326,463
1931	540	692,270	9,577	2,069,153	2,954	421,452	13,071	3,182,875
1932	486	602,760	9,799	1,741,404	3,439	477,714	13,724	2,821,878
1933	473	558,500	9,453	1,728,885	4,116	736,683	14,042	3,024,068

Trade.—For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. From 60 to 70 p.c. of the annual catch is an average export. In the calendar year 1933 fishery products worth $8,796,015 went to the United States and $4,384,007 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets), followed closely by canned lobster, while cod, dry-salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.) is third in order of value. For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. Canadian imports of fishery products in the calendar year 1933 amounted to $1,694,325. A general review of the import and export trade in fish for 33 years past is given in Table **13**, by fiscal years, while Table **14** gives a comparative record of exports, by countries, during the calendar years 1932 and 1933. Table **15** shows the leading items of export for the calendar years 1931-33. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, as well as of production, see the annual report "Fisheries Statistics", issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Values of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, fiscal years 1902-34.

NOTE.—In this table "Exports" include seal skins and fish oils, and "Imports" include turtles, whalebone, shells and their products, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris, in addition to fishery products as shown in Tables **12** and **13** of Chapter XVI of External Trade, in this volume.

Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.		Year.	Exports, Fisheries, Domestic.	Imports of Fish for Home Consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1902	14,143,294	620,706	525,459	1919	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,128,970
1903	11,800,184	659,717	743,703	1920	42,227,996	2,605,379	1,446,493
1904	10,759,029	734,800	850,945	1921	33,615,119	2,416,152	1,876,303
1905	11,114,318	752,558	751,402	1922	29,578,392	2,172,850	996,763
1906	16,025,840	814,540	1,234,563	1923	27,816,935	2,066,300	899,531
1907[1]	10,362,142	735,045	924,046	1924	30,925,769	1,878,336	648,696
1908	13,867,367	838,037	1,103,649	1925	33,967,009	2,064,222	997,659
1909	13,319,664	784,176	925,173	1926	37,487,517	1,949,269	641,240
1910	15,663,162	952,522	820,183	1927	36,365,454	2,347,890	909,188
1911	15,675,544	1,175,072	820,019	1928	35,660,287	2,595,591	1,181,067
1912	16,704,678	1,261,096	1,148,522	1929	37,962,929	2,956,182	1,218,386
1913	16,336,721	1,608,663	910,923	1930	37,185,185	3,078,385[2]	1,100,335[2]
1914	20,623,560	1,558,663	773,109	1931	29,693,978	2,393,870[2]	988,689[2]
1915	19,687,068	1,155,186	701,112	1932	24,854,088	1,726,622[2]	701,632[2]
1916	22,377,977	895,371	695,702	1933	17,425,228	1,281,466	425,138
1917	24,889,253	1,347,511	1,128,768	1934	20,972,444	1,278,497	539,456
1918	32,602,151	1,039,585	1,884,041				

[1]Nine months. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the Produce of Canada, by Principal Countries, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Exports to—	1932.	1933.	Exports to—	1932.	1933.
British Empire.	$	$	Foreign Countries.	$	$
United Kingdom	4,220,655	4,384,007	Belgium	174,394	187,391
Africa, British South	84,549	181,288	Brazil	55,992	49,392
Africa, British West	2,194	6,703	China	164,505	179,813
Bermuda	37,619	30,536	Cuba	99,851	93,262
British India	27,311	20,298	Denmark	47,491	69,827
Ceylon	5,238	7,129	France	436,078	1,371,157
Straits Settlements	3,743	4,059	Germany	238,675	352,859
British Guiana	56,824	81,225	Haiti	35,697	27,306
Barbados	88,617	76,736	Italy	392,417	548,758
Jamaica	526,794	397,146	Japan	478,577	603,297
Trinidad and Tobago	184,309	248,464	Netherlands	269,915	73,814
Hong Kong	138,969	58,384	Dutch Guiana	35,972	25,722
Newfoundland	79,912	40,636	Norway	7,158	24,810
Australia	1,049,727	1,234,632	Portugal	7,907	58,937
Fiji	37,064	55,794	Portuguese Africa	21,861	22,582
New Zealand	213,377	175,138	Santo Domingo	131,869	137,805
Palestine	3,839	6,907	Sweden	220,068	176,214
			United States	8,650,853	8,796,015
			Philippine Islands	56,257	42,392
			Puerto Rico	287,163	240,474
Totals, British Empire[1]	6,838,939	7,078,845	Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	11,913,168	13,144,765
			Grand Totals, Exports	**18,752,107**	**20,223,610**

[1]Totals include other countries not specified.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1931-33.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Fish—						
Alewives, salted cwt.	25,346	70,378	27,623	58,560	20,212	36,410
Bait fish ton	2,029	49,739	1,026	18,420	621	13,653
Clams, canned cwt.	1,774	23,598	1,683	26,969	421	7,440
Clams, fresh cwt.	36,772	54,235	27,144	46,103	14,856	26,907
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p. cwt.	20,035	200,642	18,244	155,262	19,619	129,209
Codfish, dried cwt.	374,500	2,422,723	325,474	1,604,378	346,869	1,801,666
Codfish, fresh and frozen cwt.	5,108	39,095	6,711	42,703	7,042	43,133
Codfish, green-salted (pickled) cwt.	72,067	277,469	79,384	224,709	118,124	310,766
Codfish, smoked cwt.	5,033	57,305	5,695	52,789	5,831	51,711
Eels, fresh and frozen cwt.	10,786	89,414	12,520	67,373	10,126	74,018
Haddock, canned cwt.	300	3,838	266	3,866	11	79
Haddock, dried cwt.	13,179	70,579	8,743	39,712	7,906	31,770
Haddock, fresh and frozen cwt.	30,518	295,971	11,255	112,685	16,593	131,420
Haddock, smoked cwt.	12,148	124,400	9,431	78,227	7,235	60,316
Halibut, fresh and frozen cwt.	38,394	391,641	13,923	111,184	41,819	338,948
Herrings, lake, fresh and frozen cwt.	20,684	247,780	13,415	170,694	7,362	77,712
Herrings, sea, canned cwt.	1	28	13	111	2,968	19,848
Herrings, sea, dry-salted cwt.	884,354	1,145,738	406,017	376,930	589,539	628,213
Herrings, sea, fresh and frozen cwt.	92,104	94,110	78,565	62,587	151,745	97,244
Herrings, sea, pickled cwt.	33,268	114,167	25,281	63,680	26,606	61,104
Herrings, sea, smoked cwt.	53,844	184,885	43,723	127,291	59,751	151,337
Lobsters, canned cwt.	67,724	3,113,392	56,640	2,469,550	67,294	2,450,863
Lobsters, fresh cwt.	95,770	1,875,817	115,604	1,854,392	107,075	1,605,931
Mackerel, fresh and frozen cwt.	17,984	113,595	8,813	32,235	5,714	27,956
Mackerel, pickled cwt.	88,932	408,434	82,571	270,658	90,617	249,618
Oysters, fresh cwt.	4,642	41,108	1,914	14,105	1,696	9,727
Pilchards, canned cwt.	5,260	47,463	6,753	51,469	4,693	36,142
Pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned or preserved, n.o.p. cwt.	25	175	36	215	64	258

15.—Exports of the Fisheries of Canada, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1931-33—concluded.

Kind of Fish or Product.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		$		$		$
Fish—concluded.						
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....cwt.	50,136	228,479	36,917	134,721	42,151	139,406
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	2,557	11,119	436	1,121	410	2,586
Pollock, hake and cusk, green-salted.....cwt.	4,807	10,820	3,444	4,781	15,535	19,064
Pollock, hake and cusk, smoked..cwt.	–	–	–	–	8	45
Salmon, canned.....cwt.	410,307	5,909,948	376,235	4,467,596	459,644	5,270,092
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....cwt.	424,124	750,311	173,777	209,484	95,125	168,709
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	98,327	1,121,335	85,049	834,589	113,483	1,148,520
Salmon, pickled.....cwt.	16,528	209,346	15,068	161,003	22,186	279,342
Salmon, smoked.....cwt.	234	3,743	121	2,490	227	4,373
Salmon trout or lake trout, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	27,516	261,696	20,239	183,135	21,957	200,075
Sardines (little fish in oil).....cwt.	33,584	291,698	24,338	182,859	29,718	226,784
Shell fish, other, fresh.....cwt.	2,301	40,236	3,153	42,760	7,509	120,938
Smelts, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	64,094	814,917	70,796	782,973	65,878	663,301
Sturgeon, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	1,386	40,905	955	23,498	844	18,668
Swordfish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	10,756	169,691	10,661	80,690	18,265	134,527
Tongues and sounds.....cwt.	894	2,925	436	1,108	678	3,353
Tullibee, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	31,423	183,282	22,701	136,033	20,194	90,505
Whitefish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	94,170	1,003,826	81,653	854,073	110,086	988,415
Other fresh water fish, fresh and frozen.....cwt.	282,435	2,003,831	254,197	1,576,614	270,372	1,664,788
Other fresh water fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	469	2,868	1,667	4,619	110	536
Other sea fish, fresh and frozen....cwt.	3,934	39,402	5,252	27,271	5,597	26,958
Other sea fish, salted, dried, smoked or pickled.....cwt.	3,667	20,715	6,037	30,432	1,412	7,869
Other sea fish, canned or preserved, n.o.p.....cwt.	26	389	208	3,180	94	837
Fishery Products—						
Fish meal.....cwt.	317,252	661,468	333,130	520,199	150,764	287,392
Fish offal or refuse.....cwt.	11,685	19,741	15,735	26,420	8,500	15,870
Oils—						
Cod-liver oil.....gal.	232,420	115,244	84,263	45,159	49,950	21,813
Seal oil.....gal.	200	90	3,883	945	1,400	420
Whale oil.....gal.	68,806	13,474	–	–	498,852	100,106
Other fish oil.....gal.	2,211,762	284,595	1,540,534	191,673	181,158	34,393
Seal skins, undressed.....No.	10,118	18,398	12,550	15,864	10,458	16,706
Other products of the fisheries.....	–	56,374	–	69,960	–	93,820
Totals, Fish and Fishery Products....	–	**25,848,585**	–	**18,752,107**	–	**20,223,610**

CHAPTER XII.—MINES AND MINERALS.*

An article on the geology of Canada, referring to the chief mineral-bearing areas of the Dominion, will be found at pp. 18-28 of the present edition of the Year Book. This is followed by an account of the chief discoveries and investigations of mineral-bearing ores in 1932 and 1933, at pp. 29-38; similar articles for earlier years were published in previous editions. These articles furnish references to more detailed sources of information in the publications of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and in the scientific journals.

The Mines and Minerals chapter of the Year Book is divided into six sections: (1) a sketch of the administration of mineral lands and mining laws, (2) a summary of general production, (3) the industrial statistics of the mining industries, (4) production of metallic minerals, (5) production of non-metallic minerals, (6) production of clay products and structural materials.

For more detailed information on the mineral production of Canada the reader is referred to the various reports issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Statistics of Mines and Minerals.—The compilation and publication of statistics of the production of mines and minerals in the Dominion is carried out by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which works in close co-operation with the Mines Departments of the various Provincial Governments, collecting the data in collaboration with these Departments. Questionnaires sent out to the mining producers are designed to meet the requirements of both the Dominion and the provincial authorities, thus eliminating duplication of labour.

Annual and Monthly Statistical Reports.—Detailed statistics of the mineral production of the Dominion are published annually in a comprehensive Dominion-wide report, which includes detailed tables of production, capital invested in the mining industry, number of employees, salaries and wages, fuel and machinery used in mining, together with tables showing imports and exports of minerals and their products, and a résumé of general mining conditions. The latest of these reports available for distribution at the time of writing covers the calendar year 1933 and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician on request.

A summarized report on mineral production, giving fairly detailed preliminary figures for the preceding calendar year, is issued about Mar. 15 of each year, and the salient points are reviewed at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy held in the first week of April. (The 1934 report is now available.) Further, a bulletin, issued each year at the beginning of January, gives the most accurate estimate then possible for the mineral production of the year just closed. In addition to the above, annual bulletins giving the detailed production of each mineral are issued as soon as the final figures become available in each case.

Monthly statistics of the physical production of 16 of the leading minerals of Canada have been compiled for the past six years and are published separately in monthly bulletins. These figures indicate the current trend of activity in mining operations.

*Revised by W. H. Losee, B.Sc., Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A complete list of the publications of this Branch appears in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Production".


CANADA
MINERAL PRODUCTION
LEGEND
PRODUCING AREAS
NON-PRODUCING AREAS
CHIEF MINERAL PRODUCTS – 1933
GOLD* $ 84,350,237
COAL 35,923,962
COPPER 21,634,853
NICKEL 20,130,480
NATURAL GAS 8,712,234
ZINC 6,393,132
LEAD 6,372,998
SILVER 5,746,027
ASBESTOS 5,211,177
CEMENT 4,536,935
* GOLD :- valued in Canadian Funds
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES – 1933
ONTARIO $ 110,205,021
BRITISH COLUMBIA 30,794,504
QUEBEC 28,141,482
ALBERTA 19,702,953
NOVA SCOTIA 16,966,183
MANITOBA 9,026,951
SASKATCHEWAN 2,477,425
N-BRUNSWICK 2,107,682
YUKON & N.W.T. 2,073,052
* GOLD :- valued in Canadian Funds
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
N.B
P.E.I
N.S
N O R T H W E S T T E R R I T O R I E S
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
DAWSON GOLD
MAYO SILVER-LEAD
ATLIN SILVER-LEAD-GOLD
PETROLEUM
COPPER
G. BEAR LAKE
RADIUM SILVER
G. SLAVE LAKE
LEAD-ZINC
NICKEL
PORTLAND CANAL COPPER-GOLD-SILVER
CARIBOO GOLD
LILLOOET GOLD
TAR SANDS
EDMONTON COAL
MOUNTAIN PK COAL
VIKING GAS
COPPER MT COPPER
DRUMHELLER COAL
HOWE SD COPPER
KOOTENAY SILVER-LEAD-ZINC
NANAIMO COAL
NICKEL
CROWS NEST COAL
TURNER VY OIL-GAS
VOLCANIC DUST
GAS
COAL
FOREMOST
ESTEVAN
SODIUM SULP
COAL
GYPSUM
SALT
FLIN FLON COPPER ZINC SILVER GOLD
GOD'S LAKE GOLD
ISLAND LAKE GOLD
CENTRAL MANITOBA GOLD
RED LAKE GOLD
GOLD
THUNDER BAY GOLD
CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD
LIGNITE FIRECLAY
IRON
IRON
L. CHIBOUGAMOU GOLD COPPER
PORCUPINE GOLD
STURGEON R. GOLD
MATACHEWAN
KIRKLAND GOLD
ROUYN COPPER-ZINC GOLD
MICHIPICOTEN GOLD
COBALT SILVER-COBALT GRAPHITE
GOLD
SUDBURY NICKEL COPPER-PLATINUM
FELDSPAR-TALC-MICA
GODERICH SALT
PETROLIA OIL-GAS
WINDSOR SALT
PARIS GYPSUM
TITANIUM
N.D. DES ANGES LEAD ZINC
CUMBERLAND COAL
MINTO COAL
THETFORD ASBESTOS
COPPER-SULPHUR
GASPE LEAD-ZINC
INVERNESS COAL
CAPE BRETON
PICTOU COAL SALT
WINDSOR GOLD-GYPSUM

Coal Statistics.—Coal is perhaps the most important of all minerals, from the point of view of the general public. This special position is recognized in some measure by the publication of an annual report on coal statistics, giving complete details of coal-mining operations in the various coal-producing provinces and showing the imports and exports of coal by kinds and by ports of entry and exit, together with industrial statistics in relation to coal mining. Monthly bulletins and quarterly reports on coal and coke statistics are also issued, giving coal and coke production and imports and exports, the quarterly printed reports showing in detailed form production of coal by areas, and imports and exports by ports of entry and exit.

Section 1.—Mineral Lands Administration and Mining Laws.

The mineral lands of Canada, like other Crown lands, are administered by either the Dominion or the Provincial Governments. The Dominion Government administers the mineral lands of Yukon and the Northwest Territories as well as those in all Indian Reserves, and in National Parks in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Since the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces in 1930, all other mineral lands lying within the boundaries of the several provinces have been administered by the respective Provincial Governments.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Mining Laws and Regulations.*

Dominion lands to which these regulations apply are those administered by the Department of the Interior, and lie within Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Titles issued for Dominion lands, the property of the Dominion Government, in the territories of Canada, reserve to the Crown the mines and minerals which may be found on or under such lands, together with the right of operation.

Placer.—Claims 500 feet long and from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, according to location, may be staked out and acquired by any person 18 years of age or over. Claims to be marked by two legal posts, one at each end, and the line joining them marked. Creek claims are staked along the base line of the creek, and extend 1,000 feet on each side. River claims are 500 feet on one side of the river and extend back 1,000 feet. Other claims are staked parallel to the creek or river on which they front, 500 feet long by 1,000 feet. Expenditure in development of each claim to be incurred and proved each year, $200 in Yukon and $100 elsewhere. Royalty 2½ p.c. under Yukon Placer Mining Act.

Quartz.—"Mineral" under this heading means all deposits of metals and other useful minerals other than placer deposits, peat, coal, petroleum, natural gas, bitumen and oil shales.

Under the newer regulations, effective Apr. 2, 1932, applicable to the Northwest Territories, any prospector or locator of a mineral claim, whether an individual, mining partnership or a company, must hold a miner's licence, the fee being $5 for an individual, from $5 to $20 for mining partnerships, and larger amounts proportionate to their capitalization for mining companies. A licensee may stake out 6 claims on his own licence and 12 more for two other licensees, not exceeding 18 in all in any one licence year in any mining division. A mineral claim shall be rectangular and marked by a post at each corner—maximum area 51·65 acres, being 1,500 feet

*For copies of any of the regulations referred to, application may be made to the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

square. Entry is granted by a mining recorder, fee $5 for a claim located by a licensee on his own licence, and $10 if located on behalf of another licensee. Grant is renewable from year to year, subject to representation work to the value of $100 being done on the location each year. A maximum of 36 claims may be grouped for purposes of representation work. When prescribed representation work to the value of $500 has been done and confirmed, discovery of mineral in place shown to have been made, a survey made by a Dominion land surveyor at grantee's expense and certain other requirements met, a lease is issued for a term of 21 years, renewable, the rental for the full term of a claim not exceeding 51·65 acres being $50. The cost of the survey, reckoned as $100, may be counted as work done on the claim. When the profits of a mine exceed $10,000 in any calendar year, there is a royalty of from 3 to 6 p.c. or higher, proportionate to profits. Miners' licences are not required in Yukon under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act, but the general provisions of the Act are similar to those of the Quartz Mining Regulations above, except that the fee for a grant is $10 and only 8 mineral claims can be grouped for operation.

In addition to these Quartz and Placer Mining Regulations, applicable to the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon Quartz and Placer Mining Acts, the following regulations regarding minerals are in force: *Yukon.*—Dredging Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations. *Yukon and Northwest Territories.*—Alkali Mining Regulations; Carbon-Black Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Potash Regulations and Domestic Coal Permits. *Northwest Territories.*—Dredging Regulations; Oil and Gas Regulations; Quarrying Regulations and Permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from beds of rivers.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Mining Laws and Regulations.

Nova Scotia.—All minerals in Nova Scotia, except limestone, gypsum and building materials, are the property of the Crown. They are dealt with under the provisions of the Mines Act (c. 22, R.S.N.S., 1923) and amending Acts of 1927 (c. 17), 1929 (c. 22) and 1933 (c. 12), and are administered by the Minister of Public Works and Mines, at whose office in the Parliament Buildings, Halifax, all records of mining titles are kept.

The chief mineral product of Nova Scotia is coal, which is subject to a royalty of 12½ cents per long ton. Coal used in mining operations, or for domestic purposes by workmen employed about the mine, is exempted from royalty. Other important minerals of Nova Scotia are gold, salt, lead, zinc, copper, diatomaceous earth, manganese, antimony, gypsum and limestone.

Licences to search for mineral, good for a year, are issued at a nominal fee. More permanent holding is obtained by lease, which, in the case of minerals other than gold and silver, is granted for 20 years (subject to payment of an annual rental and the performance of work), the lease carrying the right to three successive renewals of 20 years each. A lease for gold and silver is given for 40 years, subject to a small annual rental and performance of work.

Full information concerning minerals and mining laws may be obtained by writing the Department of Public Works and Mines at the above address.

New Brunswick.—In most grants of Crown land since about the year 1805, all mines and minerals are reserved to the Crown and regarded as property separate from the soil. Prior to that time, most of the grants reserved only gold, silver, copper, lead and coal. Royalties levied are 10 cents per long ton on coal and 5 p.c.

on the value at the well's mouth for petroleum and natural gas. Prospectors must obtain a licence costing $10, good for the calendar year, entitling the prospector to stake up to 10 claims of 40 acres each. Claims must be registered within 30 days and 25 days' work done on each claim within the year, after which a mining licence, renewable annually on the payment of $10 per claim, will be granted. Administration is carried on under the provisions of the Mining Act (c. 35, R.S.N.B., 1927). For full information apply to the Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.

Quebec.—The mining lands of Quebec are administered by the Minister of Mines, subject to the provisions of the Quebec Mining Act (c. 80, R.S.Q., 1925) and amendments.

In townships the Crown retains full mining rights on lands granted subsequently to July 24, 1880, and, in the case of gold and silver, on lands granted previously to that date. All mining rights belong to the Crown in most of the seigneuries.

Mining lands up to 200 acres can be acquired by staking the ground as prescribed by the Mining Act. Claims must be recorded and 25 days work per claim done within 12 months, when a mining licence is granted upon payment of 50 cents an acre and a recording fee of $10. The licence is renewable annually. When a mineral occurrence of importance has been found, the mining rights can be purchased as a mining concession for $5 per acre for superior minerals and $3 per acre for inferior minerals.

Mining operators must make annual returns to the Minister. Taxes are payable on annual profits at rates graduated up from 3 p.c. A mining inspector is appointed in each mining division for the administration of the mining laws and regulations.

Information and statistics on mining operations and geological explorations are to be found in the Annual Report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines.

Ontario.—Ontario owns and administers for mining purposes, through her Department of Mines, all the Crown lands within her boundaries except Indian lands. Mining lands are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act (c. 45, R.S.O., 1927). Title is a grant in fee simple, except in provincial forests, where the lands are leased. A resident mining recorder is appointed for each mining division in the mineral areas. There is a tax of 5 cents per acre per annum on patented and leased mining lands in unorganized territory. Other taxation is on the net profits, the rate being 3 p.c. up to $1,000,000; 5 p.c. from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 and 6 p.c. on the exeess above $5,000,000. The first $10,000 of profit is exempt. There is no apex law, all claim boundaries extending vertically downwards. Disputes are settled by the recorder, or, on appeal, by the judge of the Mining Court of Ontario.

A miner's licence is necessary to stake out or acquire Crown lands for mining purposes, fee $5 per year for an individual; for companies, $100 on each million dollars capital. The holder may stake out for himself three claims in any and every mining division, and six additional for other licence holders, but not more than three for any individual licensee. A mining claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of 20 chains to a side (40 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically. Where land is subdivided into lots a claim may be an eighth, a quarter or a half lot, *i.e.*, up to 50 acres.

There are special provisions regarding petroleum, natural gas, coal and salt on the James Bay slope, where these substances may be searched for under authority of a boring permit. A total of 1,920 acres may be taken up by an individual in blocks of 640 acres. Certain areas have been withdrawn from staking.

Full information concerning mineral resources and mining laws may be obtained by writing the Department of Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

Manitoba.—With the transfer of the natural resources to Manitoba on July 15, 1930, control of most of the public lands passed to the Department of Mines and Natural Resources of the Manitoba Government.

The Mines Act (c. 27, 1930) and regulations thereunder govern the administration and leasing of: (1) Mineral claims—gold, silver, copper, zinc, etc.; (2) Boring permits—coal, natural gas, oil shale, petroleum and salt; (3) Quarrying locations—granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, gypsum, gravel, marl, peat and sand.

A miner's licence is necessary to stake out Crown lands for mining purposes; fee is $5 for an individual and larger amounts for mining partnerships and mining companies. A licensee may, in any one licence year and in any one mining division, stake out for himself not more than three mineral claims and not more than six for other licensees, being a maximum of nine in all, provided that not more than three claims shall be staked out or applied for on behalf of any other such licensee. He may also obtain one boring permit or one quarrying location.

A mineral claim in unsurveyed territory is a square of 1,500 feet (51·65 acres) with lines N.-S. and E.-W. astronomically. A boring permit allows 640 acres to be taken up and a quarrying location may cover an area up to 40 acres. The fee is $5 for recording a claim located by the licensee and $10 if recorded on behalf of another licensee. After recording, 25 days work per claim must be done per year for 5 years. A maximum of nine claims may be grouped for the purpose of this work. When 125 days work has been done, and certain other requirements complied with, a lease is granted. The cost of the survey may be reckoned as one years work done on the claim.

A boring permit good for one year is necessary to search for oil, coal, gas or salt. If mineral is discovered a 21-year lease may be obtained subject to annual rental and certain annual work.

Lands containing granite, limestone, marble, slate or any building stone, together with clay, gravel, gypsum or sand may be leased at an annual rental, provided $2.50 per acre per annum be expended in taking out the material.

For a copy of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral rights, apply to the Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mining recorders' offices are located at Winnipeg and The Pas.

Saskatchewan.—On Oct. 1, 1930, Saskatchewan came into control of its natural resources, which had previously been controlled and administered by the Dominion. By the Mineral Resources Act of 1931, regulations, differing somewhat from those of former Dominion laws, have been brought into force dealing with coal, petroleum and natural gas, and placer. Except for these changes, the regulations are similar to the former Dominion ones.

Coal.—The area which may be taken for a location is now from 20 to 640 acres. Application may be made by mail or in person and any eligible person may apply

for three locations. The length of a location must not exceed three times the breadth. The minimum required to be mined annually is 5 tons per acre. Prior to commencing, a lessee must secure a permit to operate.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Applications may be made by mail or in person. The area of a location for unsurveyed land may be 160 to 1,920 acres but, while one applicant is allowed three locations, the total area must not exceed 1,920 acres. A permit must be obtained before commencing operations and all drillers must secure a licence of competency to ensure that drilling will be efficiently carried out. The record of a driller may be obtained by payment of a fee. Operators are required to furnish a substantial bond to guarantee compliance with the regulations.

Permits to prospect for oil and gas are granted under similar regulations except that a cash rental of 10 cents per acre is required and a bond of 40 cents per acre which is forfeited if work to determine structure is not carried out within one year.

Placer.—These regulations remain as under Dominion administration except that 30 instead of 10 adjoining claims may now be grouped.

The Saskatchewan Mines Act provides for the competency of mine managers and pit bosses, for the reporting of accidents, and generally for the welfare and safety of those employed in the production of minerals.

For further information apply to the Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—Since the Dominion Government in 1930 transferred control of the natural resources lying within the boundaries of Alberta to the Provincial Government, the leasing or disposal of mineral lands or rights is administered under provincial laws and regulations. However, mineral lands or rights within the province are being administered by the Provincial Government in accordance with the Dominion mining laws and regulations in force at the time of the transfer.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of the province of Alberta and regulations made thereunder make provision for the safe operation of mines in the province, applying to mines of coal, ironstone, shale, clay and other minerals. Operations must be under the control of officials who hold certificates granted after suitable examination. A staff of inspectors is provided to administer the regulations. Monthly reports of operations must be returned to the Minister.

The Coal Sales Act requires that all coal mines shall be registered by name and all coal produced in Alberta sold under the registered name. The Coal Miners' Wages Security Act requires all coal operators to provide bond to insure the payment of wages, unless exemption is obtained through the Board of Public Utility Commissioners.

British Columbia.—The Department of Mines, organized under the provisions of c. 163, R.S.B.C., and amendments, administers mineral lands, and has charge of all matters relating to mining, including the Bureau of Mines and all offices established under the Bureau of Mines Act and all Government offices in connection with the mining industry.

The terms of the mining laws are favourable to the prospector, fees and rentals being small. On a lode mine of 51 acres an expenditure of $500 in work, which may be spread over 5 years, is required to obtain a Crown grant, while surface rights are obtainable at a figure in no case exceeding $5 per acre. Any person over the age of

18 and any joint stock company can obtain a "free miner's certificate" on payment of a fee, which for the individual is $5 per annum and for a joint stock company either $50 or $100 per annum depending on capitalization. Mineral claims located under the provisions of the Mineral Act must not exceed 1,500 square feet.

Placer.—Placer mining is governed by the Placer Mining Act and its scope is defined as "the mining of any natural stratum or bed of earth, gravel, or cement mined for gold or other precious minerals or stones".

Placer Claims.—Placer claims are of 3 classes, as follows: (1) Creek diggings—250 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, 500 feet on each side of the stream; (2) Bar diggings—250 feet square on a bar covered at high water, or a strip 250 feet long at high water, extending between high-water mark and extreme low-water mark; (3) Dry diggings, over which water never extends—250 feet square.

A placer claim must be worked by the owner, or someone on his behalf, continuously during working hours. Discontinuance for 72 hours, except in closed season, lay-over, leave of absence, sickness or other reason satisfactory to the Gold Commissioner, is deemed abandonment. To hold a placer claim more than one year, it must be again recorded before expiration of the year.

Placer Leases.—Leases of unoccupied Crown lands approximately 80 acres in extent may be granted by the Gold Commissioner of the district, the annual rental for same being $30 and the annual expenditure required in development work $250. Dredging leases on rivers below low-water mark also are granted for 5 miles; the annual rental for same is $25 per mile and the annual expenditure required in development is $1,000 per mile, the value of any new plant or machinery employed to count as development. Leases of precious stone diggings, 10 acres in extent, may also be obtained.

Section 2.—Summary of General Production.

Since 1886, the first year that the Geological Survey issued complete returns of mineral production, Canada has shown a fairly steady growth in mineral output. In that year the per capita production was only $2.23; in 1901, five years after the Yukon discoveries, production totalled $12.16 per capita, but there was a falling-off from 1902 to 1904. Thereafter, owing to the discovery of silver in the Cobalt area, the development of the copper-nickel ores of the Sudbury district, the opening up of the gold mines of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake in Ontario, the improvements in metallurgical practice which led to the recoveries of large quantities of lead and zinc from British Columbian ores, and the discoveries and developments in Quebec and Manitoba, the per capita production rose to $31 in 1929, although owing to world-wide economic depression it dropped to $18.20 in 1932, later increasing to $20.73 in 1933 and about $25.62 in 1934 with the general improvement in economic conditions.

In 1933, the latest year for which complete world figures of the Imperial Institute are available, Canada stood first in the production of asbestos and nickel, second in the output of gold and cobalt, third in copper, silver, zinc, and lead, and thirteenth in the production of coal. During that year Canada produced approximately 82 p.c. of the world production of nickel, 75 p.c. of the asbestos, 20 p.c. of the cobalt, 13·2 p.c. of the gold, 9·3 p.c. of the silver, 13·4 p.c. of the copper, 10·2 p.c. of the lead and 10·2 p.c. of the zinc.

The Preliminary Report on the mineral production of Canada, based on a special survey of the industry by the Bureau and released on Mar. 17, 1935, shows a total valuation of $277,492,263 for the mineral output of the Dominion in 1934 compared with $221,495,253 in 1933. This represents an increase of 26 p.c. and reflects the continuation of the improved conditions commencing in 1933.

Prospecting for gold ores and the exploration and development of known auriferous deposits were more extensively carried on throughout Canada during 1932, 1933 and 1934 than for many years. These activities were common to both the older producing camps and new areas. The higher price for gold stimulated the study and examination of new deposits or ore zones heretofore considered of doubtful economic importance. In certain of the older camps properties closed prior to the revaluation of gold were reopened and placed in production or further explored as to their possibilities. In some of the producing mines the higher price for the metal permitted a very considerable extension or increase of pay ore with the resultant milling of rock of lower gold content and important increases in ore reserves. During 1933, notable gains in production, compared with 1932, were recorded in the base metal mining industry and these gains were extended during 1934. The more outstanding of these were in copper, lead, nickel and zinc and it is creditable to the organizations engaged in the production of these particular metals that they should be able to expand production at the prevailing low level of prices.

Production of various non-metallic minerals, especially asbestos and coal, realized important gains in 1933 and 1934. The gains in the structural materials industries were particularly encouraging during 1934, as recessions had been severe during the period of business depression.

Subsection 1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total values of the minerals produced in Canada in each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1932 and 1933, with the percentage of increase or decrease in the latter year, and Table 2A preliminary figures of production for the principal minerals in 1934.

1.—Value[1] of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1934.

Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Year.	Total Value.	Value per capita.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1886	10,221,255	2·23	1902	63,231,836	11·51	1918	211,301,897	25·93
1887	10,321,331	2·23	1903	61,740,513	10·90	1919	176,686,390	21·26
1888	12,518,894	2·67	1904	60,082,771	10·31	1920	227,859,665	26·63
1889	14,013,113	2·96	1905	69,078,999	11·51	1921	171,923,342	19·56
1890	16,763,353	3·51	1906	79,286,697	12·86	1922	184,297,242	20·66
1891	18,976,616	3·93	1907	86,865,202	13·55	1923	214,079,331	23·76
1892	16,623,415	3·40	1908	85,557,101	12·92	1924	209,583,406	22·92
1893	20,035,082	4·06	1909	91,831,441	13·50	1925	226,583,333	24·38
1894	19,931,158	4·00	1910	106,823,623	15·29	1926	240,437,123	25·44
1895	20,505,917	4·08	1911	103,220,994	14·32	1927	247,356,695	25·67
1896	22,474,256	4·42	1912	135,048,296	18·28	1928	274,989,487	27·97
1897	28,485,023	5·56	1913	145,634,812	19·08	1929	310,850,246	31·00
1898	38,412,431	7·42	1914	128,863,075	16·36	1930	279,873,578	27·42
1899	49,234,005	9·41	1915	137,109,171	17·18	1931	230,434,726[3]	22·21[3]
1900	64,420,877	12·15	1916	177,201,534	22·15	1932	191,228,225[3]	18·20[3]
1901	65,797,911	12·25	1917	189,646,821	23·53	1933	221,495,253	20·73
						1934[2]	277,492,263	25·62

[1]Beginning with 1931 exchange equalization on gold production is included in total value. [2]Figures for 1934 are subject to revision. [3]Revised since the publicacion of the 1933 Year Book.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Item.	1932.		1933.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLICS.		$		$	p.c.	p.c.
Arsenic (As_2O_3)..... lb.	2,424,342	98,714	1,468,022	56,534	− 39·5	− 42·7
Bismuth..... lb.	16,855	7,340	78,303	81,526	+ 364·6	+ 1,010·7
Cadmium.....	–	26,824	–	78,733	–	+ 193·5
Chromite..... tons	78	1,113	30	343	− 61·5	− 69·2
Cobalt..... lb.	490,631	587,957	466,702	597,752	− 4·9	+ 1·7
Copper..... lb.	247,679,070	15,294,058	299,982,448	21,634,853	+ 21·1	+ 41·5
Gold.....fine oz.	3,044,387	62,933,063	2,949,309	60,967,626	− 3·1	− 3·1
Estimated equalization exchange paid for gold produced.....	–	8,546,310	–	23,382,611	–	+ 173·6
Lead..... lb.	255,947,378	5,409,704	266,475,191	6,372,998	+ 4·1	+ 17·8
Nickel..... lb.	30,327,968	7,179,862	83,264,658	20,130,480	+ 174·6	+ 180·4
Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, etc.....fine oz.	37,613	901,890	31,009	645,043	− 17·6	− 28·5
Platinum.....fine oz.	27,343	1,099,393	24,786	857,590	− 9·4	− 22·0
Selenium..... lb.	–	–	48,221	70,345	–	–
Silver.....fine oz.	18,347,907	5,811,081	15,187,950	5,746,027	− 17·2	− 1·1
Zinc..... lb.	172,283,558	4,144,454	199,131,984	6,393,132	+ 15·6	+ 54·3
Totals, Metallic Minerals..	–	**112,041,763**	–	**147,015,593**	–	+ **31·2**
NON-METALLICS.						
Fuels.						
Coal..... tons	11,738,913	37,117,695	11,903,344	35,923,962	+ 1·4	− 3·2
Natural gas.....M cu. ft.	23,420,174	8,899,462	23,138,103	8,712,234	− 1·2	− 2·1
Peat..... tons	3,248	7,593	1,131	3,449	− 65·2	− 54·6
Petroleum, crude..... brl.	1,044,412	3,022,592	1,145,333	3,138,791	+ 9·7	+ 3·9
Totals, Fuels.....	–	49,047,342	–	47,778,436	–	− 2·6
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Asbestos..... tons	122,977	3,039,721	158,367	5,211,177	+ 28·8	+ 71·4
Barytes..... "	–	–	20	60	–	–
Bituminous sands..... "	343	1,372	466	1,662	+ 35·9	+ 21·1
Diatomite..... "	1,496	29,509	1,789	36,648	+ 19·6	+ 24·2
Feldspar..... "	7,047	81,982	10,658	105,117	+ 51·1	+ 28·2
Fluorspar..... "	32	464	73	1,064	+ 128·1	+ 129·3
Graphite..... "	346	18,483	405	18,367	+ 17·1	− 0·6
Grindstones..... "	328	15,735	498	21,919	+ 51·8	+ 39·3
Gypsum..... "	438,629	1,080,379	382,736	675,822	− 12·7	− 37·4
Iron oxides (ochres)... "	5,240	46,161	4,357	53,450	− 16·9	+ 15·8
Magnesitic dolomite.....	–	262,860	–	360,128	–	+ 37·0
Magnesium sulphate... tons	–	–	120	3,360	–	–
Mica..... "	309	6,828	944	49,284	+ 205·5	+ 621·8
Mineral water.....Imp. gal.	76,714	7,170	38,818	5,441	− 49·4	− 24·1
Phosphate..... tons	1,316	12,333	2,214	5,475	+ 68·2	− 55·6
Quartz..... "	189,132	276,147	185,783	297,820	− 1·8	+ 7·9
Salt..... "	263,543	1,947,551	280,115	1,939,874	+ 6·3	− 0·4
Silica brick..... M	93	4,304	636	23,185	+ 583·9	+ 438·7
Soapstone.....	–	46,751	–	47,680	–	+ 2·0
Sodium carbonate..... tons	495	5,450	559	5,773	+ 12·9	+ 5·9
Sodium sulphate.....	–	271,736	–	485,416	–	+ 78·6
Sulphur[1]..... tons	53,172	470,014	57,373	510,299	+ 7·9	+ 8·6
Talc..... "	12,103	112,287	15,181	143,156	+ 25·4	+ 27·5
Volcanic dust..... "	180	3,600	118	2,360	− 34·4	− 34·4
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals.....	–	7,740,837	–	10,004,537	–	+ 29·3
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals.....	–	**56,788,179**	–	**57,782,973**	–	+ **1·8**

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Item.	1932.		1933.		P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in 1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.		$		$	p.c.	p.c.
Clay Products.						
Brick—						
Soft mud process—						
face M	6,188	108,582	2,482	41,737	− 59·9	− 61·6
common M	12,801	182,372	12,389	156,769	− 3·2	− 14·0
Stiff mud process (wire cut)—						
face M	30,197	664,756	19,602	412,367	− 35·1	− 38·0
common M	40,753	638,922	23,894	356,498	− 41·4	− 44·2
Dry press—						
face M	5,522	119,547	4,544	101,252	− 17·7	− 15·3
common M	4,248	46,762	3,916	44,377	− 7·8	− 5·1
Fancy or ornamental brick M	125	6,237	630	7,824	+ 404·0	+ 25·4
Sewer brick M	643	12,156	243	3,693	− 62·2	− 69·6
Paving brick M	6	155	1	42	− 83·3	− 72·9
Firebrick M	1,580	71,757	1,547	73,226	− 2·1	+ 2·1
Fireclay and other clay tons	990	11,826	1,421	11,273	+ 43·5	− 4·7
Fireclay blocks and shapes	−	75,209	−	80,625	−	+ 7·2
Hollow blocks tons	48,118	421,672	26,747	160,059	− 44·4	− 62·0
Roofing tile No.	48,939	3,900	20,469	1,136	− 58·2	− 70·9
Floor tile (quarries) sq. ft.	94,316	21,502	91,495	14,297	− 3·0	− 33·5
Drain tile M	7,385	186,670	10,057	222,829	+ 36·2	+ 19·4
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc	−	813,224	−	354,458	−	− 56·4
Pottery, glazed or unglazed	−	244,861	−	202,500	−	− 17·3
Bentonite tons	7	176	55	1,363	+ 685·7	+ 674·4
Other clay products	−	19,932	−	16,510	−	− 17·2
Totals, Clay Products	−	3,650,218	−	2,262,835	−	− 38·0
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement brl.	4,498,721	6,930,721	3,007,432	4,536,935	− 33·2	− 34·5
Lime tons	320,650	2,394,537	323,540	2,432,306	+ 0·9	+ 1·6
Sand and gravel "	14,469,942	4,480,596	11,738,823	4,464,285	− 18·9	− 0·4
Slate "	250	3,750	250	3,750	−	−
Stone—						
Granite "	490,822	1,110,582	256,723	679,585	− 47·7	− 38·8
Limestone "	3,687,241	3,227,715	2,572,911	2,142,516	− 30·2	− 33·6
Marble "	12,379	250,706	10,897	65,913	− 12·0	− 73·7
Sandstone "	500,480	349,458	99,043	108,562	− 80·2	− 68·9
Totals, Other Structural Materials	−	18,748,065	−	14,433,852	−	− 23·0
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials	−	**22,398,283**	−	**16,696,687**	−	**− 25·4**
Grand Totals (Canadian Funds)	−	**191,228,225**	−	**221,495,253**	−	**+ 15·8**

[1]Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in the sulphuric acid made from smelter gases.

2A.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar year 1934.[1]

Item.	Quantity.	Value.
		$
METALLICS.		
Arsenic (As_2O_3)..... lb.	1,659,513	56,652
Bismuth..... "	253,644	301,215
Cadmium.....	-	91,019
Chromite..... tons	46	723
Cobalt..... lb.	588,566	589,933
Copper..... "	364,890,860	26,681,069
Gold valued at standard rate.....fine oz.	2,969,680	61,388,732
Estimated exchange equalization on gold produced.....	-	41,065,228
Lead..... lb.	346,270,062	8,436,524
Nickel..... "	128,687,340	32,139,425
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.....fine oz.	83,932	1,699,282
Platinum..... "	116,230	4,490,763
Silver..... "	16,441,361	7,803,218
Titanium ore..... tons	2,023	14,161
Zinc..... lb.	298,579,581	9,087,568
Totals, Metallics[2]....	-	**193,845,512**
NON-METALLICS.		
Fuels.		
Coal..... tons	13,795,649	41,922,253
Natural gas.....M cu. ft.	21,948,855	8,419,073
Peat..... tons	563	783
Petroleum, crude.... brl.	1,417,368	3,558,482
Totals, Fuels.....	-	53,900,591
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.		
Actinolite..... tons	30	365
Asbestos..... "	155,980	4,936,326
Barytes..... "	-	-
Bituminous sands... "	862	3,449
Diatomite..... "	1,370	54,750
Feldspar..... "	17,335	140,975
Fluorspar..... "	150	2,100
Graphite.....	-	71,424
Grindstones..... tons	887	46,478
Gypsum..... "	461,194	864,204
Iron oxides (ochre).. "	4,919	65,966
Magnesitic dolomite.....	-	382,927
Magnesium sulphate. tons	42	1,100
Mica..... "	998	97,071
Mineral waters...Imp. gal.	97,340	18,013
Phosphate..... tons	81	683
Quartz..... "	272,075	489,872
Salt..... "	321,753	1,954,953
Silica brick..... M	2,611	93,268
Soapstone.....	-	44,297
Sodium carbonate... tons	244	1,920
Sodium sulphate.... "	65,392	590,325
Sulphur[3]..... "	51,537	515,502
Talc..... "	13,959	136,480
Volcanic dust..... "	31	620
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals...	-	10,513,068
Totals, Non-Metallics..	-	**64,413,659**

Item.	Quantity.	Value.
		$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.		
Clay Products.		
Brick—		
Soft mud— face..... M	5,980	99,257
common..... "	12,912	167,589
Stiff mud (wire cut)— face..... "	22,627	467,093
common..... "	28,793	405,349
Dry press— ..... "		
face..... "	5,621	124,335
common..... "	5,669	62,048
Fancy or ornamental brick..... "	14	835
Sewer brick..... "	307	5,992
Paving brick..... "	-	-
Firebrick..... "	1,948	92,458
Fireclay and other clay..... tons	787	10,674
Fireclay blocks and shapes.....	-	80,112
Structural Tile—		
Hollow blocks.... tons	30,674	243,027
Roofing tile..... No.	44,115	1,852
Floor tile (quarries).....sq. ft.	87,604	18,886
Drain tile..... M	6,757	219,369
Sewer pipe, copings, etc.....	-	387,738
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.....	-	224,295
Bentonite..... tons	63	1,578
Kaolin..... "	48	504
Other clay products.....	-	10,987
Totals, Clay Products	-	2,623,978
Other Structural Materials.		
Cement..... brl.	3,783,226	5,667,946
Lime..... tons	367,317	2,752,797
Sand and gravel..... "	13,521,257	4,387,281
Slate..... "	-	-
Stone..... "	3,661,800	3,801,090
Totals, Other Structural Materials.....	-	16,609,114
Totals, Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.....	-	**19,233,092**
Grand Totals.....	-	**277,492,263**

[1]According to Preliminary Report, March, 1935. All figures are subject to revision.

[2]Exclusive of a small production of selenium, tellurium, radium and uranium, statistics of which cannot be published owing to there being less than three producers.

[3]Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid made from smelter gases.

Volume of Mineral Production in Recent Years.—An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years 1932 and 1933, as to quantities and values, is furnished in Table 3.

The percentage increase or decrease in quantity production of individual minerals is shown in Table 2, pp. 376-377, but, owing to the many different units in which the quantities of different minerals are expressed, the total volume of production from year to year is difficult to compare, while the wide variations in prices make comparisons of total values misleading. Table 3 constitutes an attempt to overcome these difficulties by working out what the values would have been in the later year if prices had remained the same as in the earlier, thus obtaining the increases or decreases due to changes in quantity alone; these are shown in the last column.

The total value of mineral production in 1932 decreased 16·1 p.c. from 1931. Reduced quantities accounted for a decrease of 15·5 p.c. The contraction was particularly severe in the quantity of clay products (51·8 p.c.), other structural materials (44·4 p.c.) and non-metallic minerals (24·7 p.c.). Mineral production in 1933 recovered from the low level of 1932 to a value approaching that of 1931. However, Table 3 shows that this recovery of value was made up in large measure of higher prices which accounted for an increase of 10·9 p.c. in value, while larger quantities accounted for an increase of only 4·9 p.c. The recovery from 1932 was largely in both the quantities and prices of metallic minerals. The quantities of clay products and other structural materials produced in 1933 were below the low levels established in 1932.

Mineral production in Canada reached its highest recorded total value of $310,850,000 in 1929. During 1930 the production of metallic minerals increased still further in volume by 11·8 p.c., though declining prices reduced the total value of metal production, while non-metallic minerals and structural materials declined in both volume and value. By 1931 declining prices curtailed the volume of metallic minerals so that in that year and the next (1932) there were declines in both volume and value in all the major branches of mineral production. However, the production of metallic minerals in 1932 was still 3·7 p.c. greater in volume than in 1929, although there had been drastic declines in prices resulting in a reduction of 27·5 p.c. in total value. In that same year the production of fuels was 28·9 p.c., of other non-metallics 47·8 p.c., of clay products 72·1 p.c., and of other structural materials 57·6 p.c. smaller in volume than in 1929. The general decline in prices was arrested by 1933 and in that year the prices of metallic minerals and of non-metallics other than fuels showed a stronger trend. This was accompanied by an increased volume of production in both metallic and non-metallic minerals, although there were further declines in structural materials. Compared with 1929 the volume of production during 1933 was 12·3 p.c. greater for metals, 28 p.c. lower for fuels, 41·2 p.c. lower for other non-metallics, 80·1 p.c. lower for clay products and 68·7 p.c. lower for other structural materials. The grand total value of mineral production in 1933 was $89,355,000 (28·7 p.c.) less than in 1929. The decline due to lower prices was 11·7 p.c., while that due to a generally smaller volume was 17 p.c., the increased volume of metals being more than offset by the contraction in other branches of the mineral industry. Preliminary figures for 1934 indicate a change

to an upward trend in structural materials, the most severely restricted branch of the industry, and a continuation of the upward trend in metals, fuels and other non-metallic minerals. The favorable change in the production of structural materials during the past year accompanied an increase in the activity of the construction industry.

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1932 and 1933. ("000" omitted.)

Item.	Actual Value 1933.	Value at Prices of 1932.	Actual Value 1932.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
METALLICS.						
Arsenic	57	60	99	− 42	− 3	− 39
Bismuth	81	34	7	+ 74	+ 47	+ 27
Cadmium	79	146	27	+ 52	− 67	+ 119
Cobalt	598	560	588	+ 10	+ 38	− 28
Copper	21,635	18,520	15,294	+ 6,341	+ 3,115	+ 3,226
Gold	60,968	60,968	62,933	− 1,965	−	− 1,965
Gold exchange equalization	23,383	8,273	8,546	+ 14,837	+ 15,110	− 273
Lead	6,373	5,633	4,510	+ 963	+ 740	+ 223
Nickel	20,130	19,715	7,180	+ 12,950	+ 415	+ 12,535
Palladium, rhodium, etc	645	744	902	− 257	− 99	− 158
Platinum	858	995	1,099	− 241	− 137	− 104
Selenium	70	70	−	+ 70	−	+ 70
Silver	5,746	4,808	5,811	− 65	+ 938	− 1,003
Zinc	6,393	4,792	4,145	+ 2,248	+ 1,601	+ 647
Other metallics	−	−	1	− 1	−	− 1
Totals, Metallic Minerals	**147,016**	**125,318**	**112,042**	**+ 34,974**	**+ 21,698**	**+ 13,276**
NON-METALLICS.						
Fuels.						
Coal	35,924	37,634	37,118	− 1,194	− 1,710	+ 516
Natural gas	8,712	8,795	8,899	− 187	− 83	− 104
Petroleum, crude	3,139	3,313	3,023	+ 116	− 174	+ 290
Peat	3	3	7	− 4	−	− 4
Totals, Fuels	**47,778**	**49,745**	**49,047**	**− 1,269**	**− 1,967**	**+ 698**
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Asbestos	5,211	3,914	3,040	+ 2,171	+ 1,297	+ 874
Diatomite	37	35	30	+ 7	+ 2	+ 5
Feldspar	105	124	82	+ 23	− 19	+ 42
Graphite	18	22	18	−	− 4	+ 4
Grindstones	22	24	16	+ 6	− 2	+ 8
Gypsum	676	943	1,080	− 404	− 267	− 137
Iron oxides	54	38	46	+ 8	+ 16	− 8
Magnesite	360	299	263	+ 97	+ 61	+ 36
Mica	49	21	7	+ 42	+ 28	+ 14
Mineral water	5	4	7	− 2	+ 1	− 3
Phosphate	6	21	12	− 6	− 15	+ 9
Quartz	298	272	276	+ 22	+ 26	− 4
Salt	1,940	2,070	1,948	− 8	− 130	+ 122
Silica brick	23	29	4	+ 19	− 6	+ 25
Soapstone	48	66	47	+ 1	− 18	+ 19
Sodium sulphate	485	606	272	+ 213	− 121	+ 334
Sulphur	510	507	470	+ 40	+ 3	+ 37
Talc	143	141	112	+ 31	+ 2	+ 29
Other non-metallics	14	15	11	+ 3	− 1	+ 4
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals	**10,004**	**9,151**	**7,741**	**+ 2,263**	**+ 853**	**+ 1,410**

3.—Mineral Production of Canada, Compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1932 and 1933 ("000" omitted.)—concluded.

Item.	Actual Value 1933.	Value at Prices of 1932.	Actual Value 1932.	Actual Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Due to Higher (+) or Lower (−) Prices.	Due to Larger (+) or Smaller (−) Quantities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
Clay Products.						
Brick—Soft mud process face	42	44	109	− 67	− 2	− 65
Brick—Soft mud process common	157	177	182	− 25	− 20	− 5
Brick—Stiff mud process (wire cut) face	412	432	665	− 253	− 20	− 233
Brick—Stiff mud process (wire cut) common	357	375	639	− 282	− 18	− 264
Brick—Dry press face	101	98	119	− 18	+ 3	− 21
Brick—Dry press common	44	43	47	− 3	+ 1	− 4
Fancy or ornamental	8	31	6	+ 2	− 23	+ 25
Sewer brick	4	5	12	− 8	− 1	− 7
Fire brick	73	70	72	+ 1	+ 3	− 2
Fireclay and other clay	11	17	12	− 1	− 6	+ 5
Fireclay blocks, etc	81	77	75	+ 6	+ 4	+ 2
Hollow blocks	160	235	422	− 262	− 75	− 187
Floor tile	14	21	21	− 7	− 7	−
Drain tile	223	254	187	+ 36	− 31	+ 67
Sewer pipe, copings, etc	354	404	813	− 459	− 50	− 409
Pottery, glazed or not	203	226	245	− 42	− 23	− 19
Other clay products	19	21	24	− 5	− 2	− 3
Totals, Clay Products	**2,263**	**2,530**	**3,650**	**− 1,387**	**− 267**	**− 1,120**
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement	4,537	4,633	6,931	− 2,394	− 96	− 2,298
Lime	2,432	2,416	2,394	+ 38	+ 16	+ 22
Sand and gravel	4,464	3,633	4,481	− 17	+ 831	− 848
Stone	3,001	3,126	4,942	− 1,941	− 125	− 1,816
Totals, Other Structural Materials	**14,434**	**13,808**	**18,748**	**− 4,314**	**+ 626**	**− 4,940**
Grand Totals	**221,495**	**200,552**	**191,228**	**+ 30,267**	**+ 20,943**	**+ 9,324**
Increases per cent	-	-	-	+ 15·8	+ 10·9	+ 4·9

Subsection 2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in recent years has been Ontario, which accounted for 41·6 p.c. of the Dominion total in 1932 and 49·8 p.c. in 1933. The rise in the price of gold has been especially favorable to Ontario's mineral production, while the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits are another outstanding feature in the mineral resources of the province. British Columbia holds second place in the value of minerals produced with 14 p.c. and 13·9 p.c. of the Dominion totals in 1932 and 1933, respectively. The mineral resources of British Columbia are probably more varied than those of any other province, since its production includes most of the important metals as well as substantial quantities of coal. Mineral production in Quebec has increased greatly in the post-war period, accounting for 12·8 p.c. of the total for Canada in 1932 and 12·7 p.c. in 1933. Whereas formerly non-metallics (especially asbestos) and structural materials made up nearly all of its mineral production, more than half the value is now made up of metals, particularly gold and copper. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the most important coal-producing provinces. Manitoba in recent years has been making a growing contribution to the production of gold, copper and zinc in the Dominion. The total value of mineral production in each of the provinces for each year since 1910 is given in Table 4.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1899–1910, inclusive, will be found at p. 345 of the 1933 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Nova Scotia.[1]	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911...	15,409,397	612,830	9,304,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	21,299,305	4,707,432
1912...	18,922,236	771,004	11,656,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,642	12,073,589	30,076,635	5,933,242
1913...	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,534	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,054,046	28,086,312	6,276,737
1914...	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	24,164,039	5,418,185
1915...	18,088,342	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,387	451,933	9,909,347	28,689,425	5,057,708
1916...	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,406,598	80,461,323	1,823,576	590,473	13,297,543	39,969,962	5,491,610
1917...	21,104,542	1,435,024	17,400,077	89,066,600	2,628,264	860,651	16,527,535	36,141,926	4,482,202
1918...	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	42,935,333	2,355,631
1919...	23,445,215	1,770,945	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	34,865,427	1,940,934
1920...	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,214	81,715,808	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	39,411,728	1,576,726
1921...	28,912,111	1,901,505	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,114,220	30,562,229	33,230,460	1,754,955
1922...	25,923,499	2,263,692	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	39,423,962	1,785,573
1923...	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,763	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,047,583	31,287,536	43,757,388	2,972,823
1924...	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	52,298,533	952,812
1925...	17,625,612	1,743,858	24,284,527	87,980,436	2,276,759	1,076,392	25,318,866	64,485,242	1,791,641
1926...	28,873,792	1,811,104	25,956,193	84,702,296	3,073,528	1,193,394	26,977,027	65,622,976	2,226,813
1927...	30,111,221	2,148,535	28,870,403	89,982,962	2,888,912	1,455,225	29,309,223	60,801,170	1,789,044
1928...	30,524,392	2,198,919	37,037,420	99,584,718	4,186,853	1,719,461	32,531,416	64,496,351	2,709,957
1929...	30,904,453	2,439,072	46,358,285	117,662,505	5,423,825	2,253,506	34,739,986	68,162,878	2,905,736
1930...	27,019,367	2,383,571	41,215,220	113,530,976	5,453,182	2,368,612	30,427,742	54,953,320	2,521,588
1931...	21,081,157	2,176,910	35,964,537	97,975,915	10,057,808	1,931,880	23,580,901	35,480,701	2,184,917
1932[3]...	16,198,573	2,223,505	24,512,470	79,509,239	8,714,459	1,681,697	21,183,079	26,767,522	1,891,371
1933...	16,966,183	2,107,682	28,141,482	110,205,021	9,026,951	2,477,425	19,702,953	30,794,504	2,073,052
1934[4]...	23,306,093	2,128,746	30,979,228	145,497,625	7,226,368	5,370,630	20,324,801	40,989,613	1,669,159

[1]Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island. [2]Includes a production from the Northwest Territories in 1932-34. [3]The figures for 1932 have been revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book. [4]Figures for 1934 are subject to revision.

The quantities and values of the minerals produced in each province during 1932 and 1933 are shown in Tables 5 and 5A. These tables show the different minerals which make up the mineral production of each province and also the particular province or provinces which contribute to the production of each mineral in Canada.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1932.

NOTE—The mineral production of Yukon and Northwest Territories during the calendar year 1932 was as follows, in quantities and values:—gold 40,608 fine oz., $953,438 (including premium); lead 3,853,327 lb., $81,444; silver 3,053,188 fine oz., $966,994; and coal 808 tons, $3,491; total $2,005,367.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
METALLICS.								
Arsenic..... lb.	–	–	–	2,424,342	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	98,714	–	–	–	–
Bismuth..... lb.	–	–	–	16,798	–	–	–	57
$	–	–	–	7,289	–	–		51
Cadmium..... $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26,824
Chromite.....tons	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	1,113	–	–	–	–	–
Cobalt..... lb.	–	–	–	490,631	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	587,957	–	–	–	–
Copper..... lb.	–	–	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	–	–	50,580,104
$	–	–	4,296,216	4,407,928	3,362,803	–	–	3,227,111
Gold.....fine oz.	964	–	401,105	2,280,105	122,507	11	83	199,004
$	19,928	–	8,291,576	47,133,952	2,532,444	227	1,716	4,113,778
Gold exchange equalization..$	2,706	–	1,125,996	6,400,791	343,906	31	233	558,651
Lead..... lb.	–	–	–	86,477	–	–	–	252,007,574
$	–	–	–	1,828	–	–	–	5,326,432

For footnotes, see end of table.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1932—continued.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
METALLICS—con.								
Nickel..... lb.	–	–	–	30,327,968	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	7,179,862	–	–	–	–
Palladium, rhodium, etc. fine oz.	–	–	–	37,613	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	901,890	–	–	–	–
Platinum..fine oz.	–	–	–	27,284	–	–	–	59
$	–	–	–	1,097,021	–	–	–	2,372
Silver.....fine oz.	47	–	628,902	6,335,788	1,036,497	14	9	7,293,462
$	15	–	199,184	2,006,648	328,275	4	3	2,309,958
Zinc..... lb.	–	–	–	–	41,736,600	–	–	130,546,958
$	–	–	–	–	1,004,016	–	–	3,140,438
Totals, Metallics..... $	**22,649**	**–**	**13,914,085**	**69,823,880**	**7,571,444**	**262**	**1,952**	**18,705,615**
NON-METALLICS.								
Fuels.								
Coal.....tons	4,084,581	212,695	–	–	1,552	887,139	4,870,648	1,681,490
$	15,167,793	794,168	–	–	3,684	1,229,449	13,526,309	6,392,801
Natural gas M cu.ft.	–	662,452	–	7,386,154	600	–	15,370,968	–
$	–	326,191	–	4,719,297	180	–	3,853,794	–
Peat.....tons	–	–	762	2,486	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	2,286	5,307	–	–	–	–
Petroleum, crude ..... brl.	–	6,408	–	130,343	–	–	907,661[1]	–
$	–	14,332	–	247,468	–	–	2,760,792	–
Totals, Fuels. $	**15,167,793**	**1,134,691**	**2,286**	**4,972,072**	**3,864**	**1,229,449**	**20,140,895**	**6,392,801**
Other Non-Metallics.								
Asbestos.....tons	–	–	122,977	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	3,039,721	–	–	–	–	–
Bituminous sands.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	343	–
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,372	–
Diatomite....tons	1,438	–	–	11	–	–	–	47
$	28,760	–	–	309	–	–	–	440
Feldspar.....tons	–	–	3,390	3,657	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	39,062	42,920	–	–	–	–
Fluorspar.....tons	–	–	–	32	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	464	–	–	–	–
Graphite.....tons	–	–	–	346	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	18,483	–	–	–	–
Grindstones...tons	12	256	–	–	–	–	–	60
$	433	11,802	–	–	–	–	–	3,500
Gypsum.....tons	341,508	38,019	–	35,655	12,719	–	–	10,728
$	398,861	297,520	–	186,175	113,739	–	–	84,084
Iron oxides (ochre).....tons	–	–	5,017	–	–	–	–	223
$	–	–	44,161	–	–	–	–	2,000
Magnesitic dolomite.... $	–	–	262,860	–	–	–	–	–
Mica..... lb.	–	–	81,137	537,212	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	4,076	2,752	–	–	–	–
Mineral waters. Imp. gal.	–	–	15,506	61,208	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	4,697	2,473	–	–	–	–
Phosphate....tons	–	–	1,316	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	12,333	–	–	–	–	–
Quartz.....tons	–	–	20,123	66,135	87,253	–	–	15,621
$	–	–	71,645	93,574	102,493	–	–	8,435
Salt.....tons	31,897	–	–	231,138	508	–	–	–
$	150,708	–	–	1,789,751	7,092	–	–	–
Silica brick... M	–	–	–	93	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	4,304	–	–	–	–
Soapstone..... $	–	–	46,751	–	–	–	–	–
Sodium carbonate...tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	495
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,450
Sodium sulphate..... $	–	–	–	–	–	271,736	–	–

[1] Includes a small production from the Fort Norman Well in N.W.T.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1932—concluded.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Other Non-Metallics—con.								
Sulphur[1].....tons	–	–	17,954	3,332	–	–	–	31,886
$	–	–	133,838	33,320	–	–	–	302,856
Talc.....tons	–	–	–	12,064	–	–	–	39
$	–	–	–	111,585	–	–	–	702
Volcanic dust.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	180	–	–
$	–	–	–	–	–	3,600	–	–
Totals, Other Non-Metallics $	**578,762**	**309,322**	**3,659,144**	**2,286,110**	**223,324**	**275,336**	**1,372**	**407,467**
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.								
Clay Products.								
Brick—								
Soft mud process—								
Face..... M	160	–	300	5,716	–	–	–	12
$	2,008	–	3,000	103,390	–	–	–	184
Common.. M	540	1,269	18	6,525	1,337	660	697	1,755
$	6,780	18,180	912	98,828	18,166	6,929	8,345	24,232
Stiff mud process (wire cut)–								
Face..... M	347	487	13,180	15,315	320	115	277	156
$	6,754	13,628	300,649	323,077	7,472	3,127	6,386	3,663
Common.. M	2,229	520	28,063	7,816	416	220	989	500
$	31,206	7,949	448,470	122,905	6,861	2,256	11,648	7,627
Dry press—								
Face..... M	–	–	319	4,667	–	6	310	220
$	–	–	9,563	97,897	–	138	3,876	8,073
Common.. M	–	–	–	1,522	–	–	2,726	–
$	–	–	–	24,070	–	–	22,692	–
Fancy or ornamental brick..... M	–	–	89	36	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	4,447	1,790	–	–	–	–
Sewer brick. M	–	–	–	638	–	–	–	5
$	–	–	–	12,071	–	–	–	85
Paving brick..... M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	155
Firebrick... M	–	–	–	–	–	309	11	1,260
$	–	–	–	–	–	15,200	547	56,010
Fireclay.....tons	45	50	–	–	–	415	–	480
$	280	1,956	–	–	–	3,111	–	6,479
Fireclay blocks and shapes.. $	277	836	–	–	–	66,688	–	7,408
Structural tile—								
Hollow blocks....tons	3,162	134	20,170	18,941	1,167	1,322	2,106	1,116
$	30,208	1,120	193,335	144,471	11,965	11,781	17,055	11,737
Roofing tile.....No.	–	–	–	48,939	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	3,900	–	–	–	–
Floor tile (quarries)sq.ft.	–	–	–	94,316	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	21,502	–	–	–	–
Drain tile..... M	71	3	545	5,886	103	–	130	647
$	2,974	120	20,609	135,004	5,309	–	1,322	21,332
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc..... $	92,070	–	83,566	466,371	–	–	112,810	58,407
Pottery, glazed or unglazed.... $	–	24,362	–	67,866	–	4	144,903	7,726
Bentonite.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176
Other clay products.... $	–	–	–	16,366	–	505	–	3,061
Totals, Clay Products... $	**172,557**	**68,151**	**1,064,551**	**1,639,508**	**49,773**	**109,739**	**329,584**	**216,355**

[1] Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid made from waste smelter gases.

5.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1932—concluded.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Other Structural Materials.								
Cement.....brl.	–	–	2,210,584	1,599,342	242,112	–	193,571	253,112
$	–	–	3,155,702	2,288,975	549,594	–	399,922	536,528
Lime..... tons	6,533	11,572	93,813	166,703	18,235	–	6,642	17,152
$	35,534	109,184	587,901	1,273,230	172,110	–	56,577	160,001
Sand and gravel.....tons	423,487	569,150	3,458,128	6,994,447	440,309	362,841	734,067	1,487,513
$	136,677	447,239	893,896	1,971,239	188,974	66,942	250,025	525,604
Slate.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,750
Stone.....tons	34,661	16,805	2,246,825	1,905,138	78,423	–	1,428	407,642
$	87,307	154,918	2,360,901	1,655,016	299,282	–	2,985	378,052
Totals, Other Structural Materials... $	**259,518**	**711,341**	**6,998,400**	**7,188,460**	**1,209,960**	**66,942**	**709,509**	**1,603,935**
Grand Totals. $	**16,198,573**	**2,223,505**	**24,512,470**	**79,509,239**	**8,714,459**	**1,681,697**	**21,183,079**	**26,767,522**

5A.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933.

NOTE.—The mineral production of Yukon and the Northwest Territories during the calendar year 1933 was as follows in quantities and values: Gold 39,493 fine oz., $1,129,500 (including premium); lead 3,099,505 pounds, $74,128; silver 2,227,476 fine oz., $842,717; coal 862 tons, $3,670; and petroleum 4,608 brl., $23,037; total $2,073,052. Radium and uranium salts were produced in Canada during 1933 from ores mined in the N.W.T., but statistics pertaining to these minerals are not available for publication. For Dominion totals see pp. 376-377.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
METALLICS.								
Arsenic (As_2O_3) } lb.	–	–	–	1,468,022	–	–	–	–
(As_2O_3) } $	–	–	–	56,534	–	–	–	–
Bismuth..... lb.	–	–	–	7,580	–	–	–	70,723
$	–	–	–	3,731	–	–	–	77,795
Cadmium.... $	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	78,733
Chromite.....tons	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	343	–	–	–	–	–
Cobalt..... lb.	–	–	–	466,702	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	597,752	–	–	–	–
Copper..... lb.	–	–	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941	–	43,146,724
$	–	–	5,214,177	10,118,847	2,844,989	240,338	–	3,216,502
Gold.....fine oz.	1,382	–	382,886	2,155,519	125,310	5,400	324	238,995
$	28,568	–	7,914,956	44,558,531	2,590,388	111,628	6,698	4,940,465
Gold exchange equalization $	10,957	–	3,035,583	17,089,312	993,478	42,812	2,569	1,894,792
Lead..... lb.	–	–	–	29,910	–	–	–	263,345,776
$	–	–	–	692	–	–	–	6,298,178
Nickel..... lb.	–	–	–	83,264,658	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	20,130,480	–	–	–	–
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc.....fine oz.	–	–	–	31,009	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	645,043	–	–	–	–
Platinum..fine oz.	–	–	–	24,746	–	–	–	40
$	–	–	–	856,190	–	–	–	1,400
Selenium..... lb.	–	–	22,131	26,090	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	16,600	53,745	–	–	–	–
Silver.....fine oz.	104	–	471,419	4,535,680	1,101,578	114,604	32	6,737,057
$	39	–	178,351	1,715,975	416,758	43,358	12	2,548,817
Zinc..... lb.	–	–	–	–	43,516,037	2,789,683	–	152,826,264
$	–	–	–	–	1,397,082	89,563	–	4,906,487
Totals, Metallics... $	**39,564**	**–**	**16,360,010**	**95,826,832**	**8,242,695**	**527,699**	**9,279**	**23,963,169**

5A.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933—continued.

Mineral.	Nova. Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
NON-METALLICS.								
Fuels.								
Coal.....tons	4,557,590	312,303	–	–	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272
$	15,969,793	1,041,744	–	–	9,214	1,285,996	12,307,258	5,306,287
Natural gas....M cu. ft.	–	618,033	–	7,166,659	600	–	15,352,811	–
$	–	302,706	–	4,523,085	180	–	3,886,263	–
Peat.....tons	–	–	681	450	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	2,549	900	–	–	–	–
Petroleum, crude.....brl.	–	8,835	–	136,058	–	–	995,832	–
$	–	18,111	–	253,486	–	–	2,844,157	–
Totals, Fuels $	**15,969,793**	**1,362,561**	**2,549**	**4,777,471**	**9,394**	**1,285,996**	**19,037,678**	**5,306,287**
Other Non-Metallics.								
Asbestos.....tons	–	–	158,367	–	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	5,211,177	–	–	–	–	–
Barytes.....tons	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	–
Bituminous sands.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	466	–
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,662	–
Diatomite....tons	1,747	–	–	28	–	–	–	14
$	34,940	–	–	1,298	–	–	–	410
Feldspar.....tons	–	–	6,183	4,387	88	–	–	–
$	–	–	59,283	45,350	484	–	–	–
Fluorspar.....tons	–	–	–	73	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	–	1,064	–	–	–	–
Graphite.....tons	–	–	43	362	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	2,222	16,145	–	–	–	–
Grindstones..tons	21	277	–	–	–	–	–	200
$	868	12,051	–	–	–	–	–	9,000
Gypsum.....tons	315,948	30,391	–	24,460	6,830	–	–	5,107
$	363,528	88,500	–	112,319	65,471	–	–	46,004
Iron oxides (ochre).....tons	–	–	4,192	–	–	–	–	165
$	–	–	51,965	–	–	–	–	1,485
Magnesitic dolomite... $	–	–	360,128	–	–	–	–	–
Magnesium sulphate....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,360
Mica..... lb.	–	–	511,467	1,331,430	–	–	–	45,500
$	–	–	39,060	9,371	–	–	–	853
Mineral waters Imp.gal.	–	–	9,024	29,794	–	–	–	–
$	–	–	3,094	2,347	–	–	–	–
Phosphate....tons	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	2,109
$	–	–	805	–	–	–	–	4,670
Quartz.....tons	1,017	–	28,294	66,562	7,736	59,506	–	22,668
$	1,447	–	109,533	86,146	23,507	59,506	–	17,681
Salt.....tons	34,278	–	–	244,107	1,499	231	–	–
$	161,889	–	–	1,755,087	18,388	4,510	–	–
Silica brick... M	453	–	–	183	–	–	–	–
$	15,834	–	–	7,351	–	–	–	–
Soapstone.... $	–	–	47,680	–	–	–	–	–
Sodium carbonate..tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	559
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5,773
Sodium sulphate..... $	–	–	–	–	–	485,416	–	–
Sulphur[1].....tons	–	–	19,167	8,196	–	–	–	30,010
$	–	–	146,261	81,960	–	–	–	282,078
Talc.....tons	–	–	–	15,114	–	–	–	67
$	–	–	–	142,134	–	–	–	1,022
Volcanic dust tons	–	–	–	–	–	118	–	–
$	–	–	–	–	–	2,360	–	–
Totals, Other Non-Metallics... $	**578,506**	**100,551**	**6,031,208**	**2,260,632**	**107,850**	**551,792**	**1,662**	**372,336**

[1] Sulphur content of pyrites shipped and estimated sulphur contained in sulphuric acid made from waste smelter gases.

5A.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933—continued.

Mineral.		Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.									
Clay Products.									
Brick—									
Soft mud process—									
Face.....	M	60	–	–	2,292	–	11	–	119
	$	900	–	–	38,360	–	333	–	2,144
Common.	M	480	678	1,241	6,796	1,091	23	–	2,080
	$	5,680	9,992	9,862	87,644	16,035	369	–	27,187
Stiff mud process (wire cut)—									
Face.....	M	422	118	7,234	11,660	70	17	64	17
	$	10,233	3,676	153,990	240,738	1,683	624	1,078	345
Common.	M	1,671	411	17,483	3,191	–	62	711	365
	$	20,046	6,972	270,483	46,337	–	641	6,542	5,477
Dry press—									
Face.....	M	–	–	601	3,302	–	8	476	157
	$	–	–	18,166	72,194	–	185	4,557	6,150
Common.	M	–	–	–	1,834	–	–	2,082	–
	$	–	–	–	29,357	–	–	15,020	–
Fancy or ornamental brick.....	M	–	–	–	6	–	–	624	–
	$	–	–	–	387	–	–	7,437	–
Sewer brick	M	–	–	–	242	–	–	–	1
	$	–	–	–	3,683	–	–	–	10
Paving brick.....	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42
Fire brick..	M	–	–	–	–	–	391	12	1,144
	$	–	–	–	–	–	19,705	506	53,015
Fireclay and other clay..	tons	22	4	–	–	–	371	–	1,024
	$	220	157	–	–	–	2,902	–	7,994
Fireclay blocks and shapes	$	75	–	–	90	–	64,381	–	16,079
Structural tile—									
Hollow blocks....	tons	1,759	65	7,676	8,196	44	201	628	8,178
	$	17,590	631	66,197	60,438	532	2,210	5,637	6,824
Roofing tile	No.	–	–	–	20,469	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	1,136	–	–	–	–
Floor tile (quarries)	sq. ft.	–	–	–	81,808	–	–	9,687	–
	$	–	–	–	12,490	–	–	1,807	–
Drain tile....	M	107	1	533	8,746	45	–	22	603
	$	3,237	64	15,420	179,015	2,716	–	1,249	21,128
Sewer pipe, copings, flue linings, etc.....	$	67,519	–	45,890	185,048	–	–	35,793	20,208
Pottery, glazed or unglazed...	$	–	25,425	–	52,650	–	–	118,747	5,678
Bentonite.....	tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55
	$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,363
Other clay products....	$	–	–	80	15,012	–	857	–	561
Totals, Clay Products.	$	**125,500**	**46,917**	**580,088**	**1,024,579**	**20,966**	**92,207**	**198,373**	**174,205**

5A.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933—concluded.

Mineral.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Other Structural Materials.								
Cement.....brl.	–	–	1,517,555	1,095,845	129,540	–	149,206	115,286
$	–	–	2,128,900	1,587,812	295,351	–	299,530	225,342
Lime.....tons	3,914	16,849	110,334	146,193	18,032	–	7,501	20,717
$	30,160	134,786	647,558	1,227,197	167,640	–	62,037	162,928
Sand and gravel.....tons	282,228	496,961	3,356,232	5,967,994	288,214	104,400	281,122	961,672
$	126,031	331,497	942,429	2,517,230	108,828	19,731	85,577	332,962
Slate.....tons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	250
$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,750
Stone.....tons	41,449	16,714	1,342,493	1,253,906	33,190	–	1,550	250,272
$	96,629	131,370	1,448,740	983,268	74,227	–	8,817	253,525
Totals, Other Structural Materials.. $	**252,820**	**597,653**	**5,167,627**	**6,315,507**	**646,046**	**19,731**	**455,961**	**978,507**
Grand Totals $	**16,966,183**	**2,107,682**	**28,141,482**	**110,205,021**	**9,026,951**	**2,477,425**	**19,702,953**	**30,794,504**

Section 3.—Industrial Statistics of Mines and Minerals—Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., in Principal Industries.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines and, since 1921, by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prior to that year the annual statistics of mines were confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity production of each of the minerals and their value at average market prices for the year. The scope of the statistics now includes a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid, and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The values produced by the metallic industries given in Tables **6** and **7** are those reported by the operating companies, and are in each case the settlements received for shipments by mine operators and the additional value obtained when the smelting of these ores is completed in Canada. The totals indicate more nearly the actual return to the different industries than do the values for the several metals in Table 2 of this chapter, where, in the cases of copper, lead, zinc and silver, the values are computed by using the average prices for the year in the principal metal markets. Furthermore, the production figures of Table **2** include all quantities shipped from the mines, while metals absorbed in new metallurgical operations or remaining in stock at smelters and refineries are not included in the industrial figures of Tables **6** and **7**. On the other hand, some imported ores and concentrates are treated in Canadian non-ferrous smelting and refining works. The net value of the products

of these plants includes, therefore, the net value of the metals recovered from these imported ores and to this extent the net sales shown in Tables 6 and 7 include products not of Canadian origin. Furthermore, up to and including 1931 the total value of Canadian mineral production as shown in Table 1 was computed with gold valued at the standard price of $20·671834 per fine oz., and thereafter at the same price plus the estimated amount of exchange equalization paid the producer, whereas the totals given in Tables 6 and 7 include the actual receipts for gold produced as reported by the producers. For these reasons the industrial statistics are somewhat at variance with the figures representing the computed value of metallic mineral production.

The total net value of products of the fuel industries in Table 7 is less than the total production of fuels in Table 2, because the net value of products of the industries is confined to that for which the operators receive some economic return, while the production of the fuel commodities includes all of those commodities produced, whether the producer actually receives payment in any form for them or not. Thus in coal mining, the industrial values in Table 7 include only coal sold, supplied to employees for domestic consumption, or used in making coke and briquettes, whereas the figures of coal production as shown in Table 2 include, in addition to the above, coal consumed for power and other purposes in the coal-mining operations and also the difference between coal put on the bank and lifted from the bank. Petroleum producers have a larger monetary return than the actual value of the petroleum produced because many oil wells also produce large quantities of natural gas. On the other hand, the natural gas industry receives a smaller return than the total value of all natural gas produced because some of the gas is produced by the petroleum industry, because of leakage or other loss in piping gas to the consumers, and because a small amount of natural gas is produced by private individuals or groups from their own wells for their own consumption, without any industrial organization intervening between producer and consumer.

For other non-metallic minerals (if the small production of peat normally included with fuels is deducted) and clay products and structural materials, returns to the producing industries are the same in each case as the total value of the mineral commodities produced.

The Growth of the Mining Industry in Recent Years.—Annual publication of industrial statistics of the mining industry, showing capital employed, the number of employees, the salaries and wages paid, the cost of fuel and electricity, and the net value of the products did not commence until 1921. In connection with the item of capital, operators are requested to report *only the capital actually invested in the enterprises*, including (1) present value of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It should be specially noted that no estimate of undeveloped ores is included in the capital. Indeed, capital expenditures in mining ventures are frequently very difficult to designate. For instance, purely exploratory workings should be charged to current expenses, but if these exploratory workings open up new ore resources and become the channel by which such ore is utilized, such workings become part of the productive plant and as such their cost is an item of capital. In these circumstances, the actual amount of capital employed in mining enterprises is uncertain and the figures of capital should be used with such reservations in mind.

The substantial growth of the mining industry in Canada during the post-war years is established by the summary statistics of Table 6. From 1922 to 1929—a period of slowly declining prices—the output increased by 72 p.c., capital investment by 76 p.c., employment by 53 p.c., and the salaries and wages paid by 65 p.c. Progress was most rapid in the metallic mineral industries, where the expansion in net production amounted to 170 p.c. with proportionate increases in capital and employment. The period from 1922 to 1929 was marked by a rising cycle of activity in construction. This is reflected in the expansion of industries engaged in the production of clay products and other structural materials. The output of this group of industries increased by 47 p.c. during the period, while, within the group, progress was much greater in industries producing cement, gravel and stone than in the clay products industries. The group of non-metallic mineral industries remained relatively stationary in contrast to the other two main groups during this period of rapid expansion. This may be attributed to the fact that coal mining is the predominant industry in the non-metallic group and, under increasing competition from oil fuels and hydro-electric power, did not participate in the general industrial expansion of the period.

Since 1929 the mining industry in Canada has been affected by the world-wide economic disturbances which have so greatly influenced industries in all countries. It is instructive to trace the effects of the depression in the industrial statistics of mining. The course of the depression was accompanied by a very drastic decline in the prices of most of the principal metals, especially copper, lead, zinc and silver. Indeed, while prices of these metals at the beginning of 1935 have risen somewhat above their low points, they are still at a low level. In the case of gold, on the other hand, since 1931 the price has risen to a level about 69 p.c. above that formerly prevailing. Under the influence of these price changes, the value of the net production of the metallic mineral industries declined by 27 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, with a decline of 29 p.c. in employees, 30 p.c. in salaries and wages paid and 24 p.c. in the value of fuel and electricity used. But, since the higher price for gold stimulated its production and the readjustment of costs stabilized the base metal industries, metal production in 1933 showed a good recovery, the net sales in 1933 being only 8 p.c. below those of 1929, employees 18 p.c. below, salaries and wages 25 p.c. below, and the cost of fuel and electricity 8 p.c. above 1929. While industrial statistics for 1934 are not yet available, the production figures for this latest year indicate a metal production valued at about 18 p.c. more than the former peak year 1929. Doubtless in reaching this new record the influence of gold is important through increased production, higher value, and its association with other metals, especially copper. However, in 1934, not only gold but nickel, copper, lead and zinc were all produced in Canada in larger quantities than ever before, from which it must be concluded that the producers of these metals are able to operate profitably at even the low prices prevailing for copper, lead and zinc, and that a return to former average price levels would find the Canadian metal-mining industry firmly established on a much larger scale than ever before.

Among the non-metallic industries the most important is coal mining. During the depression, the demand for coal declined owing to reduced requirements for fuel in industrial and transportation activities. Similarly the demand for asbestos and gypsum has been affected by the lower level of industrial and construction operations. Salt has been an exception to the general rule, as its production has been well maintained throughout. Indeed, in 1932 and 1933 the net sales of the salt-

producing industry were about 23 p.c. above those of 1929. Taking the group of non-metallic industries as a whole, net sales declined by 32 p.c. from 1929 to 1932, employment by 21 p.c. and salaries and wages by 36 p.c., and, while net sales increased slightly in 1933 from the low point of 1932, the decline continued in employment and total remuneration of employees. Production in 1934 showed a decided improvement, probably indicating that costs have been so readjusted within the group as to place production again on a profitable basis and ready to expand with increasing demand.

The production of clay products and other structural materials is directly dependent upon construction activities within Canada. During the early years of the depression, these activities were partly maintained by governmental relief projects and by the carrying to completion of some large operations which had commenced before 1930. As a result, construction reached its lowest level in Canada during 1933, and the group of industries producing clay products and other structural materials was at a lower level of operations in that year than in any other year recorded since 1921. From 1929 to 1933 there was a decline of 71 p.c. in net sales, 69 p.c. in employees, 74 p.c. in salaries and wages and 76 p.c. in expenditures for fuel and electricity, a large item in the cost of production in these industries. However, construction was more active in Canada in 1934 than in 1933 (see p. 512) and this increased activity was accompanied by a welcome change to a rising trend in the production of clay products and other structural materials.

6.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1921-33, and by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

Group and Year.	Firms.[1]	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales.[2]
METALLIC MINERALS.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1921	378	200,007,449	12,133	16,232,998	3,914,615[3]	48,133,974
1922	408	165,975,343	13,138	18,361,667	1,649,856[3]	60,347,043
1923	339	240,889,284	16,472	25,794,032	7,904,820	68,612,936
1924	296	281,828,285	19,809	29,692,896	7,788,506	86,825,610
1925	323	290,534,965	20,664	32,732,782	8,721,063	105,700,838
1926	396	320,248,840	23,742	36,033,798	10,023,885	115,939,119
1927	479	335,708,206	26,343	40,284,887	10,411,397	121,062,811
1928	508	435,327,646	28,582	44,687,131	9,756,573	140,770,772
1929	485	427,498,173	31,125	50,279,511	11,221,987	163,050,366
1930	325	427,439,265	30,633	48,851,303	11,323,313	136,994,693
1931	312	390,908,034	25,434	41,829,288	10,340,523	132,382,514
1932	319	269,180,464	21,931	34,983,704	8,551,463	119,790,072
1933	389	406,998,952	25,443	37,937,871	7,084,253[4]	150,145,926
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
1921	718	265,701,593	37,713	52,292,357	4,881,440[3]	87,842,682
1922	742	232,888,769	37,958	45,225,900	4,028,784[3]	82,976,794
1923	925	243,105,227	39,060	53,428,264	6,422,352	91,936,732
1924	935	259,360,944	33,831	41,933,916	5,788,085	71,796,009
1925	959	253,023,646	31,560	40,032,918	5,685,294	71,851,801
1926	967	274,109,129	36,166	44,379,854	6,535,609	85,240,144
1927	922	279,737,591	37,949	48,273,491	5,402,897	85,205,431
1928	862	295,725,531	39,086	54,089,011	5,824,098	89,312,961
1929	873	317,302,496	40,080	55,602,313	6,033,773	93,596,188
1930	901	328,776,596	38,355	47,852,675	5,785,483	80,063,355
1931	843	325,168,359	34,075	36,031,233	4,870,674	61,629,210
1932	911	302,294,837	31,654	29,918,319	4,497,602	54,389,856
1933	978	293,860,141	30,532	27,309,607	4,695,254	54,912,205

For footnotes see end of table, p. 392.

6.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries in Canada, by Groups, 1921-33, and by Provinces, 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Group and Year.	Firms.[1]	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales.[2]
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1921	657	93,805,112	10,958	10,636,285	5,489,127[3]	34,737,428
1922	794	94,830,711	11,153	11,438,934	5,417,924[3]	39,534,741
1923	1,031	94,842,501	11,420	12,112,581	6,930,164	37,751,381
1924	983	91,254,717	10,688	11,160,609	6,010,861	35,380,869
1925	1,072	88,516,534	12,866	12,337,418	6,159,443	37,649,234
1926	1,064	94,392,039	18,023	13,803,161	6,958,810	39,959,398
1927	949	98,627,203	20,382	15,662,514	7,145,990	44,809,419
1928	975	110,914,805	21,780	17,177,880	7,851,330	49,737,181
1929	1,028	122,220,364	23,897	18,608,687	9,495,825	58,534,834
1930	1,252	131,204,998	20,222	17,271,354	7,957,397	53,727,465
1931	1,242	125,983,627	13,300	14,108,778	6,298,151	44,158,295
1932	1,191	113,736,272	7,885	6,870,026	3,427,419	22,398,283
1933	1,190	109,496,612	7,359	4,784,327	2,245,397	16,696,687
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries—						
1921	**1,741**	**559,514,154**	**60,804**	**79,161,640**	**14,285,182[3]**	**170,714,084**
1922	**1,944**	**493,694,823**	**62,249**	**75,026,501**	**11,096,564[3]**	**182,858,578**
1923	**2,295**	**578,837,012**	**66,952**	**91,334,877**	**21,257,336**	**198,301,049**
1924	**2,214**	**632,443,946**	**64,328**	**82,787,421**	**19,587,452**	**194,002,488**
1925	**2,354**	**632,075,145**	**65,090**	**85,103,118**	**20,565,800**	**215,201,873**
1926	**2,427**	**688,750,008**	**77,931**	**94,216,813**	**23,518,304**	**241,138,661**
1927	**2,350**	**714,073,000**	**84,674**	**104,220,892**	**22,960,284**	**251,077,661**
1928	**2,345**	**841,967,982**	**89,448**	**115,954,022**	**23,432,001**	**279,820,914**
1929	**2,386**	**867,021,033**	**95,102**	**124,490,511**	**26,751,585**	**315,181,388**
1930	**2,478**	**887,420,859**	**89,200**	**113,975,332**	**25,066,193**	**270,785,513**
1931	**2,397**	**842,060,020**	**73,809**	**91,969,299**	**21,509,348**	**238,170,019**
1932—Canada	**2,421**	**685,211,573**	**61,470**	**71,772,049**	**16,476,484**	**196,578,211**
Nova Scotia	–	63,415,735	13,706	11,302,801	2,047,874	15,049,226
New Brunswick	–	4,998,656	1,480	1,123,080	96,922	2,185,174
Quebec	–	121,200,895	7,694	8,198,379	4,243,362	32,834,588
Ontario	–	244,250,088	16,376	24,412,126	5,447,055	85,868,259
Manitoba	–	21,349,000	1,730	2,106,017	479,993	11,396,818
Saskatchewan	–	6,013,271	924	748,782	152,433	1,626,307
Alberta	–	124,484,909	9,692	10,476,449	804,137	20,701,075
British Columbia	–	91,469,101	9,582	12,642,830	3,094,145	25,071,738
Yukon	–	8,029,918	286	761,585	110,563	1,845,026
1933—Canada	**2,557**	**810,355,705**	**63,334**	**70,031,805**	**14,024,904[4]**	**221,754,818**
Nova Scotia	–	59,727,371	13,915	9,852,765	2,219,236	15,744,102
New Brunswick	–	5,185,718	1,629	1,402,114	83,493	2,088,331
Quebec	–	137,663,451	8,629	8,621,984	2,953,543	33,888,539
Ontario	–	310,789,173	17,306	25,600,168	4,891,054	109,060,404
Manitoba	–	30,130,497	1,379	1,847,251	234,202	8,433,130
Saskatchewan	–	12,368,385	1,265	1,111,001	238,898	2,614,337
Alberta	–	112,666,472	9,057	9,463,382	805,577	18,945,255
British Columbia	–	129,665,431	9,845	11,455,946	2,557,066	29,464,365
Yukon	–	12,159,207	309	677,194	41,835	1,516,355

[1]This figure not given by provinces in recent years. [2]Gross value less freight and treatment charges and less value of ores charged in the case of smelters. [3]Electricity was not included in 1921 and 1922.

[4]Fuel and electricity used for metallurgical purposes and not included above consisted of: bituminous coal from Canadian mines, 244,701 tons valued at $1,657,991; imported bituminous, 109,006 tons at $578,272; coke, 129,605 tons at $1,165,432; fuel oil, 7,218,294 gal. at $327,775; wood, 5,489 cords at $28,963; manufactured gas, 45,886 M cu.ft. at $4,998; electricity, 380,331,833 k.w.h. at $1,232,104; and other fuel at $22,079; total value, $5,017,614.

The Principal Mineral Industries.—A summary of the industrial statistics of the principal mineral industries operating in Canada in 1932 and 1933 is presented in Table 7. Coal mining has the largest labour force and the largest labour bill. In fact, in the years 1932 and 1933 salaries and wages in coal mining amounted

to 71 p.c. and 66 p.c. of the value of net sales. This was probably an abnormally high proportion owing to declining output and prices and abnormally low profits during those difficult years. Auriferous quartz mining was second to coal mining with about half the number of employees. Its salaries and wages bill was nearly as great, however, as that of coal mining, since employment is much less subject to seasonal fluctuations. The smelting and refining industry was third in the number of its employees and in salaries and wages paid.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1932 and 1933.

Industry and Year.	Firms.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales.[1]
METALLIC MINERALS.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Alluvial gold....1932	120	7,306,130	373	665,711	38,840	1,211,018
1933	73	10,402,705	454	704,151	35,165	1,218,250
Auriferous quartz....1932	100	58,167,335	10,442	17,686,584	3,031,494	58,645,772
1933	214	158,599,931	12,823	20,536,012	3,330,137	69,151,535
Copper-gold-silver....1932	28	14,793,372	3,076	3,770,627	463,463	11,143,759
1933	28	40,228,626	2,841	3,938,778	404,625	7,707,270
Silver-cobalt....1932	17	3,005,872	369	551,255	124,478	1,735,708
1933	12	3,365,755	242	322,281	83,565	1,071,602
Silver-lead-zinc....1932	36	11,921,067	1,084	1,719,186	358,649	5,156,365
1933	42	17,705,026	1,100	1,501,012	284,277	7,569,867
Nickel-copper....1932	3	23,137,628	1,210	1,776,190	96,670	3,174,208
1933	4	30,048,125	1,599	2,518,181	152,984	6,108,325
Miscellaneous metals....1932	5	1,140,200	34	35,181	2,475	1,113
1933	5	563,500	24	14,275	1,178	343
Smelting and refining...1932	10	149,708,860	5,343	8,778,970	4,435,394	38,722,129[2]
1933	11	146,085,284	6,360	8,403,181	2,792,322	57,318,734[2]
Totals, Metallic Minerals....1932	**319**	**269,180,464**	**21,931**	**34,983,704**	**8,551,463**	**119,790,072**
1933	**389**	**406,998,952**	**25,443**	**37,937,871**	**7,084,253**	**150,145,926**
NON-METALLIC MINERALS.						
Fuels.						
Coal....1932	455	131,879,671	26,960	25,042,769	3,036,601	34,984,922
1933	496	125,740,790	25,375	22,378,736	3,214,632	33,805,148
Natural gas....1932	160	75,187,066	1,351	1,738,949	32,912	8,188,966
1933	174	80,937,170	1,367	1,650,815	53,994	7,725,951
Petroleum....1932	175	48,568,562	655	776,163	120,842	3,467,538
1933	175	36,972,528	718	773,734	136,278	3,562,170
Totals, Fuels....1932	790	255,635,299	28,936	27,557,881	3,220,355	46,641,426
1933	845	243,650,488	27,460	24,803,285	3,404,904	45,093,269
Other Non-Metallic Minerals.						
Abrasives (natural)....1932	10	679,865	36	26,471	2,422	48,844
1933	9	58,556	19	7,796	1,034	60,927
Asbestos....1932	7	30,081,362	1,409	1,156,315	827,303	3,039,721
1933	7	31,173,325	1,629	1,279,093	771,327	5,211,177
Feldspar and quartz....1932	33	936,177	120	91,603	13,391	358,129
1933	28	1,143,792	146	117,037	26,327	402,937
Gypsum....1932	11	8,054,148	478	368,484	122,926	1,080,379
1933	14	8,769,564	415	263,279	91,518	675,822
Iron oxides....1932	4	206,863	26	22,909	5,993	46,161
1933	4	156,551	22	15,631	5,755	53,450
Mica....1932	5	119,670	9	7,864	50	6,828
1933	15	312,396	41	25,007	80	49,284

For footnotes see end of table, p. 394.

7.—Summary of the Principal Statistics of the Mineral Industries of Canada, by Industries, 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Industry and Year.	Firms.	Capital Employed.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel and Electricity.	Net Sales.[1]
NON-METALLIC MINERALS—concluded.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Other Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.						
Salt....1932	7	3,805,008	345	455,049	176,836	1,947,551
1933	9	3,708,358	400	473,420	191,373	1,939,874
Talc and soapstone....1932	5	703,532	83	76,577	17,930	159,038
1933	7	684,375	103	83,060	26,424	190,836
Miscellaneous[3]....1932	35	2,072,913	182	155,166	110,396	1,061,779
1933	40	4,202,736	297	241,999	176,512	1,234,629
Totals, Other Non-Metallic Minerals....1932	117	46,659,538	2,688	2,360,438	1,277,247	7,748,430
1933	133	50,209,653	3,072	2,506,322	1,290,350	9,818,936
Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals....1932	**907**	**302,294,837**	**31,654**	**29,918,319**	**4,497,602**	**54,389,856**
1933	**978**	**293,860,141**	**30,532**	**27,309,607**	**4,695,254**	**54,912,205**
CLAY PRODUCTS AND OTHER STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.						
Clay Products.						
Brick, tile and sewer pipe....1932	143	24,910,020	1,622	1,469,270	569,515	3,405,295
1933	141	23,760,177	1,195	1,011,747	366,685	2,062,388
Stoneware and pottery..1932	5	437,562	118	107,316	10,288	244,923
1933	5	451,703	117	90,146	10,636	200,447
Totals, Clay Products....1932	148	25,347,582	1,740	1,576,586	579,803	3,650,218
1933	146	24,211,880	1,312	1,101,893	377,321	2,262,835
Other Structural Materials.						
Cement....1932	6	55,294,814	1,216	1,344,772	1,701,125	6,930,721
1933	6	54,403,379	740	781,746	982,087	4,536,935
Lime....1932	53	6,823,949	677	575,072	535,433	2,394,537
1933	54	8,920,042	696	480,833	473,125	2,432,306
Sand and gravel....1932	688	9,542,446	1,743	1,322,201	190,477	4,480,596
1933	696	6,203,113	2,726	1,169,079	129,410	4,464,285
Stone....1932	296	16,727,481	2,509	2,051,395	420,581	4,942,211
1933	288	15,758,198	1,885	1,250,776	283,454	3,000,326
Totals, Other Structural Materials....1932	1,043	88,388,690	6,145	5,293,440	2,847,616	18,748,065
1933	1,044	85,284,732	6,047	3,682,434	1,868,076	14,433,852
Totals, Structural Materials and Clay Products....1932	**1,191**	**113,736,272**	**7,885**	**6,870,026**	**3,427,419**	**22,398,283**
1933	**1,190**	**109,496,612**	**7,359**	**4,784,327**	**2,245,397**	**16,696,687**
Grand Totals, Mineral Industries....1932	**2,417**	**685,211,573**	**61,470**	**71,772,049**	**16,476,484**	**196,578,211**
1933	**2,557**	**810,355,705**	**63,334**	**70,031,805**	**14,024,904**	**221,754,818**

[1]Value of shipments by mine operators and of products sold by metallurgical works, less estimated cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, irrespective of their origin. The major part of the value of ores treated is included as products of mines and mills, but there is necessarily a lag between production or ores and sales of smelter products, while some imported ores are also treated in Canadian smelters.

[2]Value added by smelting and refining.

[3]Includes a small production of peat, normally included in fuels.

Section 4.—Production of Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 75 years. During the last half of the 19th century production was chiefly from placer operations in British Columbia and Yukon, while during the present century there has been a rapid growth of production from lode mining both of auriferous quartz and of gold in association with other metals. Gold production in Canada attained its earlier maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 fine oz. of gold were produced. The quantities and values of gold produced in Canada are given by provinces for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 8 and 9. The preliminary official estimate for 1934 is 2,964,400 fine oz.

In 1931 the value of gold produced in Canada exceeded that of coal for the first time. Producers of gold have benefited in recent years not only from the general decline in the prices of other commodities with a consequent reduction in their operating costs, as well as an increase in the purchasing power of their product, but also from the rise in the price of gold in the world market. The more outstanding events associated with this rise in price may be briefly outlined. The United Kingdom suspended specie payments on Sept. 21, 1931, and the gold exchange value of the pound sterling declined rapidly. The Canadian Government first assumed control of gold exports by a licensing system and later undertook to purchase all new gold bullion produced in the Dominion, paying the producer a premium over the standard price to equalize the exchange difference. The United States departed from the gold standard on April 19, 1933, and on Jan. 31, 1934, the United States' Treasury announced that it would buy gold at $35 per fine oz.; thus establishing a new par of $15\frac{5}{21}$ grains for the U.S. dollar. On June 15, 1934, the Canadian Parliament passed legislation instituting a special tax on gold produced in Canada. This tax applied only to producing companies which had paid dividends continuously since the beginning of 1933, and consisted of a levy of 25 p.c. on the premium value of gold produced from ore mined in Canada, provided that the tax did not reduce the price received by the producer below $30 per fine oz. Deductions for income tax were allowed.[1]

In the circumstances outlined above gold has ranked first among the minerals of Canada since 1931. Under the stimulus of higher prices prospecting for gold has been more active during the past two years than ever before. Favourable results from these activities, with new mines coming into production and expansion in numerous producing mines, give every prospect for a continued increase in gold production.

Ontario.—Although gold was first discovered in 1866 in Hastings Co. and was later found and worked at many points from there to the lake of the Woods in the west, a distance of roughly 900 miles, no permanent gold-mining industry was established until 1911, when the Porcupine Camp was opened up. Soon afterwards the discovery of gold in the Kirkland Lake area, on what is now the Wright-Hargreaves Mine, led to the development of this second camp. The Lake Shore Mine in this camp has latterly had a larger production than that of any other Canadian gold mine. Active prospecting and development have been carried on during recent years in a number of Precambrian areas in Ontario. Properties brought into production include the Howey and Moss gold mines in the northwestern part of the province, the Ashley and Young-Davidson in Matachewan, and the Little Long

[1] In the Budget of Mar. 22, 1935, this form of tax was relinquished, and compensating arrangements were made in the income tax regulations providing for reduced depletion allowances to mines to offset anticipated loss in revenue.

Lac, St. Anthony, Casey Summit, Pickle Crow, J. M. Consolidated, Bidgood and Central Patricia in other areas. During 1934 the older gold mines of the Porcupine, Kirkland Lake and Michipicoten areas experienced a successful year with increased tonnages treated in all three camps. New gold discoveries in the Sturgeon River area resulted in a colorful "rush" of old-time proportions.

British Columbia.—The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late '50's, alluvial gold was discovered along the Thompson river and in 1858 the famous Fraser River rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860 and three years later the area had a production of alluvial gold valued at $4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was prospected in 1892. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. Except for the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 was not again equalled until 1934. Though the bulk of the gold obtained in the Cordilleran region has been derived from the placer deposits of the central portion of the region from Yukon at the north almost to the International Boundary at the south, yet a large amount, averaging 178,039 fine oz. between 1913 and 1921, was obtained by lode mining, largely of the copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale Boundary districts. The copper concentrates of the Britannia Mine also contain gold, as does the blister copper made at Anyox. The output of gold in British Columbia has been in part maintained by the successful operation of the Premier Mine on the Portland canal and recently by the mines of the Bridge River district, including the Pioneer, Bralorne and others from which production is expanding. Placer prospecting in British Columbia experienced a distinct revival during the 1932 and 1933 seasons and resulted in pronounced activity, especially in the Stikine, Liard, Cariboo and Atlin districts.

Yukon.—The discovery of gold in the Yukon River valley was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson city, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado. There is still a considerable production of gold from alluvial operations principally in the form of dredging.

Nova Scotia.—Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery gold valued at nearly $142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; an annual, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time. However, in 1933, gold mining activities were again more widespread with the industry showing signs of a general revival.

Quebec.—Although Quebec produced gold as early as 1823, production consisted only of the small quantities recovered in the treatment of the lead and zinc ores of the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district and from the gravels of the Chaudière river. Important discoveries of copper-gold deposits, however, were more recently made at Rouyn, in the northwestern part of the province, adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district of Ontario. Smelting facilities became available for this region as the result of the opening of the Noranda smelter in December, 1927. The opera-

tion of this smelter, together with the development of gold properties in the northwestern part of the province, has established Quebec as the second largest gold-producing province. The established producing mines, including Siscoe, Granada and Bussières, had their mills in continuous operation throughout the past year. During 1933 and 1934 extensive developments of new gold properties in the Rouyn district resulted in the commencement of milling at the Beattie, Cadillac-O'Brien, McWatters, Thompson-Cadillac, Sullivan Consolidated and Green-Stabell gold mines. Several prospects situated in Pascalis, Louvicourt, Senneville and Bourlamaque townships were active and reported encouraging results. The copper-gold mining and smelting operations of Noranda Mines were continuous and the Company commenced construction of a 500-ton cyanide plant.

Manitoba.—The presence of gold-bearing ores in Manitoba has been known for a decade or more and the gold production of this province is now mounting. The Central Manitoba, an auriferous-quartz property in the Beresford Lake area east of lake Winnipeg, has produced gold steadily for several years and the San Antonio in the Rice Lake field has had a mill operating since May, 1932. Milling operations were resumed in 1934 by Diana gold mines and important development work was carried out at the Gunnar, Forty-four, God's Lake, Smelter, Gabrielle, Hanson Manitoba, Island Lake, Wylie Dominion and Wallace Lake gold mines. The major part of the gold of the province, however, continues to be produced as a by-product from the Flin Flon smelter which treats copper-zinc ores.

8.—Quantities of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
1911....	7,781	613	2,062	–	–	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912....	4,385	642	86,523	–	–	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913....	2,174	701	219,801	–	–	–	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914....	2,904	1,292	268,264	–	–	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915....	6,636	1,099	406,577	–	–	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916....	4,562	1,034	492,481	–	–	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917....	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	–	–	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918....	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	–	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919....	850	1,470	505,739	724	–	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920....	690	955	564,995	781	–	–	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921....	439	635	708,213	207	–	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922....	1,042	–	1,000,340	156	–	–	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923....	655	667	971,704	31	–	–	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924....	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	–	–	245,719	34,825	1,525,382
1925....	1,626	1,602	1,461,039	4,424	–	–	219,227	47,817	1,735,735
1926....	1,678	3,680	1,497,215	188	–	–	225,866	25,601	1,754,228
1927....	3,151	8,331	1,627,050	182	–	42	183,094	30,935	1,852,785
1928....	1,290	60,006	1,578,434	19,813	–	68	196,617	34,364	1,890,592
1929....	2,687	90,798	1,622,267	22,455	–	5	154,204	35,892	1,928,308
1930....	1,272	141,747	1,736,012	23,189	–	–	164,331	35,517	2,102,068
1931....	460	300,075	2,085,814	102,969	–	195	160,069	44,310	2,693,892
1932....	964	401,105	2,280,105	122,507	11	83	199,004	40,608	3,044,387
1933....	1,382	382,886	2,155,519	125,310	5,400	324	238,995	39,493	2,949,309
1934[1]....	3,525	390,075	2,105,981	98,504	39,133	348	293,315	38,799	2,969,680

[1]Preliminary figures.

9.—Values of Gold Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

(From 1911 to 1931 inclusive values calculated on basis 1 fine oz.=$20·671834. Since then at world prices in Canadian funds.)

Year.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911....	160,854	12,672	42,625	–	–	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	–	–	1,509	5,205,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	–	–	–	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914....	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	–	–	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915....	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	–	–	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916....	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	–	–	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917....	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	–	–	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918....	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	39,814	–	558	3,724,300	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919....	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	–	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	–	–	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	–	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922....	21,540	–	20,678,862	3,225	–	–	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	–	–	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924....	21,643	18,253	25,668,795	24,393	–	–	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,443
1925....	33,612	33,116	30,202,357	91,452	–	–	4,531,824	988,465	35,880,826
1926....	34,687	76,072	30,950,180	3,886	–	–	4,669,065	529,220	36,263,110
1927....	65,137	172,217	33,634,108	3,762	–	868	3,784,889	639,483	38,300,464
1928....	26,667	1,240,434	32,629,126	409,571	–	1,406	4,064,434	710,367	39,082,005
1929....	55,545	1,876,961	33,535,234	464,186	–	103	3,187,680	741,954	39,861,663
1930....	26,295	2,930,170	35,886,552	479,359	–	–	3,397,023	734,202	43,453,601
1931....	9,920	6,471,075	44,980,280	2,220,512	–	4,205	3,451,865	955,539	58,093,396
1932....	22,634	9,417,572	53,534,743	2,876,350	258	1,949	4,672,429	953,438	71,479,373
1933....	39,525	10,950,539	61,647,843	3,583,866	154,440	9,267	6,835,257	1,129,500	84,350,237
1934[1]....	121,613	13,457,588	72,656,345	3,398,388	1,350,087	12,006	10,119,367	1,338,566	102,453,960

[1]Preliminary figures.

World Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry of the world since the discovery of America may refer to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The average annual production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while in the last decade it declined to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia and Russia.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and later as the leading producer, and the phenomenal increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891 and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when 23,010,000 fine oz. were produced. Thereafter, the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum

production of 15,576,000 fine oz. in 1922. However, the notable decline in general commodity price levels which occured in 1921 and 1922 again reduced the costs of gold production and the industry responded with an increase to 17,978,000 fine oz. in 1923, to 19,339,000 in 1928, to 22,330,000 in 1931, to 24,151,000 in 1932 exceeding the former maximum of 1915 and to 24,962,000 in 1933. The annual world production for this period is shown in Table **10.**

10.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold, 1891-1933.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	$		oz. fine	$		oz. fine.	$
1891.....	6,320,194	130,650,000	1906.....	19,471,080	402,503,000	1921.....	16,006,695	330,887,771
1892.....	7,094,266	146,651,500	1907.....	19,977,260	412,966,600	1922.....	15,576,270	321,990,089
1893.....	7,618,811	157,494,800	1908.....	21,422,244	422,837,000	1923.....	17,977,807	371,634,253
1894.....	8,764,362	181,175,600	1909.....	21,965,111	454,059,100	1924.....	18,667,063	385,882,387
1895.....	9,615,190	198,763,600	1910.....	22,022,180	455,239,100	1925.....	18,734,102	387,268,260
1896.....	9,783,914	202,251,600	1911.....	22,397,136	462,989,761	1926.....	19,251,794	397,969,883
1897.....	11,420,068	236,073,700	1912.....	22,605,068	467,288,203	1927.....	19,180,231	396,490,561
1898.....	13,877,806	286,879,700	1913.....	22,928,579	473,975,794	1928.....	19,399,124	400,995,484
1899.....	14,837,775	306,724,100	1914.....	21,875,618	452,209,154	1929.....	19,585,536	404,968,955
1900.....	12,315,135	254,576,300	1915.....	23,010,348	475,666,106	1930.....	20,836,318	430,724,934
1901.....	12,625,527	260,992,900	1916.....	22,400,370	463,056,748	1931.....	22,329,525	461,592,277
1902.....	14,354,680	296,737,600	1917.....	20,457,475	422,893,501	1932.....	24,150,761	499,240,663
1903.....	15,852,620	327,702,700	1918.....	18,701,294	386,590,027	1933.....	24,962,408	516,018,675
1904.....	16,804,372	347,377,200	1919.....	17,376,201	359,197,954			
1905.....	18,396,451	380,288,300	1920.....	16,130,273	333,442,345			

In 1933 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 11,013,713 fine oz. or 44·1 p.c., Canada, producing 2,949,309 fine oz. or 11·8 p.c.*, and the United States, producing 2,276,711 fine oz. or 9·1 p.c. As Australia, Rhodesia and British India were also important producers, about 66·6 p.c. of the world production of 1933 was produced in the British Empire. In 1930 the gold production of Canada first exceeded that of the United States and from then to 1933, Canada has definitely ranked second among the world's producers.

Detailed statistics of world gold production for 1932 and 1933 follow.

*This percentage, derived from world production as reported by the Director of the United States Mint, is slightly less than that derived from estimates of the Imperial Institute as given on p. 374.

11.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Countries, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

(Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Calendar Year 1932.				Calendar Year 1933.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value ($0·28204 per oz.).[1]	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value ($0·34997 per oz.).[1]
	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$
North America—								
United States...	2,219,304	45,877,085	23,831,642	6,721,476	2,276,711	47,063,800	22,821,257	7,986,755
Canada.....	3,050,581	63,061,106	18,356,393	5,177,237	2,949,309	60,967,614	15,187,063	5,315,016
Mexico.....	584,487	12,082,419	69,303,054	19,546,233	637,727	13,182,984	68,101,062	23,833,329
Totals.....	5,854,372	121,020,610	111,491,089	31,444,946	5,863,747	121,214,398	106,109,382	37,135,100
Central America and West Indies.	82,238[2]	1,700,000	4,300,000[2]	1,212,772	87,075[2]	1,800,000	4,800,000[2]	1,679,856

For footnotes see end of table, p. 400.

11.—Quantities and Values of the World Production of Gold and Silver, by Countries, calendar years 1932 and 1933—concluded.

(Abridged from the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Country.	Calendar Year 1932.				Calendar Year 1933.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value ($0·28204 per oz.).[1]	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value ($0·34997 per oz.).[1]
	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$
South America—								
Bolivia	12,281	253,871	4,115,200	1,160,651	12,281[4]	253,871	4,115,200[4]	1,440,196
Brazil	115,451[4]	2,386,584	10,000[3]	2,820	126,000	2,604,650	10,000[3]	3,500
Chile	38,098	787,555	103,780	29,270	145,511	3,007,979	103,780[4]	36,320
Colombia	248,230	5,131,368	50,000[3]	14,102	298,246	6,165,208	107,992	37,794
Ecuador	65,629	1,356,671	114,167	32,200	60,667	1,254,098	113,200	39,617
Guiana—								
British	18,714	386,853			31,056	641,986		
Dutch	8,970	185,426	6,000[3]	1,692	12,378	255,876	6,000[3]	2,100
French	45,010[3]	930,439			42,456	877,649		
Peru	55,555	1,148,424	6,735,360	1,899,640	84,072	1,737,922	6,760,534	2,365,984
Venezuela	77,087	1,593,529	6,000[3]	1,692	95,710	1,978,501	6,000[3]	2,100
Totals[5]	685,981	14,180,648	11,190,661	3,156,212	909,359	18,798,051	11,272,860	3,945,163
Europe—								
Czechoslovakia	2,283	47,194	947,139	267,131	2,283[4]	47,194	947,139[4]	331,470
France	43,402[3]	897,199	643,000[3]	181,352	57,870	1,196,279	643,000	225,031
Germany	2,186	45,189	5,993,499	1,690,406	2,186[4]	45,189	5,993,499[4]	2,097,545
Italy	1,832	37,871	801,499	226,055	2,565	53,021	377,592	132,146
Roumania	109,631	2,266,273	173,031	48,802	120,000	2,480,620	173,031	60,556
Russia	1,990,085	41,138,708	400,000[3]	112,816	2,489,375	51,460,000	400,000[3]	139,988
Spain	484	10,000[3]	3,374,335	951,697	11,346	234,543	2,929,508	1,025,240
Sweden	90,000[4]	1,860,465	80,000	22,563	135,930	2,809,922	244,822	85,680
Yugoslavia	47,582	983,607	133,230	37,576	70,344	1,454,139	196,758	68,859
Totals[5]	2,288,230	47,301,907	13,144,462	3,707,264	2,895,306	59,851,336	12,433,895	4,351,490
Asia—								
British India	329,632	6,814,098	6,026,737	1,699,781	336,106	6,947,926	6,080,241	2,127,902
China	96,751	2,000,000	60,000	16,922	150,000	3,100,774	60,000[3]	20,998
Korea	208,626	4,312,683[4]	209,332	59,040[4]	208,626[3]	4,312,683	209,332[3]	73,260
Federated Malay States	27,159	561,426	1,117	315	29,036	600,227	1,117[3]	391
Japan	434,037	8,972,347[4]	6,360,643	1,793,956[4]	433,800	8,967,440	5,958,842	2,085,416
Netherlands East Indies	77,964	1,611,659	842,362	237,580	78,832	1,629,602	860,463	301,136
Philippine Islands	229,728	4,748,899	149,131	42,061	279,535	5,778,500	181,372	63,475
Taiwan	92,430	1,910,694[4]	17,713	4,996[4]	92,430[3]	1,910,694	17,713[3]	6,199
Totals[5]	1,505,694	31,125,439	13,868,642	3,911,512	1,627,238	33,637,985	13,370,687	4,679,339
Oceania—								
Australia (including New Guinea and Papua)	832,510	17,209,509	8,929,934	2,518,599	990,411	20,473,607	11,121,946	3,892,347
New Zealand	165,452	3,420,196	562,792	158,730	161,755	3,343,772	430,492	150,659
Totals[5]	998,267	20,636,010	9,492,726	2,677,329	1,152,471	23,823,684	11,552,438	4,043,006
Africa—								
Belgian Congo	242,691	5,016,867	18,000[3]	5,077	282,144	5,832,440	18,000[3]	6,299
British West Africa	292,510	6,046,718	86,402	24,369	338,110	6,989,352	117,480	41,114
French West Africa	4,837	100,000[3]			48,225	996,899		
Kenya Colony	9,052	187,121	1,118	315	10,532	217,716	1,614	565
Madagascar	7,298[4]	150,863			13,374	276,465		
Rhodesia—								
Northern	6,349	131,245	338	95	2,588	53,499	25	9
Southern	574,135	11,868,424	114,555	32,309	642,499	13,281,630	112,434	39,348
Tanganyika	25,687	530,997	3,313	934	32,516	672,165	3,891	1,362
Union of South Africa	11,558,532	238,936,062	1,120,668	316,073	11,013,713	227,673,603	1,065,011	372,722
Totals[5]	12,735,979	263,276,049	1,405,222	396,328	12,427,212	256,893,221	1,447,536	506,594
Totals for World	**24,150,761**	**499,240,663**	**164,892,802**	**46,506,363**	**24,962,408**	**516,018,675**	**160,986,798**	**56,340,548**

[1] Average price per fine ounce in New York. [2] Estimate, based on United States imports of ore and bullion and interrogator y data. [3] Estimates, based on productions of earlier years. [4] Previous years figur es. [5] Total s include other countries with minor productions which are not shown.

Subsection 2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver were published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885 about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of $4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. From 1887 to 1893 the annual production ranged in value between $300,000 and $400,000, and was derived chiefly from Ontario and Quebec. The next three years saw a rapid increase in production, due to the development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia, and in 1896 a production worth over $2,000,000 was recorded. From 1896 to 1905 annual production varied in value between $2,000,000 and $3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next five years to 32,869,264 fine oz. valued at $17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of $20,693,704 in 1918. The post-war depression and the decline in the value of silver caused a low value of production in 1921, but the industry recovered, and in 1930 production amounted to 26,443,823 fine oz. Partly owing to the further decline in the price of silver since that time production has decreased, amounting to only 15,187,950 fine oz. in 1933.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, the silver-cobalt ores of northern Ontario and the silver-lead ores exported from Yukon. An appreciable amount of silver also occurs in combination with the gold ores of northern Ontario, the nickel ores of the Sudbury district and the copper-gold ores of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. Thus most Canadian silver is produced in combination with other metals.

During 1931 much interest was created by the discovery at Echo bay, Great Bear lake, of mineral deposits in which high-grade native silver was associated with cobalt and radium-bearing ores. The first commercial production from this area occurred in 1932 when shipments were made to the Trail smelter in British Columbia. Production from this new camp was continued in 1933 and 1934.

Ontario.—The production of silver in Ontario in 1933 was 4,535,680 fine oz., the greater part of which was derived from the rich silver-bearing ores of the Cobalt district. Considerable quantities were also obtained from the products of the nickel refineries and from crude gold bullion. The Cobalt deposit was discovered in 1903, when the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway was being built from North Bay to the head of lake Timiskaming. Later somewhat similar deposits were discovered at Gowganda, 55 miles northwest, and at South Lorrain, 18 miles southeast of Cobalt. Owing to the depletion of the ore bodies combined with the very low price of silver, operations have been much curtailed in the Cobalt, Gowganda and South Lorrain camps.

British Columbia.—In 1926, for the first time since 1905, this province surpassed Ontario in silver production. Quantity of production in 1930 was the greatest on record and amounted to 11,825,930 fine oz., although this record was nearly equalled in 1927 with a production of 11,040,445 fine oz. Production since 1930 has steadily declined to 6,737,057 fine oz. in 1933. Small amounts are recovered from alluvial gold and crude gold bullion, but the Sullivan and Premier mines have been responsible for the greater part of the output from this province. The Sullivan, primarily noted for its lead and zinc production, is the largest producer of silver in Canada. Silver was also recovered from the copper ores and concentrates which were exported for treatment in foreign smelters and from blister copper made at the Anyox smelter.

Yukon.—The production of silver in recent years from Yukon has been derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported from the Mayo district. The Treadwell-Yukon Co. ceased mining at Keno Hill in the autumn of 1932 and transferred its operations to the Elsa claim on Galena Hill. High-grade ore was mined and shipped from this mine in 1933 after which the camp was abandoned and operations concentrated on the old Silver King mine.

Statistics of the quantities and values of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1911 in Table **12**, while statistics of the quantities and values produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table **13**.

12.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see p. 361, 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$		oz. fine.	$
1911.....	32,559,044	17,355,272	1919.....	16,020,657	17,802,474	1927.....	22,736,698	12,816,677
1912.....	31,955,560	19,440,165	1920.....	13,330,357	13,450,330	1928.....	21,936,407	12,761,725
1913.....	31,845,803	19,040,924	1921.....	13,543,198	8,485,355	1929.....	23,143,261	12,264,308
1914.....	28,449,821	15,593,631	1922.....	18,626,439	12,576,758	1930.....	26,443,823	10,089,376
1915.....	26,625,960	13,228,842	1923.....	18,601,744	12,067,509	1931.....	20,562,247	6,141,943
1916.....	25,459,741	16,717,121	1924.....	19,736,323	13,180,113	1932.....	18,347,907	5,811,081
1917.....	22,221,274	18,091,895	1925.....	20,228,988	13,971,150	1933.....	15,187,950	5,746,027
1918.....	21,383,979	20,693,704	1926.....	22,371,924	13,894,531	1934[1].....	16,441,361	7,803,218

[1]Preliminary figures.

13.—Quantities and Values of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271. Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta have also shown a small production in recent years, production during 1932 and 1933 being shown in Tables 5 and 5A of this chapter.

Year.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.		British Columbia.		Yukon and Northwest Territories.	
	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$	oz. fine.	$
1911..	18,435	9,827	30,540,754	16,279,443	–	–	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912..	9,465	5,758	29,214,025	17,772,352	–	–	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913..	34,573	20,672	28,411,261	16,987,377	–	–	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914..	57,737	31,646	25,139,214	13,779,055	–	–	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915..	63,450	31,524	22,748,609	11,302,419	–	–	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916..	98,610	64,748	21,608,158	14,188,133	–	–	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917..	136,194	110,885	19,301,835	15,714,975	7,201	5,863	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918..	178,675	172,907	17,198,737	16,643,562	13,316	12,886	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919..	140,926	156,600	12,117,878	13,465,628	20,700	23,069	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920..	61,003	61,552	9,907,626	9,996,795	15,510	15,649	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921..	38,084	23,861	9,761,607	6,116,037	33	20	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922..	–	–	10,811,903	7,300,305	20	14	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923..	33,006	21,412	10,540,943	6,838,226	5	3	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924..	83,814	55,972	11,272,567	7,527,933	140	93	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429
1925..	214,943	148,451	10,529,131	7,271,944	477	329	8,579,458	5,925,403	904,893	624,946
1926..	375,986	233,513	9,274,965	5,760,402	18	11	10,625,816	6,599,376	2,095,027	1,301,159
1927..	740,864	417,625	9,307,953	5,246,893	12	7	11,040,445	6,223,499	1,647,295	928,580
1928..	908,959	528,796	7,242,601	4,213,456	1,763	1,026	10,943,367	6,366,413	2,839,633	1,651,985
1929..	813,821	431,268	8,890,726	4,711,462	2,644	1,401	10,156,408	5,382,185	3,279,530	1,737,922
1930..	571,164	217,922	10,205,683	3,893,876	94,653	36,114	11,825,930	4,512,065	3,746,326	1,429,373
1931..	530,345	158,414	7,438,951	2,222,014	836,547	249,877	8,061,599	2,408,000	3,694,728	1,103,615
1932..	628,902	199,184	6,335,788	2,006,648	1,036,497	328,275	7,293,462	2,309,958	3,053,188	966,994
1933..	471,419	178,351	4,535,680	1,715,975	1,101,578	416,758	6,737,057	2,548,817	2,227,476	842,717
1934[1].	470,252	223,186	5,320,820	2,525,309	810,725	384,777	8,749,289	4,152,491	553,587	262,738

[1]Preliminary figures.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated by the Director of the United States Mint, as shown in Table **11** of this chapter, at 160,986,798 fine oz. for 1933, a decrease of 2·4 p.c. from 1932 and of 38 p.c. from 1929, when world production reached a record maximum of 260,970,029 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1933 was 15,187,950 fine oz., or about 9·4* p.c. of the estimated world total for that year. This placed Canada third, next to Mexico and the United States.

14.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Silver, with Annual Average Prices, 1860-1933.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average Price per Fine Oz.[1]
	000 oz. fine.	$000.	$		000 oz. fine.	$000.	$		000 oz. fine.	$000.	$
1860.....	29,095	39,337	1·352	1885...	91,610	97,519	1·065	1910...	221,716	119,727	0·540
1861.....	35,402	46,191	1·305	1886...	93,297	92,794	0·995	1911...	226,193	122,144	0·540
1862.....	35,402	47,651	1·346	1887...	96,124	94,031	0·978	1912...	230,904	141,972	0·615
1863.....	35,402	47,616	1·345	1888...	108,828	102,186	0·939	1913...	210,013	126,848	0·604
1864.....	35,402	47,616	1·345	1889...	120,214	112,414	0·935	1914...	172,264	95,262	0·553
1865.....	35,402	47,368	1·338	1890...	126,095	131,937	1·046	1915...	173,001	89,912	0·519
1866.....	43,052	57,646	1·339	1891...	137,170	135,500	0·988	1916...	180,802	124,011	0·686
1867.....	43,052	57,173	1·328	1892...	153,152	133,404	0·871	1917...	186,125	166,241	0·893
1868.....	43,052	57,086	1·326	1893...	165,473	129,120	0·780	1918...	203,159	200,002	0·985
1869.....	43,052	57,043	1·325	1894...	164,610	104,493	0·635	1919...	179,850	201,588	1·121
1870.....	43,052	57,173	1·328	1895...	167,501	109,546	0·654	1920...	173,296	176,658	1·019
1871.....	63,317	83,958	1·326	1896...	157,061	105,859	0·673	1921...	171,286	108,110	0·631
1872.....	63,317	83,705	1·323	1897...	160,421	96,253	0·600	1922...	209,815	142,536	0·679
1873.....	63,267	82,121	1·298	1898...	169,055	99,743	0·590	1923...	246,010	172,276	0·700
1874.....	55,301	70,674	1·279	1899...	168,337	101,003	0·600	1924...	239,485	178,311	0·744
1875.....	62,262	77,578	1·246	1900...	173,591	107,626	0·620	1925...	245,214	172,498	0·703
1876.....	67,753	78,323	1·156	1901...	173,011	103,807	0·600	1926...	253,795	159,569	0·629
1877.....	62,680	75,279	1·201	1902...	162,763	86,265	0·530	1927...	253,981	144,947	0,570
1878.....	73,385	84,540	1·153	1903...	167,689	90,552	0·540	1928...	257,925	151,214	0,586
1879.....	74,383	83,533	1,124	1904...	164,195	95,233	0·580	1929...	260,970	139,961	0·536
1880.....	74,795	85,641	1·145	1905...	172,318	105,114	0·610	1930...	248,708	96,310	0·387
1881.....	79,021	89,926	1·138	1906...	165,054	111,721	0·677	1931...	195,920	56,842	0·290
1882.....	86,472	98,232	1·136	1907...	184,207	121,577	0·660	1932...	164,757	46,468	0·282
1883.....	89,175	98,984	1·111	1908...	203,131	108,655	0·535	1933...	160,987	56,341	0·350
1884.....	81,568	90,785	1·113	1909...	212,149	110,364	0·520				

[1]At the average par price of a fine ounce of silver in London, excepting the years 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and 1931-33, for which the mean of the New York bid and asked prices was used.

In the preceding historical Table **14** the world production, value and average price of silver are given for each year from 1860 up to the present. During the period from 1860 to 1872, silver was still a monetary base—that is, a standard money—in parts of the western world and the price remained fairly stable at about $1.32 to $1.35 per fine oz. (about 15½ oz. silver = 1 oz. gold), although production is estimated to have more than doubled during these 12 years. After the demonetization of silver in Germany and the United States, production continued to increase and by 1889 had nearly doubled again, although the price had declined to 94 cts. In spite of a further increase in production in 1890, the price in that year rose to $1.05

*This percentage, based on the world estimate of the Director of the United States Mint, differs slightly from that on p. 374 based on the world estimate of the Imperial Institute.

per fine oz. During the next six years from 1891 to 1897, while annual world production increased only 17 p.c., the price declined nearly 40 p.c. During this same period, world gold production nearly doubled (see Table **10**). From 1898 to 1904 annual production remained fairly stationary, while the price fluctuated around 60 cts. From 1905 to 1912 there was a further rise in annual production of about 35 p.c., but the price, while fluctuating between 68 and 52 cts. per fine oz., was practically the same in 1912 as in 1905. During the economic disturbances of the war period, world production was on a lower level, while the price rose to a peak of $1.12 in 1919 but dropped to 63 cts. in 1921. From then until 1929, world production increased again by 50 p.c. and the price, after a rise to 74 cts. in 1924, declined steadily to 54 cts. On account of the world depression since 1929, production declined, while the price dropped to little more than half the lowest price recorded in any other period shown in the table. The fact that silver is to a great extent a by-product was responsible to some extent for its low price. The year 1934 was a notable one in the history of silver because of the legislation enacted by the United States' Congress and the decision reached at the London Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933. In the United States the Silver Purchase Act became law on June 19, changing the monetary reserve structure of that country, while in Canada the first step towards implementing the London agreement was taken when the Minister of Finance called for tenders as of Aug. 20, for delivery of silver bullion up to the amount of 250,000 ounces.

Subsection 3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. By 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to 76,976,925 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in an average production from 1916 to 1918 of 115,048,931 lb. In the post-war depression production dropped to less than 43,000,000 lb. in 1922, but recovered rapidly and by 1930 had risen to a new peak of 303,478,356 lb. In the two following years, as a result of the world-wide depression with very low prices prevailing for copper, production declined to 247,679,070 lb. in 1932. In 1933 the output again increased to 299,982,448 lb., while for 1934 it was estimated at 364,890,860 lb. This encouraging recovery in copper production not only reflects the stability of the copper-mining industry but emphasises the firmly entrenched position established by the Canadian metal in the copper-consuming countries of the world. Some Canadian copper producers, located principally in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, are fortunate in possessing ores containing sufficiently high values in precious metals to permit of operation in spite of the abnormally low copper prices prevailing almost continuously since 1930. However, the unfavourable copper market existing during recent years has not encouraged production and has curtailed the search for and development of new copper properties. In June of 1932 the United States instituted a duty of 4 cents per pound on foreign copper, which adversely affected Canadian copper production, more especially that of British Columbia. On the other hand, Canadian copper enjoys a preference in the United Kingdom and a large part of Canadian production now goes there.

Quebec.—Until 1894, when Ontario took the lead, Quebec was the chief copper-producing province of Canada, the principal mines being the Eustis and Huntingdon properties in the Eastern Townships. There is still an annual production from this field. Recent developments in the Rouyn camp of northwestern Quebec have resulted in a greatly increased production of copper since 1927. These deposits are

associated with an easterly extension of formations similar to those of the Kirkland Lake area in Ontario. The first discoveries were located as gold prospects; the existence of large bodies of copper and zinc ores was subsequently proved and there is now a large production of copper as well as of gold. Since 1931 the Canadian Copper Refineries, Ltd., have treated blister copper in their electrolytic refinery located at Montreal East. This material comes from the Noranda smelter and the smelter at Flin Flon, Manitoba. Gold, silver, selenium and tellurium are also products of the Montreal refinery.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856 but did not attract attention until 1883-84, during the construction of the C.P.R., when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first years the deposits were developed for their copper content alone; not until 1887 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores known. These nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. Under the International Nickel Co. of Canada, an amalgamation of the former International Nickel Co. and the Mond Nickel Co., an extensive program of expansion in the mining and metallurgical facilities of the district has been carried out. A subsidiary company, the Ontario Refining Co., Ltd., operates a copper refinery at Copper Cliff where electrolytically refined copper, precious metals, selenium and tellurium are produced from the blister copper smelted by the International Nickel Co., chiefly from ores from their own mines in the district. The company also operates the Acton precious metals refinery situated near London, England, where it recovers, in a refined state, the gold, silver and platinum metals contained in the concentrates produced at both the Swansea and Port Colborne nickel refineries. The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, operating a mine in Falconbridge township, make a copper-nickel matte which is shipped to Norway for refining. Adverse industrial conditions led to reductions in the copper production of Ontario in 1931 and 1932. There was, however, a remarkable recovery in production during 1933 and a continued expansion in 1934.

Manitoba.—During the four years 1917-20, when high prices prevailed for copper, ores containing 9,866,328 lb. of copper were shipped by the Mandy mine. Much development has been carried on in the Flin Flon district of Manitoba in the last ten years, and large bodies of ore have been proven on the Flin Flon property of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. and the Sherritt-Gordon property. About 135 miles of branch line from the Hudson Bay Railway provide these properties with transportation facilities. A copper smelter and electrolytic zinc plant are operated by the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. at Flin Flon, while a large hydraulic development on the Churchill river provides the necessary power. Production from the plants of this company has been continuous since 1930.

British Columbia.—Until 1930, British Columbia had been the leading copper producer among the provinces for many years, but it then gave first place to Ontario and since 1930 production has steadily declined, largely owing to the closing of the Copper Mountain mine and the curtailed operations at Britannia as a result of the low price of copper. The production of the province since 1930 has consisted of the blister copper produced at Anyox by the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd., and the copper estimated as recoverable from the ores, matte and concentrates exported. The principal copper-producing mines in British Columbia at present are the Britannia mine on Howe sound, and the Hidden Creek and Bonanza mines on Portland canal. The Hidden Creek and Bonanza ores are smelted at the Anyox smelter.

15.—Quantities of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, with Total Values, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

Year.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Totals.	
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	$
1911	2,436,190	17,932,263	–	–	35,279,558	–	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912	3,282,210	22,250,601	–	–	50,526,656	1,772,660	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913	3,455,887	25,885,929	–	–	45,791,579	1,843,530	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914	4,201,497	28,948,211	–	–	41,219,202	1,367,050	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915	4,197,482	39,361,464	–	–	56,692,988	533,216	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916	5,703,347	44,997,035	–	–	63,642,550	2,807,096	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917	5,015,560	42,867,774	1,116,000	–	57,730,959	2,460,097	109,227,332	29,687,989
1918	5,869,649	47,074,475	2,339,751	–	62,865,681	619,878	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919	2,691,695	24,346,623	3,348,000	–	44,502,079	165,184	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920	880,638	32,059,993	3,062,577	–	45,319,771	277,712	81,600,691	14,244,217
1921	352,308	12,821,385	–	–	34,447,127	–	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922	–	10,943,636	–	–	31,936,182	–	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923	–	31,656,800	–	–	55,224,737	–	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924	1,893,008	37,113,193	–	–	65,451,246	–	104,457,447	13,604,538
1925	2,510,141	39,718,777	–	–	69,221,600	–	111,450,518	15,649,882
1926	2,674,058	41,312,867	–	–	89,108,017	–	133,094,942	17,490,300
1927	3,119,848	45,341,295	–	–	91,686,297	–	140,147,440	17,195,487
1928	33,697,949	66,607,510	–	–	102,283,210	107,377	202,696,046	28,598,249
1929	55,337,169	88,879,853	–	–	103,903,738	–	248,120,760	43,415,251
1930	80,310,363	127,718,871	2,087,609	–	93,318,885	42,628	303,478,356	37,948,359
1931	68,376,985	112,882,625	45,821,432	–	65,223,348	–	292,304,390	24,114,065
1932	67,336,692	77,055,413	52,706,861	–	50,580,104	–	247,679,070	15,294,058
1933	69,943,882	145,504,720	38,163,181	3,223,941	43,146,724	–	299,982,448	21,634,853
1934[1]	73,968,545	205,059,539	22,635,465	15,090,310	48,137,001	–	364,890,860	26,681,069

[1]Preliminary figures.

World Production of Copper.—World production of copper was estimated at 1,120,000 short tons in 1933, as compared with 2,150,400 tons in 1929, the record year. Canada had an output of 149,992 tons in 1933, producing about 13·4 p.c. of the world estimated total and standing third among the nations.

16.—Copper Production of the Leading Countries and of the World,[1] 1913-33.

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Year.	Canada.[1]	Northern Rhodesia.	Belgian Congo.	Chile.	Japan.	Mexico.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	United States.	World Production.
1913	38,488	–	–	46,574	73,283	58,185	30,600	39,683	614,255	1,072,674
1914	37,868	–	–	49,221	77,650	40,043	29,853	29,652	579,133	1,021,233
1915	50,393	–	–	57,680	83,108	34,128	38,269	40,895	712,126	1,188,172
1916	58,575	–	–	78,559	110,900	60,751	47,472	39,021	971,123	1,533,294
1917	54,614	–	–	112,985	119,058	52,348	49,784	45,084	961,016	1,579,675
1918	59,385	–	–	117,851	99,583	83,233	48,944	50,596	968,687	1,569,523
1919	37,527	–	–	87,721	86,468	66,661	43,243	38,581	604,642	1,069,437
1920	40,800	–	–	109,075	74,727	49,866	36,356	25,353	635,248	1,082,652
1921	23,810	–	–	65,299	59,626	13,576	36,689	36,596	238,420	600,960
1922	21,440	–	–	142,830	59,663	29,842	40,133	40,234	511,970	995,045
1923	43,441	–	–	201,042	70,315	60,538	48,684	57,115	754,000	1,411,980
1924	52,229	–	–	209,855	69,378	49,150	38,495	60,713	819,000	1,522,394
1925	55,725	83	99,323	209,654	72,413	59,123	41,180	63,933	854,000	1,589,717
1926	66,547	793	88,889	223,015	72,277	62,303	46,703	63,933	878,000	1,637,489
1927	70,074	3,685	98,278	264,242	73,381	63,760	52,438	60,351	847,419	1,682,361
1928	101,348	6,642	123,962	316,141	75,214	72,280	62,233	61,600	904,898	1,892,800
1929	124,060	6,122	151,007	353,434	83,190	95,409	61,855	75,040	997,555	2,150,400
1930	151,739	7,021	153,164	242,865	87,119	80,922	52,416	73,920	705,073	1,769,600
1931	146,152	25,536	132,160	247,520	83,608	59,757	48,832	62,720	528,875	1,523,200
1932	123,840	97,708	59,360	113,792	79,230	38,862	25,232	38,080	238,111	996,800
1933	149,992	144,954	73,409	179,200	75,459	43,900	28,000	34,720	196,190	1,120,000

[1] From the Imperial Institute except in the case of the production for Canada, where the official figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are used.

Subsection 4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891 the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output in the latter year fell to 21,900,000 lb., but rose to 63,200,000 lb. in 1900. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. An Act of October, 1903, provided for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada and, as a direct result of the bounty, the output increased to 56,900,000 lb. in 1905 but fell off gradually to 23,800,000 lb. in 1911. A marked increase has since been experienced, a record total of 337,946,688 lb. being reached in 1928, while production in 1929 and 1930 continued at nearly the same level. Owing to the very low price to which the metal declined, production fell off to 255,947,378 lb. in 1932 and 266,475,191 lb. in 1933. The official estimate of production in 1934 was 342,811,000 lb., a new high record.

British Columbia.—In the East and West Kootenay districts there are many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages about 11 p.c. lead, 7 p.c. zinc and 5 ounces of silver to the ton. The successful solving by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of the metallurgical problems connected with the separation and reduction of these lead-zinc ores accounts to a considerable extent for the rapid growth in lead production during recent years. As a result of the low prices prevailing since 1930 for lead, zinc, and silver, many of the small silver-lead mines of the Slocan have remained idle, while the Monarch mine at Field re-opened in 1934 after having been closed down for some time.

Other Provinces.—Occurrences of lead have been found in Gaspé peninsula and in the Rouyn district of Quebec, but the only production of importance has come from the Notre-Dame-des-Anges district, Portneuf Co., where the Tetrault mine was a consistent producer of lead and zinc concentrates until 1930, when operations were suspended owing to the low prices of these metals. Lead mining in Ontario has been intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter, which closed down in the summer of 1931 owing to the low price of lead. Recent discoveries in the Sudbury Basin area have disclosed bodies of lead-zinc ore. These properties were under development but operations have been suspended and very little production has come from them as yet. An important production of lead came in recent years from the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district of Yukon. These operations are described under "silver" on pp. 401-402 of this chapter.

17.—Quantities and Values of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1887-1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 367.

Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Price per Pound.[2]	Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Price per Pound.[2]
	lb.	$	cts.		lb.	$	cts.
1911	23,784,969	827,717	3·480	1923	111,234,466	7,985,522	7·179
1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	4·467	1924	175,485,499	14,221,345	8·104
1913	37,662,703	1,754,705	4·659	1925	253,590,578	23,127,460	9·120
1914	36,337,765	1,627,568	4·479	1926	283,801,265	19,240,661	6·751
1915	46,316,450	2,593,721	5·600	1927	311,423,161	16,477,139	5·256
1916	41,497,615	3,532,692	8·513	1928	337,946,688	15,553,231	4·576
1917	32,576,281	3,628,020	11·137	1929	326,522,566	16,544,248	5·063
1918	51,398,002	4,754,315	9·250	1930	332,894,163	13,102,635	3·933
1919	43,827,669	3,053,037	6·966	1931	267,342,482	7,260,183	2·710
1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	8·940	1932	255,947,378	5,409,704	2·114
1921	66,679,592	3,828,742	5·742	1933	266,475,191	6,372,998	2·392
1922	93,307,171	5,817,702	6·219	1934[3]	346,270,062	8,436,524	2·436

[1] Previous to 1913 the figures reported show the metal content of the shipments and are somewhat in excess of the actual amounts recovered. Since 1912 the data given represent the quantities of lead produced in Canada from domestic ores, together with the estimated lead recovery from lead ores and concentrates exported. [2]From 1911 to 1925, average prices at Montreal; from 1926 to 1934, average yearly prices at London, Eng. [3]Preliminary figures.

World Production.—The world production of lead in 1933 was about 1,310,400* short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 20·9 p.c., Mexico 10·0 p.c., Australia 19·0 p.c., Canada 10·2 p.c., Germany 7·0 p.c. and Spain 4·9 p.c.

Subsection 5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the small amounts of nickel recovered from the ores of the Cobalt district, the Canadian production of nickel has been derived entirely from the well-known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. A brief description of the history and development of the nickel-copper mining industry will be found under copper in Subsection 3 of this section. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production of nickel increased continually to a war-time peak of 92,507,293 lb. in 1918. After a slump to 19,293,060 lb. and 17,597,123 lb. in 1921 and 1922 respectively there was an increase to 73,857,114 lb. in 1925. In 1928 production at 96,755,578 lb. exceeded that of the war year 1918, while 1929 established a record at 110,275,912 lb. Production later declined to 30,327,968 lb. in 1932, but an output of 83,264,658 lb. in 1933 represents a remarkable recovery. Estimated production in 1934 was 130,346,400 lb., the highest on record.

In recent years the producing companies have instituted extensive researches to discover and encourage new peace-time uses for the metal. The success attending their efforts in that direction accounted very largely for the marked increase in production during the nineteen-twenties. The automobile industry, electrical machinery, cooking utensils, new submarine cables and various nickel alloys all helped to absorb this increased production. The world-wide depression seriously affected the demand for a commodity so dependent upon the world's industrial markets, while the increased nickel production of 1933 and 1934 reflects the recent improvement in industrial activity throughout the world.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Sudbury.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse 36 miles long and 13 miles broad. The ore mined in the district contains nickel, copper and iron, but cobalt, gold, silver, selenium, tellurium, platinum and palladium are nearly always present in relatively small quantities. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to be sufficient to provide for the world's requirements for many years, while there are still large reserves undeveloped.

World Production.—The world production of nickel was about 50,736 short tons in 1933, of which output about 82 p.c.* was Canadian in origin, while the remainder was derived chiefly from New Caledonia.

18.—Quantities and Values[1] of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1889–1910, see 1929 Year Book, p. 368.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.	Value.[1]
	lb.	$		lb.	$		lb.	$
1911.....	34,098,744	10,229,623	1919....	44,544,883	17,817,953	1927....	66,798,717	15,262,171
1912.....	44,841,542	13,452,463	1920....	61,335,706	24,534,282	1928....	96,755,578	22,318,907
1913.....	49,676,772	14,903,032	1921....	19,293,060	6,752,571	1929....	110,275,912	27,115,461
1914.....	45,517,937	13,655,381	1922....	17,597,123	6,158,993	1930....	103,768,857	24,455,133
1915.....	68,308,657	20,492,597	1923....	62,453,843	18,332,077	1931....	65,666,320	15,267,453
1916.....	82,958,564	29,035,498	1924....	69,536,350	12,126,739	1932....	30,327,968	7,179,862
1917.....	82,330,280	33,732,112	1925....	73,857,114	15,946,672	1933....	83,264,658	20,130,480
1918.....	92,507,293	37,002,917	1926....	65,714,294	14,374,163	1934[2]....	128,687,340	32,139,425

[1] A change in the method of computing the value of nickel production accounts for the drop in value after 1923. [2] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world supply of cobalt was for almost two decades derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the cobalt produced by refineries in southern Ontario having practically controlled world production until recent years. Large deposits of cobalt-bearing ores occur in central Africa, and the introduction into the world's markets of cobalt from this source has limited the market for the Canadian product to such an extent that since 1926 Canadian production has dropped to less than half of the world production. The ores occurring in recent discoveries at Great Bear lake, N.W.T., contain cobalt associated with pitchblende and silver.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1903, carry silver, cobalt, nickel, bismuth and arsenic. The Deloro smelter treats ores and residues and disposes of cobalt oxide, metallic cobalt and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. The smelter output of cobalt, computed as the metallic cobalt and cobalt in oxides together with the cobalt recovered in ores exported from the mines and including cobalt in residues exported, amounted in 1933 to 466,702 lb. valued at $597,752, as against 1,116,492 lb. valued at $2,328,517 in 1925. Production in 1934 is estimated at 588,566 lb. valued at $589,933.

* From the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

Subsection 7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of improved metallurgical methods in the treatment of the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia and the production of electrolytic zinc from the Flin Flon copper-zinc ores in Manitoba. The metallic recoveries from Canadian ores were 267,643,505 lb. in 1930, as compared with 5,600,000 lb. in 1913. Production in 1933 amounted to 199,131,984 lb. while the output in 1934 was estimated at 298,579,581 lb.

British Columbia.—The principal zinc-mining regions are situated in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan near Kimberley, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other mines are located in the Ainsworth and Slocan divisions of the West Kootenay district. Further information regarding lead-zinc mining and metallurgical operations is given under "lead" in Subsection 4 of this section.

Other Provinces.—There has been considerable exploration and development of zinc-bearing deposits during recent years in Eastern Canada, where these ores are often characterized by the close association of copper, zinc and gold. In north-western Manitoba the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon mines have ores of this nature and refined zinc has been made at the Flin Flon smelter since the autumn of 1930. Some important deposits of zinc-bearing ore have been developed in the Rouyn district of Quebec. Zinc is associated with lead in the deposits at Galetta, Ontario, and at Notre-Dame-des-Anges, Quebec, and mines in both these districts have been producers of zinc concentrates, while the Errington mine in the Sudbury district developed a lead-zinc deposit and made some small shipments of zinc concentrates. Zinc concentrates have also been produced at the Sterling mine in Nova Scotia. However, all lead-zinc properties to the east of Manitoba have remained inactive since 1930.

19.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Average Price per lb.	Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.	Average Price per lb.
	lb.	$	cts.		lb.	$	cts.
1911	1,877,479	108,105	5·758	1923	60,416,240	3,991,701	6·607
1912	4,283,760	297,421	6·943	1924	98,909,077	6,274,791	6·344
1913	5,640,195	318,558	5·648	1925	109,268,511	8,328,446	7·622
1914	7,246,063	377,737	5·213	1926	149,938,105	11,110,413	7·410
1915	9,771,651	1,292,789	13·230	1927	165,495,525	10,250,793	6·194
1916	23,364,760	2,991,623	12·804	1928	184,647,374	10,143,050	5·493
1917	29,668,764	2,640,817	8·901	1929	197,267,087	10,626,778	5·387
1918	35,083,175	2,862,436	8·159	1930	267,643,505	9,635,166	3·600
1919	32,194,707	2,362,448	7·338	1931	237,245,451	6,059,249	2·554
1920	39,863,912	3,057,961	7·671	1932	172,283,558	4,144,454	2·406
1921	53,089,356	2,471,310	4·655	1933	199,131,984	6,393,132	3·211
1922	56,290,000	3,217,536	5·716	1934[2]	298,579,581	9,087,568	3·044

[1] Estimated foreign smelter recoveries and refined zinc made in Canada. [2] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 8.—Iron.*

Iron ore is widely distributed in Canada and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. In Quebec there is a small annual production of titaniferous iron ore from a deposit near Baie St. Paul, but this material, which is principally exported, is used for its titanium content and not as a source of iron. There are millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence in Saguenay Co., but these sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted ore unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment, so that efforts to utilize them have not proved successful. There are also a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. These bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. The known deposits of non-Bessemer iron ore in northern Ontario are very extensive. Millions of tons of red hæmatite were taken from the Helen mine in the Michipicoten district, while the Magpie mine in the same district produced siderite which was roasted before being shipped to the blast furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie. In British Columbia, some development work has been done on iron deposits on Kamloops lake and on Texada island, but no iron-mining or iron-smelting industry has become established in that province. Extensive deposits of hæmatite exist on the Belcher islands in Hudson bay, but the ore is rather low in grade and its comparative inaccessibility renders its development impracticable. Immense deposits of iron ores, large masses being high-grade, have been reported along the course of the Koksoak river, in northern Quebec, but these are so inaccessible that up to the present they have not even been systematically explored.

Hitherto there has been no great incentive to the development of the iron-mining industry in Canada, since there are easily accessible and abundant supplies in the higher-grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range in Minnesota. The Wabana section of Newfoundland contains one of the largest deposits of iron ore in the world, the probable reserves in that area being estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and consisting of an exceptionally high-grade hæmatite.

In Ontario, where the iron and steel industry has reached its largest development in Canada, cheap and high-grade supplies of iron ore are readily available from the Mesabi range of Minnesota, while coal supplies are drawn from the nearby coal fields of Pennsylvania.

From Table **20** it will be observed that the tonnage of pig iron made in Canada in 1929 exceeded that of any previous year, while the 1929 quantities of steel ingots and castings made were exceeded only in the war years 1917 and 1918. Production has fallen off considerably since 1929 as a result of the reaction which set in during the latter part of that year. Ontario has been the leading producer of pig iron throughout the years recorded.

* A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

20.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-34.

Year.	Ore Shipments from Canadian Mines.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Total.[1]		
	short tons.	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.
1909.....	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864	754,719
1910.....	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911.....	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,396
1912.....	215,883	424,994	6,374,910	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999	957,681
1913.....	307,634	480,068	7,201,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914.....	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,002,856	828,641
1915.....	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916.....	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,249
1917.....	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480	25,025,960	1,745,734
1918.....	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171	1,873,708
1919.....	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589	1,030,342
1920.....	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024	1,232,697
1921.....	59,509	169,504	4,407,104	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576	747,582
1922.....	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507	544,020
1923.....	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924.....	–	177,078	3,842,593	415,971	9,525,736	593,049	13,368,329	728,773
1925.....	–	226,010	4,402,674	413,247	8,040,015	639,257	12,442,689	842,803
1926.....	–	280,266	6,165,852	567,929	10,495,122	848,195	16,660,974	869,413
1927.....	–	279,495	[2]	515,366	[2]	794,861	[2]	1,016,555
1928.....	–	339,087	[2]	823,168	[2]	1,162,254	[2]	1,382,885
1929.....	–	348,097	[2]	861,682	[2]	1,209,779	[2]	1,543,387
1930.....	–	238,152	[2]	598,687	[2]	836,839	[2]	1,130,727
1931.....	–	113,560	[2]	356,883	[2]	470,443	[2]	752,762
1932.....	–	34,381	[2]	127,045	[2]	161,426	[2]	383,923
1933.....	–	132,736	[2]	121,859	[2]	254,595	[2]	459,176
1934[3]....	–	151,603	[2]	304,231	[2]	455,834	[2]	850,158

[1] Including a small production from Quebec in certain years. [2] Owing to the fact that much of the pig iron produced in Canada is used by the firms producing it for further manufacture in their own plants, no attempt has been made since 1926 to place a nominal value on such production. [3] Preliminary figures.

Section 5.—Production of Non-Metallic Minerals.

Subsection 1.—Fuels.

Coal.

The fuel situation in Canada is somewhat anomalous as, in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.* The anomaly of the situation is accentuated if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 35,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkably long period at the present rate of consumption.

The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted in 1922 to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion.

* See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year Book.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pp. 391-394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table **21.**

21.—Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.[1]

(In metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

Province or District.	Including Seams of 1 foot or over at Depths to 4,000 feet.					Including Seams of 2 feet and over, at Depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve. (Calculation Based on Actual Thickness and Extent.)			Probable Reserve. (Approximate Estimate.)		Probable Reserve. (Approximate Estimate.)	
	Area, sq. miles.	Class of Coal.[3]	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.
Nova Scotia	174	B	2,188,151	204	4,891,817	73	2,639,000
New Brunswick	–	B	–	121	151,000	–	–
Ontario[4]	–	L	–	10	25,000	–	–
Manitoba	–	L	–	48	160,000	–	–
Saskatchewan	306	L	2,412,000	13,100	57,400,000	–	–
Alberta	25,300	L	382,500,000	56,375	491,271,000	203	12,700,000
		B	3,223,800		182,183,600		
		A & B	669,000		100,000		
British Columbia	439	A & B	23,771,242	6,196	44,907,700	11	2,160,000
		L	60,000		5,136,000		
Yukon	–	A & B	–	2,840	250,000	–	–
		L	–		4,690,000		
Northwest Territories	–	L	–	300	4,800,000	–	–
Arctic Islands	–	B	–	6,000	6,000,000	–	–
Totals	**26,219**	–	**414,804,193**[2]	**85,194**	**801,966,117**	**287**	**17,499,000**

[1] See "Coal, Coke and By-Products", published by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.

[2] The coal of all classes mined in Alberta to 1911, amounting to 20,000,000 tons, has been deducted.

[3] A=Anthracite, B=Bituminous, L=Lignite.

[4] Extensive investigation has been carried on by the Ontario authorities in connection with the Onakawana lignite deposits of the Moose River basin, James Bay region. No commercial production from this field has been reported up to 1935.

The coal production in 1933 amounted to 11,903,344 short tons, valued at $35,923,962, or an average of $3·02 per ton. This represented a decrease of 5,660,949 tons, or 32 p.c., as compared with 1928, the record year. Nova Scotia was again the leading producer. The coal produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Yukon is all classed as bituminous, while Alberta produces bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite, and Saskatchewan and Manitoba lignite only. The division of the 1932 and 1933 production among these classes is given in Table **26.** The quantity of coal mined annually in six provinces, and the Yukon Territory, and totals for Canada from 1911 to 1934 is shown in Table **22.**

22.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For annual production from 1874 to 1910, by provinces, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Year.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.	
								Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	$
1911....	7,004,420	55,781	–	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912....	7,783,888	44,780	–	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913....	7,980,073	70,311	–	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914....	7,370,924	98,049	–	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915....	7,463,370	127,391	–	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916....	6,912,140	143,540	–	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917....	6,327,091	189,095	–	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918....	5,818,562	268,212	–	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919....	5,790,196	166,377	–	379,347	4,933,660	2,649,516	–	13,919,096	55,622,670
1920....	6,437,156	171,610	–	335,222	6,907,765	3,095,011	–	16,946,764	82,496,538
1921....	5,734,928	187,192	–	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,493	72,451,656
1922....	5,569,072	287,513	–	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923....	6,597,838	276,617	–	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924....	5,557,441	217,121	–	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988
1925....	3,842,978	208,012	–	471,965	5,869,031	2,742,252	730	13,134,968	49,261,951
1926....	6,747,477	173,111	–	439,803	6,503,705	2,613,719	316	16,478,131	59,875,094
1927....	7,071,876	203,950	–	470,216	6,934,162	2,746,243	414	17,426,861	61,867,463
1928....	6,743,504	207,738	–	471,713	7,336,330	2,804,594	144	17,564,293	63,757,833
1929....	7,056,133	218,706	–	580,189	7,150,693	2,490,378	458	17,496,557	63,065,170
1930....	6,252,552	209,349	–	579,424	5,755,528	2,083,818	653	14,881,324	52,849,748
1931....	4,955,563	182,181	1,306	662,836	4,564,015	1,876,406	904	12,243,211	41,207,682
1932....	4,084,581	212,695	1,552	887,139	4,870,648	1,681,490	808	11,738,913	37,117,695
1933....	4,557,590	312,303	3,880	927,649	4,718,788	1,382,272	862	11,903,344	35,923,962
1934[1]....	6,340,790	314,681	3,037	903,776	4,748,074	1,484,653	638	13,795,649	41,922,253

[1] Preliminary figures.

The imports of anthracite, bituminous and lignite coal for the calendar years from 1911 to 1933 are given in Table **23**, and the exports of all coal from 1911 to 1933 in Table **24**.

23.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite, Bituminous and Lignite Coal for Home Consumption, calendar years 1911-33.

NOTE.—Anthracite dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 420.

Year.	Anthracite.		Bituminous Coal.		Lignite Coal.		Totals.	
	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.	$	short tons.	$
1911.....	4,020,577	18,794,192	10,538,315	20,498,399	–	–	14,558,892	39,292,591
1912.....	4,184,017	20,080,388	10,411,793	19,397,649	–	–	14,595,810	39,478,037
1913.....	4,642,057	22,034,839	13,559,896	25,914,280	–	–	18,201,953	47,949,119
1914.....	4,435,010	21,241,924	10,286,047	18,559,574	–	–	14,721,057	39,801,498
1915.....	4,072,192	18,753,980	8,393,710	9,591,625	–	–	12,465,902	28,345,605
1916.....	4,570,815	22,216,363	13,009,788	16,073,303	–	–	17,580,603	38,289,666
1917.....	5,320,198	28,109,586	15,537,262	42,452,771	–	–	20,857,460	70,562,357
1918.....	4,785,160	26,007,888	16,893,427	45,642,696	–	–	21,678,587	71,650,584
1919.....	4,937,095	31,595,694	12,356,162	29,565,105	–	–	17,293,257	61,160,799
1920.....	4,982,313	36,773,351	13,861,229	61,260,247	–	–	18,843,542	98,033,598
1921.....	4,553,820	40,293,639	13,748,242	48,631,095	–	–	18,302,062	88,924,734
1922.....	2,705,752	23,795,143	10,317,773	37,387,285	–	–	13,023,525	61,182,428
1923.....	5,165,382	46,457,962	15,822,240	49,899,099	2,331	12,846	20,989,953	96,369,907
1924.....	4,152,558	37,280,910	12,546,214	29,628,643	26,007	117,955	16,724,779	67,027,508
1925.....	3,782,557	32,096,509	12,548,460	26,974,340	18,653	87,832	16,349,670	59,158,681
1926.....	4,192,419	34,202,166	12,376,606	25,511,932	10,423	45,567	16,579,448	59,759,665
1927.....	4,107,854	31,282,371	14,568,671	30,457,884	10,829	44,254	18,687,354	61,784,509
1928.....	3,748,816	27,680,018	13,445,945	26,608,427	10,780	44,247	17,205,541	54,332,692
1929.....	4,019,917	28,809,792	14,170,138	27,140,968	14,108	62,508	18,204,163	56,013,268
1930.....	4,256,090	30,098,910	14,497,955	26,522,765	18,676	72,691	18,772,721	56,694,366
1931.....	3,162,317	21,067,025	9,952,280	15,732,710	6,410	29,603	13,121,007	36,829,338
1932.....	3,148,902	19,312,710	8,807,131	12,011,398	3,004	13,701	11,959,037	31,337,809
1933.....	3,015,571	17,610,091	8,185,759	10,501,924	2,707	10,176	11,204,037	28,122,191

24.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, calendar years 1911-33.

NOTE.—For previous years, see 1911 Year Book, p. 421.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	short tons.	$		short tons.	$
1911	1,500,639	–	1923	1,654,406	10,661,399
1912	2,127,133	–	1924	773,246	4,836,848
1913	1,562,020	3,951,351	1925	785,910	4,329,173
1914	1,423,126	3,780,175	1926	1,028,200	5,739,436
1915	1,766,543	5,406,058	1927	1,113,330	5,890,259
1916	2,135,359	7,099,387	1928	863,941	4,469,999
1917	1,733,156	7,387,192	1929	842,972	4,375,328
1918	1,817,195	9,405,423	1930	624,512	3,345,998
1919	2,070,050	12,438,885	1931	359,853	1,909,922
1920	2,558,174	18,014,899	1932	285,487	1,433,036
1921	1,987,251	13,896,370	1933	259,233	1,188,225
1922	1,818,582	11,159,060			

Coal Consumption.—The sources of the coal consumed in Canada in the calendar years 1911-33 are shown in Table **25,** detailed figures of coal *made available for consumption* during 1932 and 1933 are given in Table **26;** the difference between the totals of the two tables in the same years is accounted for by the fact that coal received may be held in bond at Canadian ports and not "cleared for consumption" until required, while coal received in previous years may be taken out of bond (cleared for consumption) in a later year. Normally the coal made available for consumption is greater than the apparent domestic consumption, since coal is landed at Canadian ports and re-exported or ex-warehoused for ships' stores without being taken out of bond, but while remaining in bond at the port it is available for domestic consumption if required.

25.—Annual Consumption of Canadian and Imported Coal in Canada, by Quantities and Percentages, calendar years 1911-33.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar Year.	Canadian Coal.[1]		Imported Coal "Entered for Consumption".				Grand Total.	Per capita.
			From U.S.A.	From the United Kingdom	Total.[2]			
	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.	short tons.	p.c.	short tons.	short tons.
1911	9,822,749	40·5	14,510,129	48,963	14,424,949	59·5	24,247,698	3·365
1912	12,385,696	46·0	14,557,124	38,668	14,549,104	54·0	26,934,800	3·657
1913	13,450,158	42·6	18,145,769	37,825	18,132,387	57·4	31,582,545	4·196
1914	12,214,403	45·5	14,687,853	33,101	14,637,920	54·5	26,852,323	3·490
1915	11,500,480	48·1	12,450,796	15,098	12,406,212	51·9	23,906,692	3·041
1916	12,348,036	41·3	17,576,202	4,401	17,517,820	58·7	29,865,856	3·717
1917	12,313,603	37·2	20,848,009	9,451	20,810,132	62·8	33,123,735	4·049
1918	13,160,731	37·8	21,674,826	3,761	21,611,101	62·2	34,771,832	4·175
1919	11,611,168	40·3	17,292,913	344	17,236,269	59·7	28,847,437	3·402
1920	14,025,566	42·9	18,752,981	–	18,668,741	57·1	32,694,307	3·788
1921	12,715,734	41·1	18,300,081	1,591	18,258,387	58·9	30,974,121	3·524
1922	13,044,352	50·2	12,255,555	765,980	12,962,189	49·8	26,006,541	2·916
1923	15,070,962	41·8	20,417,239	572,570	20,967,971	58·2	36,038,933	4·000
1924	12,529,358	42·8	16,405,344	317,112	16,714,143	57·2	29,243,501	3·199
1925	12,125,290	42·6	15,744,957	604,117	16,331,971	57·4	28,457,261	3·062
1926	15,086,296	47·7	16,204,405	287,299	16,565,555	52·3	31,651,851	3·349
1927	15,944,983	46·7	17,266,434	907,220	18,177,303	53·3	34,122,286	3·541
1928	16,487,807	50·0	15,830,688	682,755	16,515,582	50·0	33,003,389	3·356
1929	16,387,461	48·0	16,780,452	843,502	17,724,132	52·0	34,111,593	3·402
1930	14,052,671	43·3	16,971,933	1,144,861	18,412,039	56·7	32,464,710	3·181
1931	11,682,779	47·7	11,793,798	987,442	12,828,327	52·3	24,511,106	2·362
1932	11,212,701	49·0	9,889,866	1,727,716	11,654,492	51·0	22,867,193	2·177
1933	11,456,273	51·5	8,865,935	1,942,875	10,808,962	48·5	22,265,235	2·085

[1] The sum of Canadian coal mines sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported.

[2] Includes small tonnages from countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States. Deductions have been made to take account of foreign coal re-exported from Canada and bituminous coal ex-warehoused for ships' stores.

26.—Coal Output, Exports, Receipts from Other Countries and Coal Made Available for Consumption in Canada during 1932 and 1933.

(short tons).

NOTE.—For details by provinces, see the Bureau's annual report "Coal Statistics for Canada".

Grade of Coal.	Canadian Coal.		Receipts from U.S.A.	Receipts from the United Kingdom.	Receipts from Other Countries.[1]	Coal Made Available for Consumption.
	Output.	Exported.				
1932.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Anthracite	–	–	1,685,532	1,399,086	53,539	3,138,157
Bituminous	7,714,279	270,293	8,170,248	362,068	2	15,976,304
Sub-bituminous	560,902	–	–	–	–	560,902
Lignite	3,463,732	15,194	2,953	–	–	3,451,491
Totals	**11,738,913**	**285,487**	**9,858,733**	**1,761,154**	**53,541**	**23,126,854**
1933.						
Anthracite	–	–	1,429,829	1,605,776	8	3,035,613
Bituminous	7,979,283	247,464	8,089,451	338,061	144	16,159,475
Sub-bituminous	554,118	–	–	–	–	554,118
Lignite	3,369,943	11,769	2,707	–	–	3,360,881
Totals	**11,903,344**	**259,233**	**9,521,987**	**1,943,837**	**152**	**23,110,087**

[1] Includes 52,189 tons from Germany, 700 tons from French East Indies and 650 tons from Belgium in 1932, and 144 tons of bituminous from Germany in 1933.

World Production.—The total known coal production of the world in 1933 amounted to about 1,140,000,000 long tons, towards which Canada contributed 10,611,000 long tons or about 0·9 p.c. Table 27 shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years 1913 and 1921-33.

27.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-33.

(000 long tons.)

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1914 to 1926, see 1932 Year Book, p. 281. Figures in this table were taken from the Imperial Institute's Statistical Summary.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Calendar Year.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1921	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,585	9,126
1923	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075
1924	267,118	21,174	12,180	13,885	2,083	11,633
1925	243,176	20,904	11,723	14,503	2,115	12,127
1926	126,279	20,093	14,694	14,208	2,240	12,745
1927	251,232	22,082	15,560	14,978	2,367	12,382
1928	237,763	22,543	15,683	13,432	2,437	12,408
1929	257,907	23,419	15,622	12,106	2,536	12,813
1930	243,882	23,803	13,287	11,363	2,542	12,030
1931	219,459	21,716	10,931	10,595	2,158	10,709
1932	208,733	20,153	10,481	11,157	1,842	9,764
1933	207,112	19,789	10,611	11,672	1,821	10,545

27.—Coal Produced in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1921-33—concluded.

(000 long tons.)

Note.—For corresponding figures for 1914 to 1920, see 1932 Year Book, p. 281. Figures in this table were supplied by the Imperial Institute.

Calendar Year.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
	Saar.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czechoslovakia.	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
1913....	[1]	274,264	22,474	40,188	–	–	1,843	20,973	508,893
1921....	[2]	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922....	[2]	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923....	[2]	178,191	22,554	46,981	27,380	35,686	5,249	28,633	587,407
1924....	[2]	239,494	22,986	58,065	35,066	31,793	5,975	29,801	510,369
1925....	12,785	267,970	22,726	47,249	30,663	28,677	6,943	31,121	519,527
1926....	13,465	280,656	24,913	51,607	32,491	35,139	8,677	31,089	591,720
1927....	13,381	299,511	27,130	52,021	33,106	37,560	9,374	33,177	535,625
1928....	12,900	312,092	27,108	51,601	34,459	40,047	10,941	33,445	514,369
1929....	13,365	332,560	26,514	54,109	38,465	45,686	11,552	34,479	541,232
1930....	13,027	284,148	26,982	54,163	33,098	36,968	12,160	31,007	479,385
1931....	11,187	247,971	26,615	51,280	30,544	37,699	12,818	27,661	394,406
1932....	10,273	223,796	21,075	46,511	26,394	28,412	12,677	27,717	321,040
1933....	10,394	232,978	24,878	47,184	25,357	26,957	12,471	31,857	336,908

[1]Included with Germany. [2]Included with France.

Natural Gas and Petroleum.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas increased in value from $1,346,471 in 1910 to $10,289,985 in 1930 but has since declined to a value of $8,712,234 in 1933 and $8,419,073 in 1934. The producing wells in the east are in southwestern Ontario, and near Moncton, N.B. The principal producing fields in Alberta are the Turner Valley (about 35 miles southwest of Calgary), Medicine Hat, Viking (about 80 miles southeast of Edmonton), Redcliff, Foremost (about 6 miles south and east of the town of Foremost), Bow Island and Wetaskiwin. Wainwright is supplied with gas from the Maple Leaf well in the Fabyan field. The quantity of gas sold or used in 1933 was 23,138,103 M cubic feet. Ontario was credited with about 52 p.c. of the total value but only 31 p.c. of the total quantity, while Alberta produced 45 p.c. by value and 66 p.c. of the total quantity. The production by provinces since 1920 is given in Table 28.

28.—Quantities and Values of Natural Gas Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1920-34.

(For the years 1892 to 1919 see Mineral Production of Canada, 1928, p. 188.)

Year.	New Brunswick.		Ontario.		Alberta.		Canada.[1]	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M cu. ft.	$	M. cu. ft.	$	M. cu. ft.	$	M cu. ft.	$
1920.....	682,502	130,506	10,529,374	2,920,731	5,633,442	1,181,345	16,845,518	4,232,642
1921.....	708,743	139,375	8,422,774	3,080,130	4,945,884	1,374,599	14,077,601	4,594,164
1922.....	753,898	148,040	8,060,114	4,076,296	5,868,439	1,622,105	14,682,651	5,846,501
1923.....	640,300	126,068	8,128,413	4,066,244	7,191,670	1,692,246	15,960,583	5,884,618
1924.....	599,972	113,577	7,150,078	3,798,381	7,131,080	1,796,618	14,881,336	5,708,636
1925.....	639,235	122,394	7,143,962	3,958,006	9,119,500	2,752,545	16,902,897	6,833,005
1926.....	648,316	128,300	7,764,996	4,409,593	10,794,697	3,019,221	19,208,209	7,557,174
1927.....	630,755	124,637	7,311,215	4,331,780	13,434,621	3,586,533	21,376,791	8,043,010
1928.....	660,981	324,344	7,632,800	4,535,312	14,288,605	3,754,466	22,582,586	8,614,182
1929.....	678,456	333,002	8,586,475	4,959,695	19,112,931	4,684,247	28,378,462	9,977,124
1930.....	661,975	325,751	7,965,761	5,034,828	20,748,583	4,929,226	29,376,919	10,289,985
1931.....	655,891	323,184	7,419,534	4,635,497	17,798,698	4,067,893	25,874,723	9,026,754
1932.....	662,452	326,191	7,386,154	4,719,297	15,370,968	3,853,794	23,420,174	8,899,462
1933.....	618,033	302,706	7,166,659	4,523,085	15,352,811	3,886,263	23,138,103	8,712,234
1934[2].....	607,000	297,000	7,327,474	4,396,484	14,000,000	3,720,586	21,948,855	8,419,073

[1] Totals for Canada include small productions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. [2]Preliminary figures.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum in Canada during 1931 was the greatest on record and amounted to 1,542,573 barrels. Output, however, declined to 1,044,412 barrels in 1932, rising again to 1,145,333 barrels in 1933. Production during 1934 was estimated as 1,417,368 barrels. The Turner Valley field in Alberta is the principal source of production in Canada. The wells in this field give a wet gas from which a very high grade of crude naphtha is separated. The Red Coulée field in southern Alberta, near the International Boundary, began to yield some petroleum in 1929, while a small production has been obtained for a number of years in the Wainwright field, about 120 miles east of Edmonton, where the oil is heavy and of a lower grade. Production from wells near Fort Norman on the lower Mackenzie river increased from 910 barrels in 1932 to 4,438 barrels in 1934. This oil was treated locally in a small refining plant and was used to a large extent in connection with mining operations in the Great Bear Lake area.

The principal Ontario oil fields are situated in the southwestern peninsula between lake Huron and lake Erie. These fields reached their maximum production in the '90's and have since declined. New Brunswick's small production comes from the Stony Creek field, near Moncton. For the production by provinces in 1932 and 1933 see Tables **5** and **5A** of this chapter.

29.—Quantities and Values of Crude Petroleum Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1886-1910, inclusive, see p. 377 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl.[1]	$		brl.[1]	$		brl.[1]	$
1911...	291,092	357,073	1919.....	240,466	736,324	1927.....	476,591	1,516,043
1912...	243,336	345,050	1920.....	196,251	822,235	1928.....	624,184	2,035,300
1913...	228,080	406,439	1921.....	187,541	641,533	1929.....	1,117,368	3,731,764
1914...	214,805	343,124	1922.....	179,068	611,176	1930.....	1,522,220	5,033,820
1915...	215,464	300,572	1923.....	170,169	522,018	1931.....	1,542,573	4,211,674
1916...	198,123	392,284	1924.....	160,773	467,400	1932.....	1,044,412	3,022,592
1917...	213,832	542,239	1925.....	332,001	1,250,705	1933.....	1,145,333	3,138,791
1918...	304,741	885,143	1926.....	364,444	1,311,665	1934[2].....	1,417,368	3,558,482

[1] The barrel=35 Imp. gal. [2] Preliminary figures.

Subsection 2.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Asbestos.—Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos increased from less than $25,000 in 1880 to $14,792,201 in 1920 and $13,172,581 in 1929. Owing to trade depression, production has been curtailed since 1929 as will be seen in Table **30.** However, in 1933 and 1934, production showed a distinct improvement over the immediately preceding years. The Imperial Institute has not given an estimate for the world total of asbestos production since 1931 owing to the lack of statistics for Russia, the world's second largest producer. In 1931 Russian production was estimated at 63,653 long tons and it has probably increased slightly since then. In 1933 Canada produced about 141,400 long tons, or more than half the world total, while other leading countries with their production in long tons were: Southern Rhodesia, 26,948; Union of South Africa, 15,185; United States, 4,237; and Cyprus, 3,494.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The most important deposits are at Black lake, in Coleraine township; at Thetford and Robertsonville, in Thetford

township; at East Broughton, in Broughton township; and at Danville, in Shipton township. The veins of chrysotile asbestos traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning.

Both open-cut and underground methods of mining are employed throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product. In addition, 10 plants in Canada manufacture asbestos products, including the following commodities; asbestos paper and mill board; asbestos roofing of all kinds; asbestos rigid shingles; asbestos building materials; asbestos cellular and sponge-felted pipe insulation; insulating sheets and blocks; asbestos brake linings and clutch facings (woven on special looms); and asbestos packings for steam, oil and hydraulic operations.

30.—Quantities and Values of Asbestos Produced in Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—Figures for the years 1896-1910 are given in the 1911 Year Book, p. 424.

Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.[1]	Year.	Quantity.[1]	Value.[1]
	tons.	$		tons.	$
1911	127,414	2,943,108	1923	231,482	7,522,506
1912	136,301	3,137,279	1924	225,744	6,710,830
1913	161,086	3,849,925	1925	273,524	8,977,546
1914	117,573	2,909,806	1926	279,403	10,099,423
1915	136,842	3,574,985	1927	274,778	10,621,013
1916	154,149	5,228,869	1928	273,033	11,238,360
1917	153,781	7,230,383	1929	306,055	13,172,581
1918	158,259	8,970,797	1930	242,114	8,390,163
1919	159,236	10,975,369	1931	164,296	4,812,886
1920	199,573	14,792,201	1932	122,977	3,039,721
1921	92,761	4,906,230	1933	158,367	5,211,177
1922	163,706	5,552,723	1934[2]	155,980	4,936,326

[1] The quantities and values of sand, gravel and rock separated as a by-product in milling asbestos are included in the totals for 1924 and previous years, but are excluded in later years. [2] Preliminary figures.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Hants, Inverness and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia; Hillsborough, New Brunswick; Paris, Ontario; Gypsumville and Amaranth, Manitoba; and Falkland and Mayook, British Columbia. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms from the Nova Scotia deposits, which are conveniently situated for ocean shipping and account for about 75 p.c. of the total Canadian production. Production of gypsum in Canada reached its highest point in 1928 with 1,246,368 tons valued at $3,743,648. Production during 1933 was 382,736 tons valued at $675,822 and preliminary figures for 1934 are 461,194 tons valued at $864,204. The production by provinces during 1933 is shown in Table **5A**, p. 386.

Salt.—The greater part of the Canadian salt production comes from wells located in southwestern Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia show an increasing production in recent years and some shipments have been made from deposits near McMurray in Alberta. The first production of commercial importance in Manitoba was recorded in 1932 and for Saskatchewan in 1933.

The Canadian production during the present century has shown fairly steady growth from 59,428 tons in 1901 to 91,582 in 1911, 164,658 in 1921, 262,547 in 1926 and a high record of 330,264 tons in 1929. Production declined to 259,047 tons in 1931 but has since recovered to 280,115 tons valued at $1,939,874 in 1933 (see Tables **2** and **5A** of this chapter). The estimate for 1934 was 321,753 tons.

Section 6.—Production of Clay Products and Other Structural Materials.

Production of these materials is naturally dependent upon the activity of the construction industry in Canada. Building and construction work fluctuates widely with business cycles and during the recent depression dropped to a very low ebb. Under these circumstances the production of clay products, cement, gravel and stone was severely curtailed. Some uncompleted large engineering construction operations and governmental relief projects eased the decline in the early years of the depression but the downward trend was evident into 1933. It is encouraging to observe, however, that with a moderate recovery of construction activities in 1934 there was an increase in the estimated production of the chief structural materials, the total estimated value of production being $19,233,092 as compared with $16,696,687 in 1933.

Brick and Tile.—Although the brick and tile industry is established in every province of the Dominion, production is naturally greatest near the chief centres of population, that is, in Ontario and Quebec. Here the widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age occurring over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence Lowlands have furnished the materials for numerous brick and tile industries. Production fluctuates with building activity and reached its highest point in the year 1912. Since that time the gradual substitution of steel and reinforced concrete for brick has reduced the production of brick so that, while the value of construction undertaken in 1928 or 1929 is estimated to have exceeded that of 1912, the quantity of brick produced in the later years was only about half that of 1912. On the other hand, as will be seen from Table **31,** the production and consumption of cement in 1929 greatly exceeded that of 1912 or 1913. The production of building brick of various types in 1932 and 1933 is shown in Table **2** of this chapter, while the production by provinces in 1932 and 1933 is given in Tables **5** and **5A.** Estimated production in 1934 is given in Table **2A.**

Cement.—The cement industry in Canada began with the manufacture of hydraulic or natural rock cement. The first production was probably at Hull, Quebec, between 1830 and 1840. The manufacture of Portland cement began about 1889. Owing to its superiority in uniformity and strength, it soon superseded the older product. Portland cement consists of an accurately proportioned mixture of lime, silica and alumina. The lime is usually furnished by limestone or marl, and the silica and alumina by clay or shale. The cement industry has naturally become established where these materials are situated and where fuel supplies and transportation are readily available. The largest production is in Quebec and Ontario, although there are also active plants in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. As may be seen from Table **31,** production declined greatly from 1929 to 1933, but recovered somewhat in 1934. Production by provinces in 1932 and 1933 is given in Tables **5** and **5A** of this chapter. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement she is now on balance an exporter of this commodity.

31.—Production, Imports, Exports and Apparent Consumption of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-34.

Year.	Production.[2]		Imports.		Exports.[3]		Apparent Consumption.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$	brl.[1]	$
1910	4,753,975	6,412,215	349,415	468,395	–	12,914	5,103,285	6,867,696
1911	5,692,915	7,644,537	669,532	840,986	–	4,067	6,354,831	8,481,456
1912	7,132,732	9,106,556	1,434,413	1,969,529	–	2,436	8,567,145	11,073,649
1913	8,658,805	11,019,418	254,093	409,303	–	1,736	8,912,898	11,426,985
1914	7,172,480	9,187,924	98,022	147,158	–	2,223	7,270,502	9,332,859
1915	5,681,032	6,977,024	28,190	40,426	–	5,161	5,709,222	7,012,289
1916	5,369,560	6,547,728	20,596	31,621	–	2,424	5,390,156	6,576,925
1917	4,768,488	7,724,246	8,580	19,646	–	16,857	4,777,068	7,727,035
1918	3,591,481	7,076,503	5,913	19,851	–	13,752	3,597,394	7,082,602
1919	4,995,257	9,802,433	14,066	51,314	177,506	465,954	4,831,817	9,387,793
1920	6,651,980	14,798,070	32,963	112,466	835,667	2,193,626	5,849,276	12,716,910
1921	5,752,885	14,195,143	12,057	75,670	242,345	650,658	5,522,597	13,620,155
1922	6,943,972	15,438,481	30,914	83,037	425,137	699,738	6,549,749	14,821,780
1923	7,543,589	15,064,661	17,697	75,294	493,751	824,811	7,067,535	14,315,144
1924	7,498,624	13,398,411	27,672	69,320	153,520	213,845	7,372,776	13,253,886
1925	8,116,597	14,046,704	21,849	63,067	997,915	1,498,495	7,140,531	12,611,276
1926	8,707,021	13,013,283	21,114	77,866	285,932	358,231	8,442,303	12,732,918
1927	10,065,865	14,391,937	19,354	87,541	249,694	308,144	9,835,525	14,171,334
1928	11,023,928	16,739,163	34,047	146,164	267,325	340,624	10,790,650	16,544,703
1929	12,284,081	19,337,235	55,980	189,169	234,111	252,955	12,105,950	19,273,449
1930	11,032,538	17,713,067	143,436	569,848	198,736	212,071	10,977,238	18,070,844
1931	10,161,658	15,826,243	38,392	143,491	114,064	124,267	10,085,986	15,845,467
1932	4,498,721	6,930,721	21,351	58,092	53,333	38,921	4,466,739	6,949,892
1933	3,007,432	4,536,935	19,119	37,768	52,531	47,369	2,974,020	4,527,334
1934[4]	3,783,226	5,667,946	14,341	45,548	70,046	55,181	3,727,521	5,658,313

[1]The barrel of cement=350 lb. or 3½ cwt. [2]"Production" as used here means quantity and value of sales. [3]Quantities of exports were insignificant prior to 1919. [4]Preliminary figures.

Stone, Sand and Gravel.—While the Mineral Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics presents details of the production and industrial organization of the stone industry separately from that of sand and gravel, for the sake of brevity they are here discussed together. Production of these materials increased greatly up to the recent world depression. The expansion in the stone industry was chiefly in crushed stone. Thus a production of crushed stone in 1922 of 3,044,399 tons had increased in 1930 to 8,062,330 tons, while in the same period the production of sand and gravel increased from 11,666,374 tons to 28,547,511 tons. During the depression the output contracted sharply as shown by the figures in Table **32.** Estimates for 1934 indicate some recovery to 3,661,800 tons for total stone and 13,521,257 tons for sand and gravel. Among the developments in Canada which have resulted in the increased production of these materials prior to the depression may be mentioned: (1) the tendency for brick to be replaced by reinforced concrete, cement blocks, etc., as indicated on p. 420 by a decline in brick production and an increase in that of cement; (2) the vast improvement during the past decade in the mileage and character of roads and highways in Canada; and (3) the improvement of railway road-beds.

The provincial distribution of the 1932 and 1933 production of stone, sand and gravel is shown in Tables **5** and **5A,** while the chief purposes for which these materials were produced are shown in Table **32.**

32.—Production of Sand, Gravel and Stone in Canada, Showing the Principal Purposes, calendar years 1931-33.

Material and Purpose.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons.	$	tons.	$	tons.	$
Sand—						
Moulding sand	13,881	9,940	8,493	5,355	7,717	9,635
For building, concrete, roads, etc.	3,189,248	1,069,210	2,368,304	745,091	775,412	218,559
Other	135,395	46,360	44,488	14,599	33,718	6,411
Sand and Gravel—						
For railway ballast	3,593,451	459,531	2,097,224	324,648	561,538	110,449
For concrete, roads, etc.	14,352,283	4,784,298	9,604,113	3,181,105	9,957,832	3,907,911
Crushed gravel	464,328	281,826	347,320	209,798	402,606	211,320
Totals, Sand and Gravel	**21,748,586**	**6,651,165**	**14,469,942**	**4,480,596**	**11,738,823**	**4,464,285**
Stone—						
Building	129,345	3,717,993	62,951	1,035,571	40,299	340,852
Monumental and ornamental	11,384	346,410	8,085	274,645	7,520	281,516
Limestone for flux	174,199	133,084	92,356	71,896	95,174	72,858
Stone for pulp and paper, sugar and chemical factories	158,974	180,214	134,610	116,924	219,292	223,262
Rubble and riprap	641,037	487,717	412,845	316,353	174,716	136,519
Crushed	7,050,261	5,608,166	3,866,962	2,879,888	2,288,065	1,704,076
Totals, Stone[1]	**8,397,860**	**11,070,184**	**4,690,922**	**4,938,461**	**2,939,574**	**2,996,576**

[1]Totals include minor items not specified.

The quantities and values of stone produced, given in the table above, represent only the production of those establishments which actually quarry their own stone and are exclusive of the products of the stone-dressing industry comprising those establishments which buy rough stone and dress, polish or finish it; although, dressing operations are frequently carried on right at the quarry and to that extent cannot be separated from the primary production. Of the total stone produced in 1933 over 87 p.c. was limestone, 9 p.c. granite, 3 p.c. sandstone and less than 0·4 p.c. marble. The average value per ton was $0·83 for limestone, $2.65 for granite, $1.09 for sandstone and $6.05 for marble. The marble was used chiefly for stucco dash, in pulp and paper mills and as dressed building stone. Of the other three kinds of stone by far the largest part was used as crushed stone.

CHAPTER XIII.—WATER POWERS.

The fresh-water area of Canada is officially estimated at 228,070 square miles—an area nearly twice as large as the whole land area of the British Isles, and certainly larger than the fresh-water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at a considerable height above sea-level, there are great sources of potential energy in the rapids and waterfalls of the rivers conveying the water from these areas to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

This Water Power chapter of the Year Book is divided into three sections: the first describes our water powers, their development and use in industry; the second deals with the Canadian central electric station industry, which is based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and also describes the policies of the Hydro-Electric or Power Commissions in other provinces.

Section 1.—The Water Powers of Canada.*

The progress of civilization in its material aspects may be measured by the extent to which the resources of nature are adapted to the uses of mankind. These resources yield, in the first instance, raw materials such as coal and iron, cotton and lumber, hides and wool, which enter into so many things that they are spoken of as basic commodities. Energy, until comparatively recently, was largely secured by the combustion of coal and was therefore looked upon as a secondary product, whereas, when produced from falling water, it is just as much a primary product as coal itself. Energy now enters so largely into the scheme of modern existence that it is recognized as a basic commodity. Statistics concern themselves with kilowatt hours of electrical energy produced just as with the production of pig iron, coal or cotton, and take note of undeveloped water power as being a source of raw material just as important as uncut forests or untapped oil fields. The relationship of power to production is of such vital consequence that every nation, besides considering its own power-producing resources, is deeply interested in the similar resources of other countries and the method of their development. To facilitate a study of world power conditions two Plenary World Power Conferences composed of representatives from 47 member states have already been held to consider the technical, economic and statistical aspects of power development. Arrangements for the future re-convening of such conferences have been made.

Canada is richly endowed with water-power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within practical transmission distance substantial reserves for the future. More than 95 p.c. of the total main plant equipment of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro-power, and this equipment generates more than 98 p.c. of the total electrical output. Indeed, water power is a mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies. Table 1 shows the provincial distribution of available and developed power in Canada at Jan. 1, 1935.

* By J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau, Department of the Interior.


DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR CANADA
DOMINION WATER POWER & HYDROMETRIC BUREAU
CANADA
(EXCLUSIVE OF NORTHERN REGIONS)
WATER POWERS
SCALE OF MILES
0 100 200 300 400 500
GROWTH OF WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT IN CANADA
Jan 1st
1912
1914
1916
1918
1920
1922
1924
1926
1928
1930
1932
1934
1935
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
MILLIONS OF HORSEPOWER
AVAILABLE WATER POWER BY PROVINCES
(AT ORDINARY MINIMUM FLOW)
YUKON
N.W.T.
B.C.
ALTA.
SASK.
MAN.
ONT.
QUE.
MAR. PROVS.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
MILLIONS OF HORSEPOWER
LEGEND
Water Powers ---
Developed Sites
Undeveloped Sites
Capacity of Sites ---
1,000 h.p. or under
1,000 h.p. 100,000 h.p.
100,000 h.p. - 1,000,000 h.p.
Above 1,000,000 h.p.
ALASKA
DAWSON
YUKON
Pelly R.
Mackenzie R.
Norman
Great Slave Lake
Ft. Smith
Hay River
Peace River
McMurray
L. Athabasca
Churchill
Nelson R.
Port Nelson
Belcher Is.
Gt. Whale R.
HUDSON BAY
C. Chidley
Ungava Bay
COAST OF LABRADOR
Hamilton R.
Str. of Belle Isle
NEWFOUNDLAND
Antrosti
Skagway
Liard R.
Prince Rupert
Queen Charlotte Is.
Skeena
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Fraser R.
ALBERTA
EDMONTON
N. Saskatchewan R.
SASKATCHEWAN
Saskatoon
Calgary
Saskatchewan R.
REGINA
CAN. NAT.
C.N.
C.P.
Vancouver
VICTORIA
MANITOBA
Lake Winnipeg
WINNIPEG
Severn R.
James Bay
ONTARIO
Albany River
Mistassini L.
QUEBEC
St. Lawrence R.
Gulf of St. Lawrence
C. Breton I.
Sydney
NEWFOUNDLAND
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
HALIFAX
FREDERICTON
St. John
Cochrane
L. Nipigan
Ottawa R.
MONTREAL
QUEBEC
L. William
L. Superior
Sudbury
OTTAWA
Sault Ste. Marie
Huron
TORONTO
Ontario
L. Michigan
Windsor
L. Erie
PACIFIC OCEAN
120 110 100 90 80 70
50 40

1.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, by Provinces, Jan. 1, 1935.

Province and Territory.	Available 24-hour Power at 80 p.c. Efficiency.		Turbine Installation.
	At Ordinary Minimum Flow.	At Ordinary Six Months Flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Prince Edward Island	3,000	5,300	2,439
Nova Scotia	20,800	128,300	116,367
New Brunswick	68,600	169,100	133,681
Quebec	8,459,000	13,064,000	3,703,320
Ontario	5,330,000	6,940,000	2,355,755
Manitoba	3,309,000	5,344,500	390,925
Saskatchewan	542,000	1,082,000	42,035
Alberta	390,000	1,049,500	71,597
British Columbia	1,931,000	5,103,500	717,717
Yukon and Northwest Territories	294,000	731,000	13,199
Canada	**20,347,400**	**33,617,200**	**7,547,035**

The figures of available power in the above table are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop, or the head of possible concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or smaller power capacity, not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at points where definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The turbine installation in the above table represents the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion, but these figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water-power resources developed to date. The actual water-wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated at ordinary six months flow. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water-power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of about 43,700,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only about 17 p.c. of the present recorded water-power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water-power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, detailed analyses of the water-power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial horse power.

Growth of Water-Power Development.—The commencement of the long distance transmission of electricity at the beginning of the present century resulted in the extensive development of hydro-electricity for distribution over wide areas. The growth of installation during the period from 1900 to 1934 is shown, by provinces, in Table 2.

2.—Hydraulic Turbine Horse Power Installed in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1900-34.

NOTE.—Turbine horse power in Yukon was 5 from 1900 to 1905, 2,085 in 1907, 2,095 in 1908, 3,195 in 1909 and 1910, 13,195 from 1911 to 1913, and 13,199 from 1914 to 1934. These figures are included in the totals for Canada.

Year.	P.E.I.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
1900....	1,521	19,810	4,601	82,864	53,876	1,000	–	280	9,366	173,323
1901....	1,581	20,132	4,601	139,149	62,788	1,000	–	280	9,366	238,902
1902....	1,641	21,944	4,636	152,783	77,022	1,000	–	280	13,266	272,577
1903....	1,641	23,518	7,427	164,258	79,909	1,000	–	355	20,346	298,459
1904....	1,641	26,228	8,459	179,468	111,697	1,000	–	355	26,396	355,249
1905....	1,663	26,563	8,594	183,799	202,896	1,000	–	355	29,334	454,209
1906....	1,701	26,952	10,134	205,211	279,028	38,800	–	355	45,816	608,002
1907....	1,701	27,977	10,172	242,582	345,404	38,800	–	355	58,570	727,646
1908....	1,701	28,419	10,407	269,814	410,079	38,800	–	655	58,610	820,580
1909....	1,734	29,381	10,507	305,556	437,613	38,800	–	655	63,048	890,489
1910....	1,760	31,476	11,197	334,763	490,821	38,800	30	655	64,474	977,171
1911....	1,760	32,226	13,635	468,977	634,263	64,800	30	14,855	119,393	1,363,134
1912....	1,785	32,773	15,185	513,635	659,190	64,800	30	15,035	165,838	1,481,466
1913....	1,825	32,964	15,185	551,871	751,545	64,800	30	32,835	224,680	1,688,930
1914....	1,843	33,469	15,380	664,139	858,534	78,850	30	33,100	252,690	1,951,244
1915....	1,942	33,596	15,405	803,786	871,309	78,850	30	33,110	254,265	2,105,492
1916....	1,962	33,656	15,480	836,394	921,158	78,850	30	33,110	288,330	2,222,169
1917....	1,989	34,051	16,251	856,769	955,955	78,850	30	33,122	297,169	2,287,385
1918....	2,198	34,318	16,311	905,303	981,313	85,325	35	33,122	307,533	2,378,657
1919....	2,233	35,193	19,126	936,903	1,036,550	85,325	35	33,122	308,364	2,470,050
1920....	2,233	37,623	21,976	955,090	1,057,422	85,325	35	33,122	309,534	2,515,559
1921....	2,252	48,908	30,976	1,050,338	1,165,940	99,125	35	33,122	310,262	2,754,157
1922....	2,274	49,142	42,051	1,099,404	1,305,536	134,025	35	33,122	329,557	3,008,345
1923....	2,274	50,331	43,101	1,135,481	1,396,166	162,025	35	33,122	356,118	3,191,852
1924....	2,274	65,572	44,521	1,312,550	1,595,396	162,025	35	34,532	360,492	3,590,596
1925....	2,274	65,637	42,271	1,749,975	1,802,562	183,925	35	34,532	443,852	4,338,262
1926....	2,274	66,147	47,131	1,886,042	1,808,246	227,925	35	34,532	463,852	4,549,383
1927....	2,274	68,416	47,131	2,069,518	1,832,655	255,925	35	34,532	475,232	4,798,917
1928....	2,439	74,356	67,131	2,387,118	1,903,705	311,925	35	34,532	554,792	5,349,232
1929....	2,439	109,124	112,631	2,595,430	1,952,055	311,925	35	70,532	559,792	5,727,162
1930....	2,439	114,224	133,681	2,718,130	2,088,055	311,925	42,035	70,532	630,792	6,125,012
1931....	2,439	111,999	133,681	3,100,330	2,145,205	390,925	42,035	70,532	655,992	6,666,337
1932....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,357,320	2,208,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	713,792	7,045,260
1933....	2,439	112,167	133,681	3,493,320	2,355,105	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,602	7,332,070
1934....	2,439	116,367	133,681	3,703,320	2,355,755	390,925	42,035	71,597	717,717	7,547,035

Distribution of Developed Water Power.—An analysis is made in Table 3 of the distribution of developed water power among central electric stations, pulp and paper-mills and other industries. The extent to which pulp and paper manufacturing is dependent on water power is clearly shown by the figures of Table 3, which indicate that 8·2 p.c. of the developed power is installed by pulp and paper companies, in comparison with 4·8 p.c. developed by all other industries (excluding central electric stations). The pulp and paper industry also purchases a large amount of power from the central electric stations, and about 90 p.c. of its machinery is driven by water power. The bulk of the water power used in other industries is developed by central electric stations, converted into electricity and delivered to the various industrial plants.

3.—Developed Water Power in Canada: Distribution, by Provinces and Industries, and per 1,000 Population, as at Jan. 1, 1935.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are preliminary and are subject to correction when official data are complete.

Province.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				Population, June 1, 1934.[4]	Total Installation per 1,000 Population.
	In Central Electric Stations.[1]	In Pulp and Paper Mills.[2]	In Other Industries.[3]	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	376	–	2,063	2,439	89,000	27
Nova Scotia	84,202	16,578	15,587	116,367	526,000	221
New Brunswick	104,960	19,778	8,943	133,681	426,000	314
Quebec	3,344,875	222,160	136,285	3,703,320	3,022,000	1,225
Ontario	2,005,473	240,880	109,402	2,355,755	3,566,000	661
Manitoba	390,925	–	–	390,925	731,000	535
Saskatchewan	42,000	–	35	42,035	966,000	44
Alberta	70,320	–	1,277	71,597	770,000	93
British Columbia	546,810	105,950	64,957	717,717	725,000	990
Yukon and Northwest Territories	–	–	13,199	13,199	14,000	943
Canada	**6,589,941**	**605,346**	**351,748**	**7,547,035**	**10,835,000**	**697**

[1] Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. [2] Includes only water power *actually developed* by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this turbine installation, pulp and paper companies have motor equipment for operation by hydro-electricity purchased from the central electric stations aggregating more than 1,031,000 h.p., making a total of more than 1,636,000 h.p. actually developed for the manufacture of pulp and paper. Large amounts of electricity are also purchased for use in electric boilers. [3] Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central electric station and pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase power from the central electric stations. [4] Estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 2.—Central Electric Stations.*

The rapid growth of the central electric station industry has been stimulated by the large demand for power from the manufacturing industries, particularly pulp and paper plants, and from the domestic and commercial light customers, and also by the many improvements in generating and transmitting equipment and in electric appliances and motors. In Table 4 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horsepower, kilowatt hours generated and number of customers for the 17 years ended 1933, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages. The total output for 1933 amounted to 17,338,990,000 kilowatt hours and, based on preliminary figures from the large stations, the total production in 1934 is estimated at 21,167,682,000 kilowatt hours. This is a new high record for the industry, exceeding the previous peak of 18,093,802,000 kilowatt hours made in 1930 by over 16 p.c.

Exports to the United States, which reached a low point in 1932, began to pick up in June, 1933, and continued well above 1931 and 1932 exports throughout 1934, amounting to 1,138,297,000 kilowatt hours for the first eleven months, as against 626,278,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period in 1932.

Pulp and paper mills, textile mills and other industries have been using increasing quantities of electricity in electric boilers and for the first eleven months of 1934 purchased 4,560,000,000 kilowatt hours for this purpose. This was an increase of 79 p.c. over the 1932 deliveries and 42 p.c. over the 1933 deliveries. The improved conditions in the pulp and paper industry, together with increases in power consumption in electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries and a more or less

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief, Transportation and Public Utilities Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX.

steady increase in the domestic load, or consumption for residence lighting, and other uses, even during the worst years of the depression, have all combined to raise the central electric station output to this record figure.

There are some interesting factors affecting the relative per capita consumptions of electricity from central electric stations in Canada and the United States. An abundant supply of low-priced coal in the industrial area of the United States, and no coal but an excellent supply of water power in the central provinces of Canada, tend to favour the generation of power in central stations in Canada more than in the United States. Again, the pulp and paper industry is proportionately a smaller industry in the United States than in Canada; on a power basis, the proportions are approximately 7 p.c. and 40 p.c. respectively. While the average consumption for domestic use is more than twice as high in Canada as in the United States, the total consumption for domestic or residential use is about 9·5 p.c. of the total output of central electric stations for Canada and 14 p.c for the United States.

4.—Summary Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-33.

Year.	Number of Stations.[1]	Capital Invested.	Revenue from Sale of Power.[2]	Total Horse Power.[3]	Kilowatt Hours Generated.	Customers.	Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages.
		$	$	h.p.	(000).	No.	No.	$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	-	1,844,571	-	-	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	43,908,085	1,841,114	-	-	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	47,933,490	1,907,135	5,497,204	-	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	506	448,273,642	53,436,082	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	510	484,669,451	58,271,622	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	522	568,068,752	62,173,179	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923.....	532	581,780,611	67,496,893	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,112,547	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	532	628,565,093	74,616,863	2,849,450	9,315,277	1,200,950	12,956	17,946,584
1925.....	563	726,721,087	79,341,584	3,569,527	10,110,459	1,279,731	13,263	18,755,907
1926.....	595	756,220,066	88,933,733	3,769,323	12,093,445	1,337,562	13,406	19,943,000
1927.....	629	866,825,285	104,033,297	4,173,349	14,549,099	1,381,966	14,708	22,946,315
1928.....	601	956,919,603	112,326,819	4,627,667	16,336,518	1,464,005	15,855	24,253,820
1929.....	587	1,055,731,532	122,883,446	4,925,555	17,961,840	1,555,883	16,164	24,831,821
1930.....	587	1,138,200,016	126,038,145	5,401,108	18,093,802	1,607,766	17,857	27,287,443
1931.....	559	1,229,988,951	122,310,730	5,706,757	16,330,867	1,632,792	17,014	26,306,956
1932.....	572	1,335,886,987	121,212,679	6,343,654	16,052,057	1,657,454	15,395	23,261,166
1933.....	575	1,386,532,055	117,532,081	6,616,006	17,338,990	1,666,882	14,717	21,431,877

[1] Excluding non-generating stations in 1920 and subsequent years. [2] Revised to exclude duplications.
[3] Not including auxiliary plant equipment which is included in installation shown in central electric stations in Table 7 of the manufactures chapter, pp. 466 and 467.

Equipment of Central Electric Stations.—The main-plant primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 6,616,006 h.p. in 1933. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines, and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing 95 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 5 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines with a capacity of 193,569 h.p., or 2·8 p.c. of the total power capacity, installed as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 57 main-plant steam reciprocating engines in central electric stations in 1933, only 8 in number, or about 14 p.c., were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged approximately 4,100 h.p. with 15 units averaging 9,600 h.p., but there were only 66 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 25 stations, whereas the 814 water wheels and turbines averaged 7,747 h.p., including 3 at 65,000 h.p. and 2 at 66,000 h.p. each.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces bituminous and lignite coals are used for the steam engines, and gasolene, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 334 main-plant internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1933, 186, or 56 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 66, or 20 p.c., in Alberta and 30, or 9 p.c., in Manitoba.

During 1933, the fuel stations produced 330,933,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of $1,783,301, an average of 0·54 cts. per kilowatt hour. This production was, however, only 1·8 p.c. of the total output. The auxiliary equipment in central stations consumed fuel valued at $88,127 and produced 1,677,000 k.w. hours of energy.

5.—Main Plant Equipment of Central Electric Stations, by Provinces and Total Auxiliary Equipment, 1933.

NOTE.—K.V.A. means Kilo-volt-amperes.

Type of Equipment and Province.	Number of Power Plants.	Water Wheels and Turbines.			Steam Engines, Steam Turbines and Internal Combustion Engines.			Dynamos.		
		No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.	No.	Capacity.	Average Capacity.
MAIN PLANT EQUIPMENT.			h.p.	h.p.		h.p.	h.p.		K.V.A.	K.V.A.
P.E. Island	11	9	464	52	8	5,063	633	16	4,929	308
Nova Scotia	47	55	81,616	1,484	28	62,342	2,227	83	119,787	1,443
New Brunswick	15	16	105,485	6,593	16	25,360	1,585	32	110,776	3,561
Quebec	96	264	3,048,405	11,547	7	15,030	2,147	275	2,628,966	9,560
Ontario	131	337	2,003,426	5,945	13	1,098	84	343	1,616,378	4,713
Manitoba	27	40	436,925	10,923	39	3,370	86	77	354,746	4,608
Saskatchewan	120	–	–	–	214	135,398	633	210	114,947	547
Alberta	64	18	69,520	3,862	98	59,549	608	109	104,942	963
British Columbia Yukon	64	75	560,156	7,469	34	2,799	82	111	436,214	3,930
Totals	**575**	**814**	**6,305,997**	**7,747**	**457**	**310,009**	**678**	**1,256**	**5,491,685**	**4,372**
AUXILIARY PLANT EQUIPMENT.	–	–	–	–	141	193,569	1,373	132	164,732	1,248
Totals	**575**	**814**	**6,305,997**	**7,747**	**598**	**503,578**	**842**	**1,388**	**5,656,417**	**4,075**

Provincial Distribution of Electrical Energy.—The distribution by provinces of the electrical energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 6 for the calendar years 1928-1933. In the latter year about 80 p.c. of the total generated electrical energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 7 it is seen that the total electric energy generated for export in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was 1,199,027,447 kilowatt hours; in the calendar year 1933 it had amounted to 1,010,420,181 kilowatt hours, or 5·8 p.c. of the total amount generated in central electric stations.

6.—Electrical Energy Generated in Central Electric Stations, by Provinces, calendar years 1928-33.

Province or Territory.	Kilowatt hours ("000" omitted).					
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Prince Edward Island	2,289	2,726	3,591	4,413	4,662	4,765
Nova Scotia	97,448	107,467	223,421	257,573	279,854	330,436
New Brunswick	73,846	125,267	332,598	404,350	427,604	378,687
Quebec	7,682,425	8,664,334	8,822,901	8,066,026	8,491,128	9,611,084
Ontario	6,064,031	6,453,510	6,160,987	4,948,819	4,258,042	4,381,094
Manitoba	1,050,898	1,108,192	991,237	1,084,763	1,087,010	1,077,210
Saskatchewan	98,971	119,455	137,217	134,014	135,898	131,164
Alberta	181,272	205,351	204,076	205,082	195,467	182,963
British Columbia	1,074,818	1,176,213	1,217,774	1,225,827	1,172,392	1,241,587
Yukon	11,806					
Canada	**16,337,804**	**17,962,515**	**18,093,802**	**16,330,867**	**16,052,057**	**17,338,990**

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when, by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. (See cc. 54 and 55, R.S.C., 1927.)

Electrical energy produced for export increased from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1911, to 1,749,539,778 kilowatt hours in 1931 but fell to 652,152,826 kilowatt hours in 1933. Such power produced in 1934 showed an increase of nearly 84 p.c. compared with 1933 and was only 31·5 p.c. below the 1931 figure. Figures by companies for the last four fiscal years are given in Table 7.

7.—Electrical Energy Generated or Produced for Export under Authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34.

Company.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	k.w. hours	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.
Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario	857,358,400	395,413,700	350,001,000	507,601,200
Canadian Niagara Power Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.	338,183,620	253,816,000	79,166,700	265,715,600
Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Fort Frances, Ont.	9,883,600	10,014,700	14,692,650	15,243,950
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Co., Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.	12,922,510	12,552,505	11,823,907	12,073,106
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C.	16,840[2]	146,606	165,355	172,123
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.	2,506	5,951	–	2,800
Southern Canada Power Co., Sherbrooke, Que.	463,870	436,180	420,643	377,769
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que.	521,117,775	326,106,398	187,339,002	390,421,891
Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B.	561,000	318,850	263,640	678,420
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	7,905,570	8,218,900	7,527,400	6,238,500
Northport Power and Light Co., Northport, Wash., U.S.A.[1]	268,587	271,490	253,008	234,618
Northern British Columbia Power Co., Prince Rupert, B.C.	52,630	59,760	46,600	42,370
International Railway Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.	718,470	553,418	98,121	–
Detroit and Windsor Subway Co.	84,400	484,500	354,800	225,100
Totals	**1,749,539,778**	**1,008,398,958**	**652,152,826**	**1,199,027,447**

[1] Purchases from West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C..
[2] No exports March, 1930, to January, 1931, inclusive.

Section 3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a 'key industry' in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This 'public ownership' movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, the operating statistics of which are given in Subsection 1. More recently, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec and British Columbia, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

Subsection 1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

The publicly-owned hydro-electrical undertaking of Ontario—known in the province as the "Hydro"—is an organization of a large number of partner municipalities, co-ordinated into groups or systems for securing common action with respect to power supplies. It had its beginning in 1903, when, as a result of public agitation to ensure the provision of adequate supplies of electrical power for distribution throughout the province at low cost, seven municipalities united under statutory authority in appointing an investigating commission to deal with power problems. This commission, known as the Ontario Power Commission, completed its work in 1906, and in the same year the Ontario Government, by special Act, created the present Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The operations of the undertaking have grown rapidly and in 1933 electrical service was supplied by the Commission to about 757 municipalities, comprising nearly all of the cities and towns of the province, as well as many small communities and rural areas.

The providing of the power, either by generation or purchase, its transformation, transmission and delivery to the individual municipalities and to large industrial consumers, and the operation of rural power districts are carried on by the municipalities acting *collectively* through their agent and trustee, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. The local operations involved in the retail distribution of the electrical energy to the consumers within the limits of the various urban municipalities are performed by the municipalities *individually* through municipal utility commissions acting under the general supervision of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Capital required for plant to generate and transmit power is lent by the province, and the municipalities are under contract to repay, over a period of 40 years, the moneys thus lent, with interest in full. The local distribution systems are financed individually by the issue of municipal debentures. Provision is made, in the rates charged to the ultimate consumers, for revenue with which to retire these bonds in from 20 to 30 years. The rates at which power is supplied by the Commission to the various municipalities vary with the amounts of power used, the distances from the sources of supply, and other factors. The basic principle underlying the operations of the undertaking is the provision of service 'at cost'. The rates charged by the municipal utilities for retail service are under the control of the Commission and are designed to ensure that each class of consumer bears its appropriate share

* Revised by R. T. Jeffery, Chief Municipal Engineer, Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ontario.

of the expenses of the undertaking. Each type of consumer is charged with the cost of the service received as far as is practicable.

Power Supplies.—To meet the constantly expanding power demands of the undertaking, the Commission has constructed its own generating plants, and has acquired several privately-owned generating plants. Of the 39 hydro-electric power plants operated by the Commission in 1932, the largest is the Queenston-Chippawa development on the Niagara river which was constructed by the Commission and has a normal operating capacity of 500,000 h.p. Provision for the needs of the near future had been made at the end of 1932—including existing plants, plants under construction and power under contract for present and future delivery—up to an aggregate of about 2,000,000 h.p.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, Oct. 11, 1910, at Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, of electrical energy generated by Niagara falls. The small initial load of less than 1,000 h.p. increased rapidly and by 1915 had reached 100,000 h.p. In 1920 the total power distributed exceeded 350,000 h.p. and in 1930 it was over 1,260,000 h.p. Table 8 shows the growth of the co-operative municipal electrical undertaking of Ontario. It will be noted that the total capital of the undertaking, which includes investments of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission in power-producing and transmitting equipment, etc., and investments of the municipalities in distributing systems and other assets, aggregated nearly $395,000,000 in 1933.

8.—Summary Statistics Representative of the Growth of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission's Undertaking, 1910-33.

Year.	Municipalities Served.	Customers Served.	Total Power Distributed by Commission.	Capital of Commission and Assets of Municipal Utilities.
	No.	No.	h.p.	$
1910	10	–	2,500	2,521,000
1911	26	–	15,200	4,020,000
1912	36	–	31,000	4,576,000
1913	58	58,961	45,000	17,698,000
1914	95	96,744	77,000	25,023,000
1915	131	116,892	104,000	29,791,000
1916	191	155,052	167,000	34,917,000
1917	215	181,711	333,000	74,701,000
1918	236	194,382	316,000	87,812,000
1919	252	230,472	328,000	103,591,000
1920	266	261,582	355,000	128,334,000
1921	301	285,923	529,000	193,918,000
1922	348	364,988	605,000	220,594,000
1923	393	387,983	685,486	236,023,000
1924	418	415,922	691,198	254,189,000
1925	444	439,702	816,295	265,998,000
1926	501	448,241	928,032	274,972,000
1927	530	469,572	949,700	286,165,000
1928	560	522,770	1,032,500	297,204,000
1929	607	552,321	1,136,689	314,237,000
1930	668	586,267	1,263,512	359,648,000
1931	721	600,297	1,050,903	373,010,000
1932	747	611,955	1,106,884	382,558,000
1933	757	621,418	1,366,735	394,661,000

Table 9 shows the growth in load in the various systems during the past five years.

9.—Distribution of Power to Systems of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1929-33.

(20-minute peak horse-power—System, coincident peaks.)

System and District.	October, 1929.	October, 1930.	October, 1931.	October, 1932.	October, 1933.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Niagara system	949,732	1,000,670	805,630	867,446	1,055,697
Dominion Power and Transmission	–	58,579	48,659	43,968	45,710
Georgian Bay system	22,118	23,355	26,356	25,666	23,887
Eastern Ontario system	62,035	88,678	85,857	80,544	86,890
Thunder Bay system	77,117	73,968	51,600	65,700	90,450
Manitoulin district	–	–	–	–	80
Northern Ontario System—					
Nipissing district	3,599	3,745	3,689	3,751	3,539
Sudbury district	–	12,935	27,200	17,761	12,466
Abitibi district	–	–	–		45,389
Patricia district	–	1,582	1,912	2,048	2,627
Totals	**1,136,689**	**1,263,512**	**1,050,903**	**1,106,884**	**1,366,735**

The initial capital expenditure to serve some twelve municipalities amounted to about $3,600,000. Table **10** shows for the past five years the capital investment in the respective systems of the undertaking and in the associated municipal undertakings.

10.—Capital Investments in Ontario's Hydro Undertakings, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Investments by Commission on behalf of co-operating Municipalities, in Generating Plants and Transmission Systems, etc.—					
Niagara system	168,004,159	176,172,588	182,176,762	202,098,895	201,975,671
Dominion Power and Transmission	–	21,489,435	21,489,435	[1]	[1]
Chats Falls development	–	2,137,230	4,835,703	5,878,494	6,167,756
Georgian Bay system	6,310,035	7,940,667	8,203,446	8,329,026	8,394,645
Eastern Ontario system	18,045,388	20,917,183	21,570,767	21,060,824	19,372,834
Ottawa district	537,194	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Madawaska district	1,864,647	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Thunder Bay system	15,325,411	17,645,796	18,406,363	18,480,739	18,630,772
Manitoulin district	–	–	–	–	32,626
Northern Ontario system[3]	1,565,754	3,297,543	5,259,256	10,786,686	23,790,137
Hydro-electric railways	7,259,997	7,340,565	1,897,838	1,985,113	2,076,925
Office and service buildings, construction plant, inventories, etc	3,170,051	3,652,772	3,735,970	4,629,053	4,562,603
Miscellaneous, engineering, storage, etc	–	–	–	–	–
Totals Investments by Commission	**222,082,637**	**260,593,779**	**267,575,540**	**273,248,830**	**285,003,969**
Investments by municipalities in distributing systems and other assets (exclusive of sinking fund equity in H.E.P.C. systems, included above), all systems	92,154,281	99,054,262	105,434,582	109,309,934	109,657,574
Grand Totals	**314,236,918**	**359,648,041**	**373,010,122**	**382,558,764**	**394,661,543**

[1] Included in the Niagara system. [2] Included in Eastern Ontario system. [3] The Northern Ontario system includes the Nipissing district, the Sudbury district, the Patricia district and the Abitibi district.

The total reserves of the Commission and of the municipal electric utilities for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and insurance purposes are shown in Table **11.**

11.—Accumulated Reserves of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and of the Local Electric Utilities of the Co-operating Municipalities, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Niagara system	35,940,823	43,069,032	48,503,212	50,900,344	52,380,601
Georgian Bay system	1,655,366	1,889,782	2,197,526	2,482,837	2,822,302
Eastern Ontario system	3,447,044	4,123,718	4,865,154	5,228,591	5,338,116
Thunder Bay system	1,566,521	2,165,992	2,597,317	2,739,224	3,104,669
Northern Ontario system[3]	–	10,583	86,942	164,784	625.282
Nipissing district[4]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[2]	7,560[3]
Bonnechère storage	16,451	19,234	–	1,734	3,537
Service buildings and equipment	542,755	570,210	616,737	664,714	706,849
Hydro-electric railways	133,298	102,952	98,729	109,240	121,482
Insurance—Workmen's Compensation and staff pension insurance	2,554,759	2,993,347	3,438,795	3,854,019	4,322,862
Totals, reserves of the Commission	45,881,750	54,944,850	62,404,412	66,145,487	69,433,260
Totals, reserves—including surplus—of municipal electric utilities	44,058,573	48,912,833	53,235,314	56,624,617	59,736,820
Totals, Commission and Municipal Reserves	**89,940,324**	**103,857,683**	**115,639,726**	**122,770,104**	**129,170,080**

[1] Included in Eastern Ontario system. [2] Included in Northern Ontario system. [3] Includes Manitoulin rural power district.

Statistics of Urban Municipal Electric Utilities of Ontario Supplied by the Commission.—The Commission exercises supervisory functions over the electrical utilities owned and operated by the partner municipalities, and has introduced a uniform accounting system which enables the Commission to present in its Annual Reports consolidated balance sheets and operating reports regarding these utilities. These statistics relate to about 90 p.c. of the retail customers supplied by the undertaking. Summary statistics regarding service to rural consumers are given in Table **14.**

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of urban municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission are given in Table **12.** These show, for 1933, total assets of $135,703,253, as compared with liabilities of $49,920,754. Of the difference, $44,169,720 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of $41,612,779. The item "equities in hydro systems", listed under both assets and reserves, relates to the sinking fund equities acquired by the individual municipalities in their collective generation and transmission undertaking administered by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. All other items relate to the local distributing systems operated individually by the urban municipalities which are partners in the Hydro undertaking. In computing the percentage of net debt to total assets the equity in Hydro systems is not taken into account. It will be noted that whereas between 1929 and 1933 total assets have increased by $28,794,107, total liabilities have increased by only $1,825,046.

12.—Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Numbers of municipalities included	260	267	275	280	282
	$	$	$	$	$
Assets—Plant—					
Lands and buildings	7,469,451	7,936,974	8,407,664	9,503,744	10,186,471
Substation equipment	18,102,792	19,485,056	21,013,957	22,288,782	22,306,801
Distribution systems—overhead	18,108,017	19,220,327	19,918,356	20,866,767	21,152,681
Distribution systems—underground	4,823,370	4,932,189	5,361,627	5,820,057	5,945,226
Line transformers	7,312,742	7,953,090	8,649,875	9,392,662	9,478,605
Meters	7,405,479	7,840,948	8,106,203	8,403,252	8,514,165
Street lighting equipment—regular	1,594,183	1,780,786	2,205,613	2,257,618	2,381,599
Street lighting equipment—ornamental	1,458,350	1,520,891	1,456,743	1,545,355	1,458,444
Miscellaneous construction expenses	3,483,488	3,996,748	3,827,132	4,120,926	4,040,860
Steam and hydraulic plants	489,097	139,587	458,374	498,232	502,979
Old plants	5,093,379	5,322,690	7,146,438	4,989,655	5,016,756
Other plants	–	–	–	200,000	200,000
Totals, Plant	75,340,348	80,129,286	86,551,982	89,887,050	91,184,587
Other Assets—					
Bank and cash balances	858,734	2,722,250	2,738,320	3,185,442	1,696,489
Securities and investments	2,001,089	1,909,439	1,999,846	2,059,325	2,163,785
Accounts receivable	4,683,202	4,481,007	3,957,973	3,683,059	3,746,911
Inventories	1,365,033	1,242,995	1,276,531	1,232,209	1,226,043
Sinking funds on local debentures	7,753,614	8,396,256	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177
Equities in Hydro systems	14,754,865	17,346,372	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679
Other assets	152,261	173,030	174,879	163,638	253,582
Totals, Assets	**106,909,146**	**116,400,635**	**125,537,858**	**132,376,064**	**135,703,253**
Liabilities—					
Debenture balances	42,930,128	45,091,808	44,594,400	45,133,306	42,606,145
Accounts payable	3,132,145	3,001,186	5,382,306	3,512,725	3,320,486
Bank overdrafts	412,057	405,663	312,576	298,910	206,398
Other liabilities	1,621,378	1,642,772	1,909,986	3,740,376	3,787,725
Totals, Liabilities	**48,095,708**	**50,141,429**	**52,199,268**	**52,685,317**	**49,920,754**
Reserves—					
For equities in H.E.P.C. system	14,754,865	17,346,372	20,103,276	23,066,130	26,045,679
For depreciation	11,911,155	12,885,388	13,748,049	14,902,177	16,075,959
Other reserves	1,437,371	1,574,656	1,693,130	1,902,308	2,048,082
Totals, Reserves	**28,103,391**	**31,806,416**	**35,544,455**	**39,870,615**	**44,169,720**
Surpluses—					
Debentures paid	9,194,253	10,728,279	13,150,040	15,244,778	17,651,368
Local sinking funds	7,962,121	8,396,255	8,735,051	9,099,211	9,386,177
Additional operating surpluses	13,553,673	15,328,256	15,909,044	15,476,143	14,575,234
Totals, Surpluses	**30,710,047**	**34,452,790**	**37,794,135**	**39,820,132**	**41,612,779**
Totals, Liabilities, Reserves and Surpluses	**106,909,146**	**116,400,635**	**125,537,858**	**132,376,064**	**135,703,253**
Percentages of net debt to total assets	47·8	46·0	44·1	43·4	39·5

In Table **13** will be found details of the earnings and expenses of the electrical distributing systems of the urban municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, for the five years from 1929 to 1933. The first item of expense—power purchased—is the municipalities' share of the Commission's costs for generation, purchase, and transmission of the power in bulk; all other expenses and earnings relate to local distribution within the municipalities. A very rapid growth will be noted.

13.—Statement of Earnings and Expenses of Electric Departments of Urban Municipalities Served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, calendar years 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Numbers of municipalities included	259	267	275	280	282
	$	$	$	$	$
Earnings—					
Domestic service	9,873,682	10,542,904	10,972,952	11,447,308	11,429,101
Commercial light service	5,697,766	5,961,383	6,230,476	6,243,794	6,013,026
Commercial power service	9,376,159	9,340,653	9,456,225	9,356,694	9,080,522
Municipal power	2,086,444	2,111,482	1,967,119	1,859,585	1,826,872
Street lighting	1,598,262	1,674,528	1,746,855	1,783,973	1,779,583
Sale of merchandise	51,591	28,955	29,446	11,069	12,813
Miscellaneous	522,781	581,915	511,140	513,787	485,925
Totals, Earnings	**29,206,685**	**30,241,820**	**30,914,213**	**31,216,210**	**30,627,842**
Expenses—					
Power purchased	16,379,163	17,323,078	18,085,167	19,109,036	19,330,862
Substation operation	461,270	479,503	487,484	503,352	484,765
Substation maintenance	274,276	320,717	303,536	300,186	288,583
Distribution system, operation and maintenance	907,817	991,973	1,015,256	969,750	895,351
Line transformer maintenance	93,608	96,746	93,463	95,485	82,321
Meter maintenance	242,126	278,379	284,634	300,105	283,116
Consumers' premises expenses	314,495	317,902	363,078	368,209	361,499
Street lighting, operation and maintenance	359,373	372,211	368,120	360,710	353,082
Promotion of business	250,844	249,070	255,956	266,761	259,937
Billing and collecting	695,729	745,159	792,984	818,721	817,660
General office, salaries and expenses	904,026	907,227	923,677	960,559	908,518
Undistributed expenses	502,206	523,863	520,893	436,693	349,101
Truck operation and maintenance	110,631	112,030	107,919	112,060	105,453
Interest	2,152,695	2,220,214	2,328,094	2,532,941	2,426,286
Sinking funds and principal payments on debentures	1,687,202	1,828,062	2,061,719	2,244,368	2,319,319
Totals, Expenses	**25,335,462**	**26,766,134**	**27,991,980**	**29,378,936**	**29,265,853**
Surpluses	3,871,223	3,475,686	2,922,233	1,837,274	1,361,989
Depreciation charges	1,469,847	1,574,992	1,755,719	1,920,896	1,989,000
Surpluses less depreciation charges	2,401,376	1,900,694	1,166,514	−83,622	−627,011

Rural Electrical Service in Ontario.—During the past few years substantial progress has been made in Ontario in the field of rural electrification and the Commission's rural operations are now an important feature of its work. Towards this rural work the Ontario Government, pursuant to its policy of promoting the basic industry of agriculture, contributes, in the form of "grants-in-aid", 50 p.c. of the initial capital cost of distribution lines and equipment. In 1930 the Ontario legislature passed two additional Acts relating to rural service. The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930, provides for advances up to $1,000 to actual owners of lands and premises in rural power districts, for the installation of electrical wiring and the purchase of equipment. The Rural Power District Service Charge Act, 1930, provides for the fixing of low maximum service charges for all classes of rural service. In Table **14** will be found statistics relating to rural electrical distribution systems operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. A rapid rate of increase is obvious from these statistics.

14.—Statistics Relating to Electrical Service in Rural Power Districts Operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, years ended Oct. 31, 1929-33.

NOTE.—*Re* Rural Power District Legislation, consult the following Provincial Government publications: *The Power Commission Act* (R.S.O., 1927, c. 57); *The Rural Hydro-Electric Distribution Act* (R.S.O., 1927, c. 59); *The Rural Power District Loans Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 14), and *The Rural District Service Charge Act, 1930* (20 Geo. V, c. 15).

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Numbers of rural power districts	141	160	167	172	171
Numbers of townships served	266	297	338	358	365
Numbers of consumers	37,340	46,715	55,600	59,534	61,845
Miles of primary distribution lines	4,835	6,726	8,197	8,918	9,174
Horse-power supplied	21,138	26,782	31,790	32,853	32,372
Revenues from customers $	1,684,455	1,998,252	2,456,989	2,752,353	2,796,023
Total expenses $	1,495,928	1,864,823	2,354,792	2,776,192	2,904,612
Net surpluses $	188,527	133,428	102,197	−23,838	−108,589
Capital invested, totals $	9,324,514	12,665,249	15,507,583	16,964,227	17,693,875
Provincial grants-in-aid, totals[1] $	4,636,195	6,297,954	7,677,842	8,393,308	8,752,993

[1] Included in previous item, "capital invested."

Subsection 2.—Hydro-Electric and Power Commissions in Other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6 (see R.S.Q., 1925, c. 46) and by 20 Geo. V, c. 34, is authorized to ascertain the water resources of the province, to make recommendations regarding their control, and to construct certain storage dams and operate them so as to regulate the flow of streams. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has assisted companies engaged in such work by a systematic collection of data on the flow of the principal rivers and on the meteorological conditions, by investigation of numerous water-power sites and determination of the longitudinal profile of a large number of rivers, but mostly by the regulation of the flow of the principal power streams, thereby increasing very materially the amount of power available. This regulation is obtained by constructing storage dams holding water in large reservoirs during flood periods and using it to increase the flow at low-water periods.

The Commission has built storage reservoirs on the St. Maurice river, where the low-water flow has been increased from 6,000 second-feet to 18,000 second-feet, on lake Kenogami, the St. Francis, the Métis, the Ste. Anne de Beaupré and the North rivers. The entire cost to the Commission of these storage works has been about $9,000,000 and the annual revenue exceeds $750,000.

Other reservoirs which are the property of the Commission and are operated by that body have been built and paid for by the benefiting companies instead of being financed by the Commission, namely:—

In the Gatineau River watershed two large storage reservoirs, Baskatong and Cabonga, were completed in 1927 and 1929, with a combined capacity of 140 billions of cubic feet, making it possible to increase the flow of the Gatineau river from 3,000 second-feet to 10,000 second-feet. This work was paid for by the Gatineau Power Co.

On the Lièvre river, a storage reservoir of 18 billions of cubic feet was completed in 1930 at Cedars Rapids, one mile and a half above Notre-Dame-du-Laus and will be operated to maintain a regulated flow of 3,500 second-feet at High Falls. The cost of this dam was paid by the James MacLaren Co., of Buckingham.

On Mattawin river, St. Maurice District, a storage reservoir of 33 billions of cubic feet was built in 1930 at Taureau rapid, 80 miles from the mouth of the river, with a view to a better and more complete regulation of the flow of the St. Maurice river. This work was paid for by the Shawinigan Water and Power Co.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission was created in 1919 with powers similar to those of the Ontario Commission. It is authorized to "generate, accumulate, transmit, distribute, supply and utilize electric energy and power in any part of the province of Nova Scotia, and do everything incidental thereto or deemed by the Commission necessary or expedient therefor". Its main operations, however, are undertaken with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

The Commission has already constructed several important hydro-electric developments and is now operating the following systems: *St. Margaret's Bay*—sells power by wholesale in Halifax and vicinity; *Mushamush*—sells power by wholesale and retail in Lunenburg Co.; *Sheet Harbour*—sells power by wholesale in Pictou Co., supplies demands of a groundwood pulp-mill at Sheet Harbour, retails in Sheet Harbour and in Musquodoboit and Stewiacke valleys and serves the town of Truro through the Pictou County Power Board; *Mersey System*—supplies demands of pulp and paper-mill at Brooklyn, Queens Co.; *Markland System*—supplies town of Liverpool, Caledonia valley and places in vicinity, including woodworking factory and that of a gold mine; *Tusket System*—sells power by wholesale in Yarmouth, also supplies demands of Cosmos Imperial Mills, Ltd., at Yarmouth; *Roseway System*—sells power wholesale in Shelburne and wholesale and retail in the town of Lockeport and vicinity; *Antigonish System*—supplies Antigonish town, and other communities in Antigonish Co.

The total installed capacity at Sept. 30, 1933 was 62,955 h.p., and there were about 257 miles of main transmission lines and 161 miles of secondary transmission and distribution lines. The total capital expenditure to Sept. 30, 1933, was $13,902,-334 and the reserves were $1,391,775.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, incorporated under provincial legislation, carries on the generation and distribution of electrical power in southern New Brunswick. It operates an 11,000 h.p. hydro-electric plant at Musquash, twelve miles west of Saint John, and a 7,500 h.p. steam plant at Grand Lake, in the Minto coal area; 66,000-volt lines connect the two plants with each other and with the cities of Saint John and Moncton. A 33,000-volt line delivers power from the Grand Lake plant to Fredericton and Marysville.

Power is sold *en bloc* to the cities of Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton and to the town of Sussex, supplying 17,400 customers in these communities. Power is also distributed directly by the Commission to villages and rural districts, serving directly 5,250 customers. 235 miles of high voltage lines and 695 miles of distributing lines are in operation.

The Commission has under construction a 66,000-volt line from the Grand Lake plant to the Miramichi and is taking over the distribution services of the towns of Chatham and Newcastle on Dec. 31, 1934.

The Commission has a plant investment of $6,285,000, and an annual revenue of $800,000.

Manitoba.—The formation of the Manitoba Power Commission was authorized by the passage of the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919 (c. 30, also c. 61, Consolidated Amendments, 1924) which authorizes the Commission to make provi-

sion for generating electrical energy, to enter into contracts for the purchase of power in bulk from generating agencies, and for its transmission and sale to municipalities, corporations and individuals. In 1929 legislation was passed whereby the Government undertook to pay interest charges and sinking fund charges on an amount not exceeding 50 p.c. of the capital cost of the construction and erection of equipment required for the generation and transmission of electrical power or energy to municipalities, farms and other customers.

The Commission has built and is now operating an extensive transmission system under authority of the above Act, supplying electrical power to many thousands of customers throughout Manitoba. This power is purchased under the Seven Sisters power contract from the Northwestern Power Co. and transmitted over high tension steel-tower lines to Portage la Prairie, Brandon and Morden. From this main system power is transmitted to the territory south of the Winnipeg-Brandon main line as far as the International Boundary.

A branch system serving the territory along the western boundary of the province, including the towns and villages of Reston, Pipestone, Melita, Napinka, Elkhorn, Miniota, Crandall and Arrow River, has been constructed and is operated by the Commission. This system which, until August 1931, was supplied with power generated by the Commission's plant at Virden, is now tied into the main system and supplied with power generated at Seven Sisters.

Under the authority granted by the Electrical Power Transmission Act of 1919, the Commission has made purchases of municipally-owned plants—notably at Birtle and Brandon—or entered into contracts for the supply of power by municipally-owned plants—as at Dauphin—or by the Winnipeg Electric Co., whereby power is supplied to outlying districts. This phase of the Commission's activities has shown steady growth.

The Commission owns and operates the central steam-heating system at Brandon, supplying heat to the business and part of the residential section of the city. The Commission also owns and operates the gas plant supplying gas to commercial and residential customers. It is the intention of the Commission to supply all outlying power areas from the main system just as soon as their loads are sufficient to justify the cost of building extensions.

Saskatchewan.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission was established in1929 under the Power Commission Act (R.S.S., 1930, c. 30), authorizing the Commission to manufacture, sell and supply electrical energy, to acquire and develop water-power sites, to acquire or construct steam and oil plants, to construct transmission lines, to purchase power and to enter into contracts with municipalities for the supply of energy. The Commission is also given certain control and regulatory powers *re* the operation of electric public utilities, and is charged with the responsibility for the administration of the Electrical Licensing Act (R.S.S., 1930, c. 214).

The initial operations of the Commission were concerned with acquiring by purchase municipally-owned plants which were improved, enlarged or supplemented by installations made by the Commission and were operated as individual systems of supply. Examples of such acquisitions made in 1929 were the Saskatoon, Humboldt and Rosthern plants, while the plant at Shellbrook, the Wynyard-Elfros-Wadena and the Leader-Prelate-Sceptre systems, served from plants at Wynyard and Leader, were established by the Commission in the same year. In 1930 the municipal plants at North Battleford, Swift Current, Unity, Maple Creek and

Lanigan were acquired, and in 1931 the generating plant at Willow Bunch was added. The Watrous-Nokomis system, including ten towns and villages, was also purchased from Canadian Utilities, Ltd., and has been connected with the Bulyea system of the Montreal Engineering Co., Ltd.

Transmission lines run from Saskatoon, as the centre of the main system, easterly to Humboldt, northerly to Shellbrook and Duck Lake, westerly to Radisson, and southwesterly to Rosetown. Additional lines link Rosetown with Moose Jaw and Tisdale, where the Commission has a generating plant, with Nipawin. The systems built in 1929 have been extended. All transmission lines supply towns and villages along their courses. There are now 1,357 miles of transmission lines owned and operated.

The Commission purchases several blocks of power or contracts for the interchange of power from private interests in addition to supplying energy generated at its own plants. The number of consumers served directly in 123 towns and villages is approximately 7,574 and those indirectly served (where the cities operate the distribution systems) number 15,833. The total plant investment as at Dec. 31, 1933, was approximately $7,618,279.

British Columbia.—British Columbia as a province has not, up to the present time, established any commissions for the development and use of water power for the distribution of electrical energy. Such power developments as have been undertaken to date have been by private interests or by municipalities. The Water Board, a quasi-judicial body, regulates the rates which are charged by public utility companies.

CHAPTER XIV.—MANUFACTURES.*

Section 1.—The Evolution of Canadian Manufacturing Industries.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will, in the beginning, be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge-tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be imported from the Mother Country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. From these humble beginnings arose the important textile industries of to-day which are able to produce the finest fabrics of cotton, wool or silk.

In the days when ships were built of wood Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships, with a total tonnage of 59,333, were registered. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733 and furnaces

* Revised by A. Cohen, B. Com., Acting Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes individual reports on the vegetable products, textile and miscellaneous manufacturing industries, also reports on the manufacturing industries generally for Canada and the provinces. For a complete list of publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Production".

set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region are fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, while the great bulk of the pig iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast furnaces.

Subsection 1.—Growth of Manufacturing in Canada since 1870.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later '90's, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industries was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from $221,600,000 in 1870 to $469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change and the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from $368,700,000 in 1890 to $1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to $1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present, as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from Argentina, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Fiji and the British West Indies, and wool from England, Australia and New Zealand to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the War upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of products and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production and, in a great number of cases, the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the absorption of the energies of Europe in the War, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period also led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920, statistics for that year showing a gross value of products which was not exceeded until 1929. These values in 1929 reached a higher point than in the post-war boom of 1920, although the prices of manufactured goods had dropped about 41 p.c. in the intervening period. This steady expansion was halted during 1930, owing to the world-wide recession in business which set in toward the end of 1929, with the result that Canadian manufacturing production in 1930 which was valued at $3,428,970,628 dropped back to near the 1927 level. The recession in manufacturing activity continued during 1931, 1932 and 1933, as a result of which the gross value of production dropped still lower, *viz.*, to $2,086,847,847. However, employment reported by manufacturing firms showed an increase of 11 p.c. in 1934 over 1933, indicating an upturn in manufacturing activity in 1934.

The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is shown in Table **1** following, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than $3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-75 to $614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of "fully or chiefly manufactured" products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933, amounted in value to $202,729,536 and exports of "partly manufactured" products to $66,693,633.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures for the Dominion, 1870-1933.

NOTE.—Certain duplications in the gross revenue of central electric stations were eliminated in a net figure and the difference shown as a "cost of material" for the years 1926–29, but net revenues only are now included for both gross and net values for those years. Therefore, the figures here given differ slightly from those formerly published. Also prior to 1929 totals for the chemicals and allied products industry included the value placed on intermediate products used in further processes in the producing works. To this extent, totals are not comparable to those of 1929 and subsequent years. Further, statistics of the non-ferrous metal smelting industries were included in manufactures for the first time in 1925.

Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1870	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	95,709,927	221,617,773
1880	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
1890	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
(Establishments with five hands and over.)							
1890	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	368,696,723
1900	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
1910	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,018	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
1915	15,593	1,958,705,230	-	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)							
1917	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
1918	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
1919	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
1920	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
1921	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
1922	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
1923	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
1924	22,178	3,538,813,460	508,503	559,884,045	1,438,409,681	1,256,643,901	2,695,053,582
1925	22,331	3,808,309,981	544,225	596,015,171	1,587,665,408	1,360,879,907	2,948,545,315
1926	22,708	3,981,569,590	581,539	653,850,933	1,728,624,192	1,492,645,039	3,221,269,231
1927	22,936	4,337,631,558	618,933	693,932,228	1,758,789,334	1,635,923,936	3,394,713,270
1928	23,379	4,780,296,049	658,023	755,199,372	1,919,438,703	1,819,046,025	3,738,484,728
1929	23,597	5,083,014,754	694,434	813,049,842	2,032,020,975	1,997,350,365	4,029,371,340
1930	24,020	5,203,316,760	644,439	736,092,766	1,666,983,902	1,761,986,726	3,428,970,628
1931	24,501	4,961,312,408	557,426	624,545,561	1,223,880,011	1,474,581,851	2,698,461,862
1932	24,544	4,741,255,610	495,398	505,883,323	955,968,683	1,170,225,872	2,126,194,555
1933	25,232	4,689,373,704	493,903	465,562,090	969,188,574	1,117,659,273	2,086,847,847

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-33.

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 1, p.443. · Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 407-9 of the 1931 Year Book.

Province.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1917.							
Canada	**22,838**	**2,696,154,030**	**621,694**	**509,382,027**	**1,541,087,416**	**1,332,180,767**	**2,873,268,183**
P.E. Island	418	2,225,482	1,588	683,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,048	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,635	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,947,383
Saskatchewan	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
1920.							
Canada	**23,351**	**3,371,940,653**	**609,586**	**732,120,585**	**2,085,271,649**	**1,686,978,408**	**3,772,250,057**
P.E. Island	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario	9,473	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba	773	112,896,616	24,381	33,357,872	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,249,392	34,894,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon	1,367	219,991,887	35,132	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
1921.							
Canada	**22,235**	**3,190,026,358**	**456,076**	**518,785,137**	**1,366,893,685**	**1,209,143,344**	**2,576,037,029**
P.E. Island	339	2,308,216	893	522,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia	1,208	105,254,364	14,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,726	77,484,561
New Brunswick	867	99,204,791	12,441	10,678,721	32,151,631	23,193,562	55,345,193
Quebec	7,173	981,177,681	146,763	151,474,436	390,119,293	361,964,897	752,084,190
Ontario	9,328	1,613,486,222	228,943	274,061,696	704,814,433	625,170,507	1,329,984,940
Manitoba	775	93,334,151	14,851	19,945,727	60,596,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan	600	30,265,504	4,343	5,677,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	26,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon	1,236	209,309,521	25,094	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
1927.							
Canada	**22,936**	**4,337,631,558**	**618,933**	**693,932,228**	**1,758,789,334**	**1,635,923,936**	**3,394,713,270**
P.E. Island	291	3,081,504	2,232	687,849	2,854,943	1,638,190	4,493,133
Nova Scotia	1,190	128,155,040	17,864	13,610,944	41,498,489	32,398,977	73,897,466
New Brunswick	872	99,087,327	18,970	14,999,101	42,353,973	29,886,083	72,240,056
Quebec	7,206	1,376,654,019	196,094	203,724,997	456,344,948	516,221,599	982,566,547
Ontario	9,512	2,134,181,377	296,034	355,174,773	920,749,136	818,132,010	1,738,981,146
Manitoba	859	151,373,047	23,031	28,934,926	78,862,212	62,578,912	141,441,124
Saskatchewan	721	38,387,248	5,683	7,280,945	32,147,303	20,015,654	52,162,957
Alberta	776	81,664,730	11,285	13,511,359	50,209,720	34,376,296	84,586,016
British Columbia and Yukon	1,509	325,047,266	47,740	56,007,334	123,668,610	120,676,215	244,344,825
1929.							
Canada	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,997,350,365**	**4,029,371,340**
P.E. Island	276	3,489,934	2,133	781,448	2,864,383	1,773,894	4,638,277
Nova Scotia	1,195	135,662,325	20,966	17,925,190	50,781,055	42,786,293	93,567,348
New Brunswick	860	117,965,970	18,517	15,712,322	39,845,223	30,980,431	70,825,654
Quebec	7,156	1,673,011,042	213,467	233,803,672	537,828,611	617,372,403	1,155,201,014
Ontario	9,910	2,418,340,450	339,859	421,789,723	1,057,407,249	1,022,984,190	2,080,391,439
Manitoba	923	173,152,948	26,318	34,158,583	88,055,264	75,750,746	163,806,010
Saskatchewan	761	58,877,124	8,047	10,438,759	51,143,205	29,292,332	80,435,537
Alberta	817	107,648,028	13,748	16,460,038	62,700,608	44,123,868	106,824,476
British Columbia and Yukon	1,699	394,866,933	51,379	61,980,107	141,395,377	132,286,208	273,681,585
1930.							
Canada	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**1,761,986,726**	**3,428,970,628**
P.E. Island	267	3,441,958	2,055	788,106	2,546,827	1,708,139	4,254,966
Nova Scotia	1,302	133,671,163	21,069	17,537,690	44,506,178	41,296,743	85,802,921
New Brunswick	924	140,611,530	18,422	14,988,441	33,897,264	29,570,998	63,468,262
Quebec	7,410	1,727,064,388	204,802	216,835,675	462,244,278	560,036,409	1,022,280,687
Ontario	9,888	2,431,369,848	307,477	370,781,452	836,666,780	876,358,542	1,713,025,322
Manitoba	937	188,413,164	26,488	33,941,235	74,761,265	67,663,725	142,424,990
Saskatchewan	750	65,486,140	7,248	9,229,593	35,608,157	26,668,609	62,276,766
Alberta	845	109,930,271	14,099	17,092,033	53,621,884	40,692,898	94,314,782
British Columbia and Yukon	1,697	403,328,298	42,779	54,898,541	123,131,269	117,990,663	241,121,932

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, for Representative Years, 1917-33—concluded.

Province.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1931.							
Canada	**24,501**	**4,961,312,408**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**1,474,581,851**	**2,698,461,862**
P. E. Island	290	4,019,288	1,170	809,122	2,349,367	1,787,209	4,136,576
Nova Scotia	1,449	129,824,727	16,175	14,881,673	33,288,250	37,391,253	70,679,503
New Brunswick	872	128,859,472	13,107	12,706,897	25,631,856	29,577,962	55,209,818
Quebec	7,505	1,662,811,076	180,808	187,362,564	369,044,132	480,110,221	849,154,353
Ontario	10,140	2,285,361,451	269,739	313,676,300	597,879,792	714,521,036	1,312,400,828
Manitoba	955	191,935,311	24,193	30,706,209	55,149,392	63,391,473	118,540,865
Saskatchewan	768	68,547,866	6,061	7,546,703	22,540,618	21,724,533	44,265,151
Alberta	886	107,427,603	11,798	14,213,753	36,090,169	32,277,242	68,367,411
British Columbia and Yukon	1,636	382,525,614	34,375	42,642,340	81,906,435	93,800,922	175,707,357
1932.							
Canada	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
P. E. Island	274	3,867,195	1,147	725,237	1,949,038	1,617,930	3,566,968
Nova Scotia	1,404	125,639,707	13,142	11,199,861	22,920,430	27,430,624	50,351,054
New Brunswick	841	117,454,168	11,987	10,623,685	20,776,650	26,695,743	47,472,393
Quebec	7,851	1,632,955,979	161,439	151,481,138	292,203,152	376,213,941	668,417,093
Ontario	9,844	2,144,008,857	239,231	256,207,232	459,910,999	568,486,655	1,028,397,654
Manitoba	970	190,545,652	22,255	24,157,589	45,591,099	50,464,930	96,056,029
Saskatchewan	774	63,294,823	5,535	6,392,062	18,214,555	17,886,961	36,101,516
Alberta	943	100,609,788	11,174	11,886,114	28,442,192	26,851,640	55,293,832
British Columbia and Yukon	1,643	362,879,441	29,488	33,210,405	65,960,568	74,577,448	140,538,016
1933.							
Canada	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**1,117,659,273**	**2,086,847,847**
P.E. Island	263	3,386,095	1,065	597,980	1,592,301	1,485,516	3,077,817
Nova Scotia	1,378	123,645,961	13,260	10,701,189	25,402,432	27,499,505	52,901,937
New Brunswick	800	122,130,573	11,994	9,877,690	20,471,624	24,354,723	44,826,347
Quebec	8,384	1,648,872,387	163,571	141,358,231	292,950,595	360,115,939	653,066,534
Ontario	9,844	2,087,072,413	235,810	234,391,900	465,106,584	540,126,918	1,005,233,502
Manitoba	1,073	179,720,120	20,749	20,699,449	44,697,266	46,711,175	91,408,441
Saskatchewan	818	64,950,579	5,614	5,871,180	19,164,919	17,034,689	36,199,608
Alberta	975	98,345,221	10,944	10,896,132	29,505,155	25,137,551	54,642,706
British Columbia and Yukon	1,697	361,250,355	30,896	31,168,339	70,297,698	75,193,257	145,490,955

3.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-33.

NOTE.—See headnote to Table 1, p. 443. Statistics for certain years between 1917 and 1929, omitted here, are given on pp. 410-13 of the 1931 Year Book.

Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1917.							
Totals	**22,838**	**2,696,154,030**	**621,694**	**509,382,027**	**1,541,087,416**	**1,332,180,767**	**2,873,268,183**
Vegetable products	3,816	274,722 765	61,288	44,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper	7,255	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its products	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic minerals	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries	606	93,477,696	29,102	27,644,825	30,967,785	49,901,216	80,869,001
Central electric stations	666	356,004,168	8,847	7,777,715	–	44,536,848	44,536,848

3.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-33—continued.

Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1920.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**23,351**	**3,371,940,653**	**609,586**	**732,120,585**	**2,085,271,649**	**1,686,978,408**	**3,772,250,057**
Vegetable products	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
Textile products	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its products	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic minerals	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products[1]	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous industries	665	134,954,504	31,985	41,552,885	52,853,767	75,715,577	128,569,344
Central electric stations	819	448,273,642	10,693	14,626,709	–	65,705,060	65,705,060
1921.							
Totals	**22,235**	**3,190,026,358**	**456,076**	**518,785,137**	**1,366,893,685**	**1,209,143,344**	**2,576,037,029**
Vegetable products	3,946	360,945,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,395	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	267,878,165	111,534,101	379,412,266
Textile products	1,627	260,158,327	76,379	71,321,283	164,139,109	140,773,447	304,912,556
Wood and paper	7,152	775,207,859	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,260,565	487,116,735
Iron and its products	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,363,983	194,725,179	187,672,905	382,398,084
Non-ferrous metals	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,989	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic minerals	1,075	209,641,529	24,393	28,374,655	67,780,080	75,278,296	143,058,376
Chemicals and allied products[1]	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous industries	577	100,563,915	18,794	24,259,876	29,842,728	44,894,581	74,737,309
Central electric stations	857	484,669,451	10,714	15,234,678	–	73,636,094	73,636,094
1924.							
Totals	**22,178**	**3,538,813,460**	**508,503**	**559,884,045**	**1,438,409,681**	**1,256,643,901**	**2,695,053,582**
Vegetable products	4,414	414,922,612	66,183	70,638,304	365,614,854	220,330,748	585,945,602
Animal products	4,816	208,466,666	57,779	53,270,202	269,993,396	109,783,926	379,777,322
Textile products	1,781	298,665,942	90,254	77,924,749	179,551,579	141,803,602	321,355,181
Wood and paper	6,906	879,307,261	127,551	148,529,075	246,078,592	300,425,516	546,504,108
Iron and its products	1,003	535,924,351	78,314	99,567,510	195,981,347	174,107,327	370,088,674
Non-ferrous metals	341	114,354,971	21,670	26,118,839	42,255,294	50,968,079	93,223,373
Non-metallic minerals	1,095	235,613,111	24,186	29,559,746	61,741,225	76,832,578	138,573,803
Chemicals and allied products[1]	457	126,495,685	13,796	17,074,529	54,311,913	53,905,324	108,217,237
Miscellaneous industries	414	96,497,768	15,942	19,254,507	22,881,481	33,317,033	56,198,514
Central electric stations	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	–	95,169,768	95,169,768
1927.							
Totals	**22,936**	**4,337,631,558**	**618,933**	**693,932,228**	**1,758,789,334**	**1,635,923,936**	**3,394,713,270**
Vegetable products	4,793	494,176,054	78,300	81,830,734	429,325,105	283,374,975	712,700,080
Animal products	4,692	233,113,872	68,381	61,407,018	325,455,482	132,260,556	457,716,038
Textile products	1,802	346,512,165	107,519	95,891,243	198,870,157	183,137,300	382,007,457
Wood and paper	6,811	1,023,301,749	150,550	167,995,734	271,780,232	357,786,924	629,567,156
Iron and its products	1,148	638,914,893	106,293	143,351,174	261,102,679	264,819,160	525,921,839
Non-ferrous metals	401	208,957,166	33,443	44,154,695	87,612,666	112,757,295	200,369,961
Non-metallic minerals	1,184	280,033,057	26,662	33,958,541	86,312,529	89,433,536	175,746,065
Chemicals and allied products[1]	561	134,618,839	14,559	18,656,851	63,630,588	63,854,084	127,484,672
Miscellaneous industries	447	111,178,478	18,518	23,739,923	34,699,896	44,466,809	79,166,705
Central electric stations	1,097	866,825,285	14,708	22,946,315	–	104,033,297	104,033,297

[1]These figures do not correspond with those published in the Annual Report on Chemicals and Allied Products which have been revised and are directly comparable with those given here for 1929-33. See headnote to Table **1**, p. 443.

3.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-33—continued.

Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products
1929.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,997,350,365**	**4,029,371,340**
Vegetable products	5,005	569,064,835	88,858	93,299,665	427,019,724	344,437,941	771,457,665
Animal products	4,490	243,825,065	67,670	62,081,423	345,351,882	132,409,973	477,761,855
Textile products	1,891	383,153,797	115,620	105,896,237	220,304,250	205,943,337	426,247,587
Wood and paper	7,405	1,152,075,234	164,800	192,235,448	314,203,289	411,616,451	725,819,740
Iron and its products	1,169	754,989,105	132,281	186,928,700	384,925,660	353,087,320	738,012,980
Non-ferrous metals	408	298,721,106	39,867	54,501,806	124,900,632	158,645,034	283,545,666
Non-metallic minerals	1,188	329,448,844	31,431	41,511,846	117,149,130	124,874,388	242,023,518
Chemicals and allied products	554	165,886,912	16,694	22,639,449	55,184,337	83,360,884	138,545,221
Miscellaneous industries	463	130,118,324	21,049	29,123,447	42,982,071	60,091,591	103,073,662
Central electric stations	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	–	122,883,446	122,883,446
1930.							
Totals	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,962**	**1,761,986,726**	**3,428,970,628**
Vegetable products	5,041	569,403,769	84,182	85,259,243	357,510,340	314,513,326	672,023,666
Animal products	4,341	233,334,972	57,657	55,564,398	285,328,411	132,212,467	417,540,878
Textile products	1,886	368,567,643	109,576	97,903,096	184,563,865	177,250,868	361,814,733
Wood and paper	7,816	1,221,357,252	156,724	174,406,889	268,249,293	368,350,618	636,599,911
Iron and its products	1,196	757,797,256	119,987	165,429,608	281,713,862	288,032,111	569,745,973
Non-ferrous metals	429	325,605,549	38,756	52,319,027	111,738,411	138,720,310	250,458,721
Non-metallic minerals	1,234	336,018,922	29,868	39,241,165	107,206,674	109,606,153	216,812,827
Chemicals and allied products	591	168,119,152	15,503	21,041,789	48,165,038	71,804,599	119,969,637
Miscellaneous industries	452	84,912,229	14,328	17,640,108	22,508,008	35,458,129	57,966,137
Central electric stations	1,034	1,138,200,016	17,858	27,287,443	–	126,038,145	126,038,145
1931.							
Totals	**24,501**	**4,961,312,408**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**1,474,581,851**	**2,698,461,862**
Vegetable products	5,283	545,387,574	77,706	79,022,515	260,604,562	274,474,901	535,079,463
Animal products	4,430	217,441,415	51,297	51,270,503	214,743,508	106,059,948	320,803,456
Textile products	1,955	352,344,073	105,473	92,504,088	153,191,375	163,967,295	317,158,670
Wood and paper	7,767	1,053,064,435	121,672	140,349,106	192,379,915	291,858,015	484,237,930
Iron and its products	1,243	676,270,362	96,927	120,759,931	170,754,686	203,970,382	374,725,068
Non-ferrous metals	455	318,395,983	34,414	46,111,373	95,342,788	116,519,624	211,862,412
Non-metallic minerals	1,272	328,873,782	24,895	32,219,282	78,945,766	102,486,140	181,431,906
Chemicals and allied products	621	163,863,072	15,207	20,867,948	40,756,550	64,745,355	105,501,905
Miscellaneous industries	464	75,682,761	12,821	15,133,859	17,160,861	28,189,461	45,350,322
Central electric stations	1,011	1,229,988,951	17,014	26,306,956	–	122,310,730	122,310,730
1932.							
Totals	**24,514**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
Vegetable products	5,244	516,356,149	72,390	70,047,452	225,135,488	211,600,763	436,736,251
Animal products	4,413	193,015,462	49,953	45,979,793	167,170,394	95,623,235	262,793,629
Textile products	2,002	321,593,062	102,116	82,817,944	129,468,738	144,942,998	274,411,736
Wood and paper	7,844	954,639,232	107,834	112,372,202	142,349,790	227,251,810	369,601,600
Iron and its products	1,233	608,619,518	74,214	82,339,437	102,289,749	123,542,436	225,832,185
Non-ferrous metals	452	272,045,441	26,704	32,755,103	67,934,940	84,176,377	152,111,317
Non-metallic minerals	1,182	312,569,679	20,342	24,479,677	74,358,159	73,407,459	147,765,618
Chemicals and allied products	662	160,929,954	15,295	20,008,108	35,276,531	60,002,845	95,279,376
Miscellaneous industries	479	65,600,126	11,155	11,822,441	11,984,894	21,257,716	33,242,610
Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	–	128,420,233	128,420,233

3.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, for Representative Years, 1917-33—concluded.

Industrial Group.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1933.							
Totals	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**1,117,659,273**	**2,086,847,847**
Vegetable products.	5,542	509,533,005	73,095	66,137,487	224,243,088	197,606,784	421,849,872
Animal products...	4,496	201,993,642	53,111	46,453,188	179,429,948	91,638,262	271,068,210
Textile products....	2,151	322,312,247	106,235	80,695,813	144,584,507	150,130,741	294,715,248
Wood and paper....	7,917	893,309,680	105,471	102,500,377	134,979,700	207,175,377	342,155,077
Iron and its products.....	1,291	580,760,379	70,947	69,482,730	97,705,853	114,256,055	211,961,908
Non-ferrous metals.	478	266,266,443	25,273	28,099,026	71,990,608	92,774,996	164,765,604
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,144	307,996,274	19,296	21,680,263	71,713,986	70,077,465	141,791,451
Chemicals and allied products...	696	153,900,930	15,397	18,738,629	34,271,854	58,548,907	92,820,761
Miscellaneous industries.....	476	66,769,049	10,361	10,342,700	10,269,030	17,918,605	28,187,635
Central electric stations.....	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	-	117,532,081	117,532,081

Subsection 2.—Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Production.

Summary Statistics of Manufactures.—In Table 4 will be found an analysis of the most important statistics of manufacture for the period 1917 to 1933, here brought together in order that the tendencies in Canadian manufacturing industries may be traced as clearly as possible through this latest period of their development. In analysing statistics of production and materials used, it should be borne in mind that due to the inflation of values during the war and immediate post-war periods and the drop in prices of commodities during the depressions of 1921 and 1930 the figures for these years become largely incomparable. One very important figure, however, where the trend of development proceeds clearly and uninterruptedly, is concerned with the use of power. In the analysis here given the aim is to show the position of power as a factor in general manufacturing production. Therefore, the power installation of central electric stations has been excluded. The total horse-power employed increased from 1,664,578 in 1917 to 4,157,420 in 1932 or an increase of 150 p.c. in 15 years. In the same period, the number of horse-power used per establishment increased from 75 to 177 and the number of horse-power per wage-earner from 3·04 to 10·62, indicating the rapidly increasing utilization of power in manufacturing production. The figures for 1933 show a small decrease from 1932. The increase from $118,056 to $193,174 in average capital per establishment between 1917 and 1932, and the decrease from 27·2 to 20·2 in the average number of employees are very significant figures. Another interesting comparison is the progressive decrease in the value added by manufacture per employee and the average salaries and wages paid since 1929. Between 1917 and 1929 the value added by manufacture per employee increased from $2,143 to $2,877 and then declined in 1933 to $2,263, while average salaries and wages increased from $819 in 1917 to $1,171 in 1929 with a decline to $943 in 1933. Compared with 1917, the figures for average salaries and wages in 1933 represent an increase of 15 p.c. while the increase in the value added by manufacture per employee was only 5·6 p.c. and wholesale prices of commodities declined 41·3 p.c. in the same period.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures for Representative Years, 1917-33.

Item.	1917.	1920.	1921.	1924.	1929.[1]	1931.	1932.	1933.
Establishments.....No.	22,838	23,351	22,235	22,178	23,597	24,501	24,544	25,232
Capital.....$	2,696,154,030	3,371,940,653	3,190,026,358	3,538,813,460	5,083,014,754	4,961,312,408	4,741,255,610	4,689,373,704
Average capital per establishment.....$	118,056	144,402	143,469	159,563	215,409	202,494	193,174	185,850
Average capital per employee.....$	4,337	5,531	6,994	6,959	7,320	8,900	9,571	9,494
Average capital per wage-earner.....$	4,876	6,404	8,368	8,186	8,503	10,841	11,843	11,741
Total employees.....No.	621,694	609,586	456,076	508,503	694,434	557,426	495,398	493,903
Average number of employees per establishment.....No.	27·2	26·1	20·5	22·9	29·4	22·8	20·2	19·6
Total salaries and wages.....$	509,382,027	732,120,585	518,785,137	559,884,045	813,049,842	624,545,561	505,883,323	465,562,090
Average salaries and wages per establishment $	22,304	31,353	23,332	25,245	34,456	25,490	20,611	18,451
Average salaries and wages per employee.... $	819	1,201	1,138	1,101	1,171	1,120	1,021	943
Employees on salaries.....No.	68,726	83,015	74,873	76,230	96,607	99,798	95,070	94,494
Average salaried employees per establishment No.	3·0	3·6	3·4	3·4	4·1	4·1	3·9	3·7
Salaries.....$	89,287,158	148,267,360	136,874,992	139,614,639	188,747,672	186,810,794	164,695,605	151,860,323
Average salary.....$	1,299	1,786	1,828	1,831	1,954	1,872	1,732	1,607
Employees on wages.....No.	552,968	526,571	381,203	432,273	597,827	457,628	400,328	399,409
Average number of wage-earners per establishment.....No.	24·2	22·6	17·1	19·5	25·3	18·7	16·3	15·8
Wages.....$	420,094,869	583,853,225	381,910,145	420,269,406	624,302,170	437,734,767	341,187,718	313,701,767
Average wage.....$	760	1,109	1,002	972	1,045	957	852	785
Cost of materials.....$	1,541,087,416	2,085,271,649	1,366,893,685	1,438,409,681	2,032,020,975	1,223,880,011	955,968,683	969,188,574
Average cost of materials per establishment.. $	67,479	89,301	61,475	64,858	86,114	49,952	38,949	38,411
Average cost of materials per employee..... $	2,479	3,421	2,997	2,829	2,926	2,195	1,930	1,962
Value added in manufacture.....$	1,332,180,767	1,686,978,408	1,209,143,344	1,256,643,901	1,997,350,365	1,474,581,851	1,170,225,872	1,117,659,273
Average value added per establishment..... $	58,332	72,245	54,380	56,662	84,645	60,185	47,679	44,295
Average value added per employee.....$	2,143	2,767	2,651	2,473	2,877	2,645	2,362	2,263
Gross value of products.....$	2,873,268,183	3,772,250,057	2,576,037,029	2,695,053,582	4,029,371,340	2,698,461,862	2,126,194,555	2,086,847,847
Average gross value of product per establishment.....$	125,811	161,546	115,855	121,519	170,758	110,137	86,628	82,706
Average gross value of product per employee. $	4,622	6,188	5,648	5,300	5,802	4,841	4,292	4,225
Power employed[2].....H.P.	1,664,578	2,068,745	1,781,770	2,538,535	3,867,979	4,114,677	4,157,420	4,147,831
Average number of horse-power per establishment[2].....H.P.	75	92	83	120	171	175	177	172
Average number of horse-power per wage-earner[2].....H.P.	3·04	3·97	4·75	5·97	6·58	8·99	10·62	10·61

[1]A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930 inclusive increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. There was therefore a proportionate reduction in the averages for 1925-30 per employee and wage-earner, as compared with what these averages would have been under the other method. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted. The figures for 1931 and later years are therefore comparable with those for 1924 and earlier years.

[2]The figures for power in this table represent the installation in manufactures exclusive of central electric stations, which are also excluded from the number of establishments and of wage-earners in working out the averages.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1932 was reported as $2,126,194,555; the cost of materials was $955,968,683, leaving $1,170,225,872 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include: (1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output; and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This total value would be very much greater than the $1,170,225,872 shown as having been added by manufacture, but not so great as the $2,126,194,555 shown as the gross value of production. (The decline of $572,000,000 in gross value of products in 1932 was partly accounted for by a drop of $268,000,000 in the cost of materials.)

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.*—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially in a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. Since real income is ultimately measured in goods and services, the growth of the volume of manufactures therefore becomes a matter of great importance. The important thing to know is whether consumers are getting more goods and services, not whether they are expending more dollars and cents.

The ever-increasing use of factory products is one of the most significant features of modern life. The process has continued until at the present time fresh fruits and vegetables are about the only articles which reach the consumer without, in some way, being first processed at a factory. Fresh milk is pasteurized and bottled in a dairy plant, fresh fish and meats are dressed principally in packing plants, and the home preserving of fruits and vegetables is being superseded by more efficient processes in the canning factory. Thus even the foods we eat, as well as the clothing we wear, our household conveniences and our instruments of production and transportation, are increasingly products of factories. The growing volume of factory production, therefore, measures approximately the total flow of the economic goods upon which the rising standards of modern life so vitally depend.

The statistics of manufactures afford a variety of measures of the growth of factory production. The number of wage-earners, capital invested, value of production and value added by manufacture all show to some extent the direction and volume of growth. The value of production and that added by manufacture, being reported in dollars, are influenced by price changes as well as by the quantity of goods produced and, as already explained, are rendered misleading by the violent price changes of the past fifteen years. The capital invested is also affected by changing money values, while the relation between capital invested and value of goods produced varies greatly as between one industry and another. Neither is the number of wage-earners employed likely to be a representative measure of changes in the volume of production. The progressively increasing use of machinery and the rise in the power installed per wage-earner (see Table 4) tend to increase the employee's output. Thus while the reported wage-earners in 1931 had increased

*For a much more detailed and comprehensive treatment of this subject see the study "The Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1923–29" by A. Cohen, B. Com., Acting Chief, General Manufactures Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

2·4 p.c. over the number in 1923, the volume of production is estimated to have increased by 18·3 p.c. in the same period.

The central electric stations were excluded from general manufactures in making the index, since this industry is in a class by itself in the peculiar function of its product, and is also unique in the magnitude of its capital investment and the smallness of its labour force in proportion to its net production. The index is based on the quantities of manufactured products reported and includes 71·1 p.c. of the total value of the production in 1926, exclusive of central electric stations. It is weighted according to the values added by manufacture in 1926. A complete description of the manner in which the index is constructed will be found in the publication referred to in the footnote on p. 450.

The physical volume of manufacturing production, exclusive of central electric stations, increased 50·2 p.c. from 1923 to 1929. When it is recalled that the population of Canada is estimated to have increased only 11·3 p.c. during the same period, the growth of manufacturing production is indeed remarkable. Of this advance, the part resulting from an increase in the domestic demand due to growth of population would be about 11·3 p.c. Exports of partly and fully manufactured goods increased from $591,830,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, to $690,-904,000 in the fiscal year 1930, the increase in exports representing about 3·6 p.c. of the 1923 production. The remainder of the increase in production by 1929, or a margin equal to roughly 35 p.c. of the volume of manufactures of 1923, was therefore apparently absorbed by the rise in the standard of living of the population of Canada, and by the increase of that population.

The index of the volume of production dropped from 150·2 in 1929 to 100·1 in 1932, a decrease of 33·4 p.c. This decrease is very significant when compared with the decrease in the net value of production and the number of wage-earners employed.

Owing to declines in the values of finished products (due, in a large degree, to the drastic declines in the values of raw materials) and to the decrease in the volume of production, the net value of production dropped from $1,997,350,365 in 1929 to $1,170,225,872 in 1932, a decrease of 41·4 p.c., while the number of wage-earners dropped from 597,827 to 400,328, a decrease of 33 p.c. It will be noted that the percentage decrease in the volume of production between 1929 and 1932, *viz.*, 33·4, was 0·4 greater than the percentage decrease in the number of wage-earners in the same period. This bears out the observations made in the special study on the volume of production that records of the number of wage-earners may be regarded as more likely to understate than to overstate the changes in the volume of production. As stated previously, the tendency is towards increasing production per wage-earner through greater efficiency and increased use of machinery and labour-saving devices. Also, in times of depression, many establishments follow the practice of keeping the wage-earners on the pay-roll on a part-time basis rather than laying some of them off and employing the rest on full time, while in periods of increased industrial activity the additional output required is secured through overtime work rather than by increasing the number of wage-earners. The net result is to confine fluctuations in the number of wage-earners within narrower limits than that of the physical volume of production. All things considered, however, the average number of wage-earners is materially influenced by the fluctuations in industrial activity. The decrease in the volume of production as compared with the decrease in the number of wage-earners since 1929 is really much greater than the 0·4 p.c. mentioned

above. This fact, however, is obscured by the following changes in procedure: First, the large decrease in the number of wage-earners in 1931 is not entirely due to the decline in manufacturing production. The decrease is in part due to the change in method of computing the average annual employment. Between 1925 and 1930 the average was obtained by summing the averages of individual plants, based on the number of months in actual operation and not by dividing by 12 the sum of the monthly employment figures. For example, if a plant operated only during three months of the year with an employment of 100 persons the first month, 125 the second month and 75 the third month, its average annual employment was taken as 100 (300 ÷ 3); the same as that of another plant which operated the whole year with an average employment of 100 persons per month. In 1931, however, a change was made to the old method whereby the aggregate of the monthly figures is divided by 12. As a result of this change, the average annual employment in such seasonal industries as fruit and vegetable canning and sawmilling was, therefore, considerably lower than formerly without the number of wage-earners being correspondingly smaller. Secondly, prior to 1931, owners working as ordinary wage-earners, such as small bakers, operators of sawmills and grist-mills, etc., reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. By making allowances for the above changes it would be found that in 1931 also the number of wage-earners declined less than the volume of production.

As may be seen from Table 5, all groups in the component material classification reported declines in the volume of production. As compared with 1929, the iron and steel group in 1932 led with a decrease of 58·8 p.c. This was followed by non-metallic mineral products with a decrease of 41·8 p.c., miscellaneous industries 39·9 p.c., wood and paper products 31·6 p.c., non-ferrous metals 27·6 p.c., vegetable products 24·0 p.c., chemicals and allied products 22·2 p.c., textiles and textile products 13·3 p.c. and animal products 12·8 p.c.

When the changes in the volume of production are analysed on a purpose classification basis, some interesting facts are revealed. As compared with 1929, the food group showed a decrease of 9·9 p.c. while production of clothing decreased 18·8 p.c. The output of vehicles and vessels, which is largely made up of the automobile and rubber-tire industries, recorded a decrease of 60·2 p.c.; this is the greatest decrease of any group. Producers' materials and industrial equipment declined 39·9 p.c. and 41·6 p.c. respectively, owing to the general decline in industrial activity. House furnishings dropped 34·7 p.c., personal utilities 30·7 p.c., drink and tobacco 27·5 p.c. and books and stationery 2·9 p.c. The decrease in the personal utilities group, however, is misleading. The production of the musical instruments industry, which is included in this group, has been decreasing steadily during the past few years; the output of pianos, phonographs and phonograph records is becoming smaller and smaller. The main product of the musical instruments industry, namely, the radio, is now produced in the electrical apparatus industry. This industry, however, is classified in the industrial equipment group, as by far the largest part of its output consists of industrial equipment.

5.—Indexes of the Volume of Manufacturing Production, According to Component Material and Purpose Classifications, 1924-32.

(1923=100.)

Group.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
COMPONENT MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION—									
Vegetable products	109·2	120·8	127·7	137·5	151·1	155·3	146·6	133·0	118·1
Animal products	107·1	113·0	122·9	120·0	123·8	117·2	113·6	103·2	102·2
Textiles and textile products	96·6	103·4	117·8	126·5	135·3	133·8	124·4	121·6	116·0
Wood and paper products	98·1	106·0	119·9	129·1	142·0	152·9	141·5	117·9	104·6
Iron and its products	80·5	95·1	121·7	125·2	138·1	157·8	126·9	96·2	65·0
Non-ferrous metals	108·5	122·8	137·2	158·3	176·1	190·3	179·7	171·1	137·7
Non-metallic minerals	95·8	98·3	112·5	122·5	138·9	163·1	149·5	130·4	94·9
Chemicals and allied products	102·3	109·5	119·0	127·0	139·6	143·3	126·5	116·9	111·5
Miscellaneous industries	108·0	106·0	124·8	138·0	136·5	137·3	116·6	101·0	82·5
Totals, All Industries[1]	**98·2**	**107·5**	**122·2**	**130·2**	**141·9**	**150·2**	**136·2**	**118·3**	**100·1**
PURPOSE CLASSIFICATION—									
Food	107·3	114·0	118·1	115·5	122·4	121·4	123·5	113·2	109·4
Clothing	100·1	107·5	120·6	128·6	138·7	138·5	127·9	122·9	112·4
Drink and tobacco	114·6	121·8	131·6	151·3	171·6	184·9	172·2	155·7	134·0
Personal utilities	95·4	102·2	117·1	124·5	125·2	119·3	98·8	91·9	82·7
House furnishings	111·8	109·1	126·7	153·1	158·4	174·5	159·2	138·4	114·0
Books and stationery	83·4	97·6	107·4	119·3	132·0	141·2	140·3	133·7	137·1
Vehicles and vessels	87·1	107·7	140·1	148·9	158·5	184·3	149·4	106·9	73·4
Producers' materials	94·9	103·8	117·8	125·0	138·0	146·9	130·0	110·2	88·3
Industrial equipment	99·7	108·3	131·1	142·6	157·9	169·7	150·7	127·4	99·1
Miscellaneous	104·8	108·4	117·6	124·1	133·4	147·1	123·4	125·4	116·9

[1]Exclusive of central electric stations.

This new index of the volume of manufacturing production has superseded for 1923 and later years the index shown in Table 4 of this chapter in the 1931 and earlier Year Books. The former index, which made no pretence to the reliability of the new one, was made by dividing the gross value of manufactures by the index number of the prices of manufactured goods. The central electric stations were included in the former index, while they are excluded from the new one. However, the former index covered the period 1917 to 1923 not covered in the new one and, since this earlier period was one of wide fluctuations in money values, the following index numbers are given for the whole period since 1917, using the earlier method, but excluding central electric stations, for the years 1917 to 1923, and the new index, transposed to the 1917 base, from 1923 to 1932.

INDEXES OF THE VOLUME OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, 1917-32.

(1917=100.)

1917 100·0	1921 86·1	1925 112·7	1929 157·5
1918 102·0	1922 96·0	1926 128·1	1930 142·8
1919 98·1	1923 104·8	1927 136·5	1931 124·1
1920 95·0	1924 102·9	1928 148·8	1932 105·0

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 6, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available in a period

approximately corresponding to 1932 was $2,138,700,245, a figure obtained by adding to the value of products manufactured in 1932 the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. In this table more accurate statistics could be presented were it possible to exclude from the gross value of manufactured products the duplications involved when the products of one manufacturing establishment become the materials worked upon in another. Vegetable, textile, wood and paper, iron and animal products were, in that order, the leading groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of manufactured vegetable products made available for consumption was due to the large domestic production, as the exports and imports were about equal, while manufactures of textiles and iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of $40,000,000 for textiles, and $40,000,000 for iron and steel products. Wood and paper, animal and non-ferrous metal products were manufactured in Canada in greater quantities than required for home consumption, providing export balances in these groups of commodities.

6.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1932, with Totals for 1922-32.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 of the following years.

Group of Industries.	Value of Products Manufactured.	Manufactured and Partly Manufactured Goods.		Value of Manufactured Products Available for Consumption.[1]
		Value of Net Imports.	Value of Domestic Exports.	
	$	$	$	$
Vegetable products	436,736,251	53,953,170	44,756,484	445,932,937
Animal products	262,793,629	9,026,553	30,754,793	241,065,389
Textiles and textile products	274,411,736	44,651,462	4,356,481	314,706,717
Wood and paper products	369,601,600	19,765,502	113,347,907	276,019,195
Iron and its products	225,832,185	57,261,798	17,275,395	265,818,588
Non-ferrous metal products	152,111,317	15,660,169	33,915,699	133,855,787
Non-metallic mineral products	147,765,618	27,600,821	3,673,064	171,693,375
Chemicals and allied products	95,279,376	25,184,890	11,099,814	109,364,452
Miscellaneous industries	33,242,610	28,751,392	8,585,977	53,408,025
Central electric stations	128,420,233	73,102	1,657,555	126,835,780
Totals, 1932	**2,126,194,555**	**281,928,859**	**269,423,169**	**2,138,700,245**
Totals, 1931	**2,698,461,862**	**423,610,230**	**350,166,608**	**2,771,905,484**
Totals, 1930	**3,428,970,628**	**675,919,565**	**494,561,750**	**3,610,328,443**
Totals, 1929	**4,029,371,340**	**939,226,894**	**690,904,225**	**4,277,694,009**
Totals, 1928	**3,738,484,728**	**954,468,018**	**702,314,797**	**3,990,637,949**
Totals, 1927	**3,394,713,270**	**825,147,919**	**648,178,000**	**3,571,683,189**
Totals, 1926	**3,221,269,231**	**767,022,008**	**673,709,266**	**3,314,581,973**
Totals, 1925	**2,948,545,315**	**671,462,940**	**695,325,245**	**2,924,683,010**
Totals, 1924	**2,695,053,582**	**576,031,243**	**591,598,479**	**2,679,486,346**
Totals, 1923	**2,781,165,514**	**639,343,645**	**591,829,306**	**2,828,679,853**
Totals, 1922	**2,482,209,130**	**574,551,323**	**515,173,415**	**2,541,587,038**

[1]For 1928 to 1932 foreign products imported and later re-exported are eliminated from the value of products available for consumption, but for 1927 and previous years this was impossible since foreign exports for these years had never been analyzed as raw materials or partly or fully manufactured goods. Therefore in this table the value of manufactured products made available for consumption, for the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, is an overstatement by the amount of the foreign exports of manufactured goods in each year, probably varying from about $11,000,000 in 1922 to $18,000,000 in 1927.

Section 2.—Production of Industrial Groups and Individual Industries.

One of the factors in the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial growth. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries also make an important contribution of raw materials to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. Nevertheless, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth over a period of many years, and the comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of about ten millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is still one of the difficulties of the situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods and her exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States exceed the exports of raw materials. The rate at which this movement is to continue will depend almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country.

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials.

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently the central electric stations industry was taken out of the miscellaneous class and now forms a class by itself.

Vegetable Products.—Though first in value of gross production in 1932 this group ranked only fourth in the number of people employed and salaries and wages paid. With the exception of rubber, coffee and spices, sugar factories, and rice mills, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products for their raw materials. They produced in 1932, 20·6 p.c. of the total manufacturing production and employed 14·6 p.c. of all persons engaged in manufacturing industries.

The flour-milling industry is the leading industry of the group from the point of view of gross value of products. This industry, which has existed to meet the domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest manufactures, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The War and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade. The 394 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1928, productive capacity reached about 121,000 barrels per day. Since then, the industry has been adversely affected by the difficulties which beset the Canadian grain trade and the great decline in the prices of grains. Exports of wheat flour declined from 10,737,266 barrels in 1928 to 5,131,781 barrels in 1932, but in spite of the decrease, Canada continues to be one of the leading exporters of wheat flour.

The rubber industry is another industry of importance in the industrial life of the country. Canada now ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. In 1930 she was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In 1932, however, Japan and Russia also were ahead of Canada in the imports of raw rubber. Existing plants in 1932 numbered 47 and represented a capital investment of $65,794,903, including equipment and working capital. These plants furnished employment to 10,325 persons who received $9,340,911 in salaries and wages and produced goods valued at $40,746,910. They also used raw materials to the value of $11,906,696, mainly imported from tropical countries. The rubber industry also forms an adjunct of considerable importance to the cotton yarn and cloth industry, which supplies tire fabrics. The industry, besides supplying the domestic market, contributes materially to the export trade of Canada. The products find their way to the remotest parts of the world, as a glance at the list of countries to which rubber tires are shipped, would show. Spain, Peru, Dutch East Indies, Portuguese Africa and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian tires find their way.

The fruit and vegetable preparations industry, which includes canned fruits, canned vegetables, pickles, vinegar, jams, etc., comprises another large division of this group. In 1932, this industry reported an output valued at $30,034,537, a capital investment of $40,586,892 and an employment of 5,954 persons, who received $4,056,746 in salaries and wages. The development of the canned-foods trade has effected great changes in the relation of foods to seasons. Fruits and vegetables of many kinds are to be had at all times of the year with much of their original freshness and flavour. The producers in the country are provided with an enormously extended market and the consumers in both city and country with cheap and wholesome food in great variety. The industry has made rapid strides in the past few years. During the period of 1923-32 the volume of fruit and vegetable preparations produced increased 88·6 p.c. This growth is indeed remarkable, as it represents a corresponding increase in the domestic demand for these products, the foreign trade being relatively small as compared with the domestic production. Imports in 1932 were valued at $2,381,568 and exports at $2,723,326. According to these figures, the industry besides supplying the domestic requirements also has a small exportable surplus.

The sugar-refining industry is also of substantial importance. The demands created by the War gave it a great impetus. All things considered, 1919 was a record year. The number of persons employed (3,491), the value added by manufacture ($16,321,882) and the exports ($22,953,135) were the highest recorded, while the volume of sugar manufactured was only 10 p.c. lower than that of the peak year 1925, when 11,714,967 cwt. was produced. Since 1925, however, exports of sugar have declined with the result that production and employment slackened considerably. In 1932, the 8 sugar refineries reported a capital investment of $37,654,457 and a value of production of $41,022,589. They also employed 2,140 persons, receiving $3,147,753 in salaries and wages, and they paid out $25,716,922 for materials. Exports of sugar in 1932 amounted to 90,483 cwt. valued at $428,337.

The beverage industry—breweries, distilleries and wineries—which are important elements of the vegetable products group, have expanded from a production of $30,000,000 in 1922 to $53,000,000 in 1932, owing partly to the modification of

prohibition laws in Canada and also to the fact that a large part of their production was exported directly or indirectly to the United States. The manufactured tobacco industry, another important factor in the vegetable products group, had a total production in 1932 of over $37,000,000 and a payroll of 8,236 persons, who received $7,127,070 in salaries and wages.

Animal Products.—Production in this group is determined, in large measure, by the demand at home and abroad for Canadian butter, cheese, canned fish, fresh or frozen meats, bacon and hams, condensed and evaporated milk, etc.

The leading industry of the group is that of slaughtering and meat packing, with a value of production in 1932 of $91,246,523. Next comes butter and cheese, with a value of $78,712,905. These two industries represent about two-thirds of the production of the entire group.

The butter and cheese industry, which manufactures a product of farm animals, has been for many years of leading importance in Canada. Originating in the agricultural districts of the Maritime Provinces, the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and the southern counties of Ontario, it is now developing rapidly in the Prairie Provinces and in the more recent northern settlements of Quebec and Ontario. For an industry so large in the aggregate, it is unique in having shown very little tendency toward consolidation in large units, the gross production of $78,712,905 coming from no fewer than 2,708 plants, mostly small and scattered at convenient points throughout the farming communities.

The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 191 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1932, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of over $22,000,000 with an annual output of over $32,000,000 and employing 13,728 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated naturally upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, 629 establishments were engaged in 1932 in canning, curing and packing various kinds of fish that were valued at nearly $17,000,000.

Textile Products.—The output of textiles in 1932 was valued at $274,411,736. The establishments classified in this group which numbered 2,002 represent a capital investment of $321,593,062; they furnished employment to 102,116 persons who were paid $82,817,944 in salaries and wages and also spent $129,468,738 for raw materials.

In net production, *i.e.*, in value added by manufacture, which is a truer criterion than gross production of the place of the group in the industrial life of the country the textile group was third in 1932 among the ten major groups shown in the summary statistics of Table 3, p. 447, being exceeded only by the wood and vegetable products groups. Textiles accounted for over 12 p.c. of the net manufacturing production of Canada. As an indication of the contribution which the textile group made in 1932 to the employment in the Dominion, the group stood second in the number of employees and also second in salaries and wages paid, with nearly 18 p.c. of the total employees in manufacturing and 13 p.c. of the total salaries and wages paid. Again this wide group of industries may be regarded as two distinct divisions: (1) the spinning, weaving and knitting trades, and (2) the finishing trades. If so regarded, the first division assumes the proportions of a very large industrial group

with a gross production for 1932 of $136,897,332, while the second division is still larger with $137,514,404 for gross production.

The hosiery and knitted goods industry is worthy of special mention. From the standpoint of the value of production the hosiery and knitted goods industry ranked first in the textile group in 1932. Despite the depressed condition of the textile industry generally, the volume and value of production in this branch of the industry held up remarkably well, the value of production being $16,247,308 or 27·3 p.c. lower than the peak year of 1929. Employment also declined by 1,393 or 7·3 p.c. Due to the drastic declines in the value of raw materials with the consequent declines in the value of finished products, the employment figure is a better criterion of the recession experienced by this industry since 1929. The production of hosiery of all kinds in 1932 ranked first in importance with an output valued at $18,683,811. Next in order came underwear, combination and separate garments with a value of $11,122,328. Various other knitted and woven goods, yarns and numerous small sundries made up the balance. The industry is located chiefly in the province of Ontario, the 110 establishments located there producing $28,602,549 or 66 p.c. of the entire output. The province of Quebec followed with an output of $11,727,858 or 27 p.c. of the total.

Other important industries in this group, with the numbers of their employees and values of production, are as follows: women's factory clothing (products $42,564,589, employees 14,276); cotton yarn and cloth (products $38,555,370, employees 15,092); men's factory clothing (products $27,289,591, employees 8,098); silk (products $19,864,843, employees 7,036); men's furnishing goods (products $17,607,656, employees 7,565); dyeing, cleaning and laundry work (products $17,302,779, employees 11,170); woollen cloth (products $13,127,796, employees 4,990); and hats and caps (products $9,464,267, employees 3,095).

The outstanding feature of the textile situation in Canada was the spectacular expansion of the silk industry during the past few years, at a time when practically all other industries were experiencing a diminishing demand for their products. Compared with 1926, this industry increased its output by $11,357,690 or 134 p.c. and also furnished employment to 4,613 more people in 1932; this represented an increase in employment of 190 p.c.

Reports were received from 2,002 establishments in the textile industries in 1932, an increase of 47 over the number reporting in 1931. They reported a gross value of production of $274,411,736, a decline of $42,746,934 or 13·5 p.c. from the previous year. This, however, was caused largely by the lower values of raw materials and finished products, for the index of the volume of production declined only by 4·6 p.c., having dropped from 103·2 in 1931 to 98·5 in 1932. (In this instance 1926 as 100 is the base year.) The amount of capital invested in 1932 totalled $321,593,062, a decrease of $30,751,011 or 8·7 p.c. There were 102,116 persons employed who were paid $82,817,944 in salaries and wages and in comparison with 1931 these figures represent decreases of 3,357 or 3·2 p.c. in the number of persons employed and $9,686,144 or 10·5 p.c. in the amount of salaries and wages paid. The cost of raw and other materials used dropped to $129,468,738, a loss of $23,722,637 or 15·5 p.c., while the value added by manufacture, *viz.*, $144,942,998, declined by $19,024,297 or 11·6 p.c.

Wood and Paper.—The forests of Canada have always been an important factor in the building up and maintaining of manufacturing industries. Since early

pioneering times the sawmill has formed one of the first steps from the pioneering community to the industrial centre. There is to-day practically no form of industrial activity in which wood is not used directly as a raw material or indirectly as, for example, in the form of paper. The primary operations in the woods provide work for at least 200,000 individuals, largely during a part of the year when employment in manufacturing industries is at its minimum, and have a valuable steadying effect on general labour conditions throughout the year.

The manufacture of lumber, which depends to a large extent on building and construction operations and the export markets, has shown wide fluctuations. The peak, reached in 1911 with a total cut of 4,918,000 M ft.b.m. has never been equalled. It was followed by a general decline to the 2,869,000 M ft. reported for 1921. Production then increased with fair regularity to a second peak in 1929 of 4,742,000 M ft. Production since 1929 has decreased annually to the 1,810,000 M ft. reported in 1932.

The manufacturing industries which draw their principal raw material from the sawmills reached their maximum production in 1929 with a gross value of $146,950,000 and then declined to $60,234,000 in 1932.

The pulp and paper industry is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. In 1881 there were only 36 paper and 5 pulp mills in operation in Canada. By 1923 the industry had displaced flour milling as Canada's most important manufacturing industry and in spite of recent vicissitudes has held that position ever since. The peak of production was reached in 1929 when 4,021,000 tons of wood pulp and 3,197,000 tons of paper were produced. In that year there were 108 pulp and paper mills in operation, consuming 5,278,000 cords of pulpwood and using hydro-electric power valued at more than $13,000,000. During 1926, Canada, for the first time, produced more newsprint paper than the United States and became the world's chief producer and exporter of that commodity; she has maintained that position ever since in spite of decreases in production. During 1932 this industry produced 2,663,000 tons of pulp and 2,291,000 tons of paper. Of this paper 1,919,000 tons was newsprint and exceeded the production of the United States by over 104 p.c.

The manufacturing industries which draw their principal raw material from the pulp and paper mills reached their maximum production of $187,882,000 in 1929. The value in 1932 for these industries was $135,212,000.

Iron and Its Products.—The manufacture of iron and steel and their products is one of Canada's basic industries. Iron ore is not now produced in Canada, as the known deposits, though extensive, are not of sufficiently high grade to permit economic operation under present conditions. Yet there has been built up a primary steel industry of considerable importance, and the secondary or fabricating industries have been expanding steadily to meet the country's increasing requirements.

There are now four concerns which make pig iron in Canada, one being in Nova Scotia and three in Ontario. The former uses Nova Scotia coal and iron ore from the great Wabana deposits which it controls, on Bell island, Newfoundland, while the Ontario works are dependent on ore and coal brought from the United States. These companies have 11 blast furnaces with a total rated capacity of 1·5 million long tons of pig iron per annum, but the highest tonnage yet attained was 1,080,160 long tons in 1929. Open hearth steel furnaces and rolling-mills are also operated by these companies, which produce steel ingots, blooms and billets, bars, rods, rails, structural shapes, plates, sheets, rail fastenings, etc. Including electric

steel furnaces, there were 28 steel plants in operation in 1932, which, with the 19 rolling-mills, 4 pig-iron plants and 2 ferro-alloy plants, represented a capital of $96,323,629 and employed 4,847 hands to produce primary products worth $16,197,526. This output value was much below normal and in fact was the lowest recorded since the Bureau commenced to collect annual statistics in 1918. The value for 1931 was $36,911,245, for 1930, $52,588,935 and for 1929, $72,231,995.

Automobile manufacturing was the most important of the secondary iron and steel industries in 1932, although the production value of $43,801,389 was the lowest on record for the industry. Seventeen companies manufactured or assembled motor cars in Canada in 1932 and 25 separate factories were in operation. The capacity of these plants was reported at 340,000 automobiles and 32,000 trucks annually, from which it is calculated that the industry operated at about 16 p.c. of capacity during 1932, when only 60,789 cars were produced. In 1929, the year of highest production, the plants operated at 66 p.c. of their estimated capacity. Production in 1929 totalled 262,625 cars at $163,497,675; in 1930 the output was 153,372 cars at $91,766,806, and in 1931, 82,559 cars at $52,964,936. Exports of automobiles and parts declined from $47,005,671 in 1929 to $20,386,354 in 1930 and to $7,091,994 in 1932.

There are also numerous works in Canada for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, railway rolling-stock, automobile parts, boilers and engines, castings and forgings, sheet-metal products, hardware and tools, wire and wire goods, etc., and the variety of products made in these establishments is increasing yearly.

The iron and steel industries, which are engaged almost entirely in the production of capital goods, have been severely affected by the depressed economic conditions of the past few years. In 1932, the 1,233 operating factories reported production valued at only $225,832,185 compared with $374,725,068 in 1931, $569,745,973 in 1930 and $738,012,980 in 1929.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—Production from this group of manufactures, which includes non-ferrous smelters and refineries, electrical equipment factories, brass foundries, etc., has declined considerably during the past two years. Output in 1932 was valued at $152,111,317 or 28 p.c. below the 1931 value of $211,862,412 and 39 p.c. below the total of $250,458,721 in 1930. Capital employed in the 452 operating factories in 1932 was reported at $272,045,441 and the number of employees was given at 26,704.

The smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals was the leading industry of the group in 1932. Thirteen plants were operated in that year by 10 different companies and products were valued at $76,442,076. Capital employed amounted to $149,708,860 and the average number of workers was 5,343. Products included aluminium, nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, lead, silver, gold, bismuth, cadmium, selenium, radium and other refinery products. Output in 1932 was 22 p.c. lower than in 1931 and 30 p.c. lower than in 1929, the record year.

The electrical apparatus industry also showed a considerable decline in 1932, due chiefly to the poor demand for heavy electrical machinery, wire and cable, and radios. Output in 1932 totalled $53,264,918 compared with $81,578,595 in 1931 and $104,577,790 in 1930. Radio production alone dropped from 291,711 sets at $18,555,710 in 1931 to 121,468 sets at $6,808,877 in 1932.

Jewellery, silverware, white metal alloys, aluminium utensils, and brass and copper goods were the other important products made in factories in this group.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—This group of manufactures includes such leading industries as coke making, oil refining, the manufacture of glass, artificial abrasives, bricks, cement, etc. Final figures for 1932 show that the output for this group amounted in value to $147,765,618, which is 18·6 p.c. below the corresponding total for 1931 and 32 p.c. below 1930.

The petroleum-refining industry is by far the largest of the group. Canada produces some crude oil, but the bulk of the oil treated in Canadian refineries is imported from United States or South America. In 1932 there were 24 refineries operating at advantageous points across the Dominion. The industry used 930,114,055 gallons of crude oil in that year and produced refined commodities worth $71,697,757. About 4,116 people were given employment and the capital investment was $69,475,860.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—That chemical manufactures occupy an important place in Canadian industry is obvious from the fact that in 1932 a total of 15,295 persons were employed in the 662 plants which made chemicals and allied products. These plants produce the greater part of the chemicals that are consumed in this country. In 1932 the apparent consumption of chemicals and allied products amounted in value to $109,364,452, of which $95,279,376 or 87 p.c. was of domestic manufacture.

Chemicals and like products of great diversity are made in Canada, but paints, soaps, medicines, acids and chemical salts are most important. Production from the 14 plants in the heavy chemical industry, which represented a capital of $44,067,194, amounted to $11,357,649 in 1932, while in 1929 it was $28,021,972. Acetic acid, calcium cyanamide, sodium cyanide, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, phosphorus, calcium carbide and nitre cake are among the leading products. The export trade in these commodities amounted to about $11,000,000 in 1932.

The medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations industry employed 2,959 workers in 1932 and paid $3,833,778 in salaries and wages. Production in that year was valued at $17,573,979. The paints industry was next in importance, there being 71 factories in this line of manufacture, with output worth $14,912,383. The production of soaps and cleaning preparations was worth $14,739,158 and 1,777 people worked in the 85 factories in this industry. The heavy chemical industry employed 1,679 workers in 14 plants to produce acids, alkalies and salts valued at $11,357,649. Compressed gases, fertilizers, coal-tar products, wood-distillation products, inks, adhesives, polishes, and a multitude of other such products are also made in the chemical plants.

Many chemical products are also made in industries which for statistical purposes are not included in the chemicals and allied products group. For instance, pulp and paper, distilled liquors, brewery products and artificial abrasives are classified in other groups. By extending the scope of the chemical industry to include these other factories, which primarily use chemical processes, approximately 70,000 workers would be employed and production would total over $425,000,000.

Central Electric Stations.—This industry is shown under the totals by groups in Table 7 as a separate group in order to facilitate the presentation of statistics of power installed in the other groups and industries. (See also pp. 427-430.)

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1932 are presented in Table 7 on pp. 462 to 467.

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

No.	Group and Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	Totals by Provinces	**24,541**	**4,741,255,610**	**74,364**	**20,706**	**164,695,605**
1	Prince Edward Island	274	3,867,195	217	45	218,799
2	Nova Scotia	1,404	125,639,707	1,950	457	3,192,658
3	New Brunswick	841	117,454,168	1,630	393	3,121,529
4	Quebec	7,851	1,632,955,979	22,298	5,245	47,485,708
5	Ontario	9,844	2,144,008,857	36,312	11,916	87,094,114
6	Manitoba	970	190,545,652	3,428	908	7,307,266
7	Saskatchewan	774	63,294,823	1,657	280	2,804,034
8	Alberta	943	100,609,788	2,194	440	4,018,763
9	British Columbia and Yukon	1,643	362,879,441	4,678	1,022	9,452,734
	Totals by Groups	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**74,364**	**20,706**	**164,695,605**
1	Vegetable products	5,244	516,356,149	11,489	2,816	24,119,999
2	Animal products	4,413	193,015,462	8,047	1,876	13,930,835
3	Textiles and textile products	2,002	321,593,062	7,130	3,427	18,955,951
4	Wood and paper products	7,844	954,639,232	18,861	4,576	38,172,143
5	Iron and its products	1,233	608,619,518	10,037	2,503	24,646,237
6	Non-ferrous metal products	452	272,045,441	4,860	1,485	12,180,170
7	Non-metallic mineral products	1,182	312,569,679	3,146	688	6,869,821
8	Chemicals and chemical products	662	160,929,954	3,763	1,384	10,232,416
9	Miscellaneous industries	479	65,600,126	1,806	540	4,238,224
10	Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	5,225	1,411	11,349,809
	1.—Vegetable Products	**5,244**	**516,356,149**	**11,489**	**2,816**	**24,119,999**
1	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	262	45,402,886	1,795	524	4,087,777
2	Bread and other bakery products	2,861	48,961,175	2,156	515	2,675,161
3	Breweries	75	57,398,055	788	134	2,351,113
4	Coffee, tea and spices	63	14,191,519	571	166	1,494,282
5	Distilleries	21	51,942,784	279	48	868,279
6	Flour and feed mills	1,290	58,283,212	1,669	181	2,184,813
7	Foods, breakfast	12	4,161,700	68	36	184,064
8	Foods, stock and poultry	37	3,738,325	129	41	270,431
9	Foods, miscellaneous	65	7,586,096	182	69	435,790
10	Fruit and vegetable preparations	258	40,586,892	588	181	1,299,666
11	Ice cream cones	11	537,321	9	5	17,259
12	Linseed oil and oil cake	9	2,821,849	38	5	101,222
13	Macaroni, vermicelli, etc	14	1,911,494	28	15	77,399
14	Malt and malt products	11	7,836,724	64	9	159,448
15	Rice mills	5	875,609	19	2	61,522
16	Rubber goods, including footwear	47	65,794,903	1,239	378	2,782,789
17	Starch and glucose	6	6,720,515	75	35	251,384
18	Sugar refineries	8	37,654,457	247	77	941,509
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	42,351,650	1,349	362	3,411,202
20	Tobacco processing and packing	18	9,525,942	83	8	171,587
21	Wine	55	8,073,041	113	25	293,302
	2.—Animal Products	**4,413**	**193,015,462**	**8,047**	**1,876**	**13,930,835**
1	Animal oils and fats	4	90,260	2	–	2,195
2	Belting, leather	12	876,830	42	12	95,704
3	Boot and shoe findings, leather	15	1,275,775	35	7	92,126
4	Boots and shoes	191	22,024,801	1,031	412	2,408,397
5	Butter and cheese	2,708	50,924,744	3,358	688	4,169,301
6	Condensed milk	26	6,469,831	154	54	382,181
7	Fish curing and packing	629	17,043,212	434	52	602,760
8	Fur dressing and dyeing	13	1,029,090	73	8	185,043
9	Fur goods	269	9,790,267	425	146	926,914
10	Gloves and mittens, leather	42	2,045,670	103	38	202,840
11	Hair goods, human	3	21,811	–	–	–
12	Harness and saddlery	157	3,151,405	216	36	233,696
13	Leather goods, n.e.s	44	1,065,402	85	34	177,438
14	Leather tanneries	82	21,609,503	246	57	737,081
15	Sausage and sausage casings	62	846,099	62	16	100,125
16	Slaughtering and meat packing	141	53,227,929	1,721	298	3,455,398
17	Trunks and bags	13	1,439,214	53	16	141,636
18	All other industries	2	83,619	7	2	18,000

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1932.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Gross.	Net.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
301,308	**99,020**	**341,187,718**	**7,991,789**[1]	**37,947,966**	**955,968,683**	**2,126,194,555**	**1,170,225,872**	
619	266	506,438	9,175	115,017	1,949,038	3,566,968	1,617,930	1
8,634	2,101	8,007,203	264,698	1,844,901	22,920,430	50,351,054	27,430,624	2
8,104	1,860	7,502,156	212,785	1,503,559	20,776,650	47,472,393	26,695,743	3
93,245	40,651	103,995,430	3,389,757	9,688,778	292,203,152	668,417,093	376,213,941	4
144,675	46,328	169,113,118	2,455,227	18,101,434	459,910,999	1,028,397,654	568,486,655	5
14,648	3,271	16,850,323	485,776	1,669,770	45,591,099	96,056,029	50,464,930	6
3,263	335	3,588,028	146,327	1,483,209	18,214,555	36,101,516	17,886,961	7
7,403	1,137	7,867,351	177,125	990,173	28,442,192	55,293,832	26,851,640	8
20,717	3,071	23,757,671	850,919	2,551,125	65,960,568	140,538,016	74,577,448	9
301,308	**99,020**	**341,187,718**	**10,685,953**[2]	**37,947,966**	**955,968,683**	**2,126,194,555**	**1,170,225,872**	
39,817	18,268	45,927,453	326,829	5,668,346	225,135,488	436,736,251	211,600,763	1
30,972	9,058	32,048,958	100,069	2,497,164	167,170,394	262,793,629	95,623,235	2
38,623	52,936	63,861,993	189,915	3,274,218	129,468,738	274,411,736	144,942,998	3
75,695	8,702	74,200,059	2,094,010	7,807,857	142,349,790	369,601,600	227,251,810	4
59,426	2,248	57,693,200	623,888	5,126,028	102,289,749	225,832,185	123,542,436	5
17,225	3,134	20,574,933	450,271	1,871,715	67,934,940	152,111,317	84,176,377	6
16,029	479	17,609,856	209,484	8,306,496	74,358,159	147,765,618	73,407,459	7
7,656	2,492	9,775,692	105,671	1,263,465	35,276,531	95,279,376	60,002,845	8
7,106	1,703	7,584,217	57,283	299,162	11,984,894	33,242,610	21,257,716	9
8,759	–	11,911,357	6,528,533	1,833,515	–	128,420,233	128,420,233	10
39,817	**18,268**	**45,927,453**	**326,829**	**5,668,346**	**225,135,488**	**436,736,251**	**211,600,763**	
3,580	4,627	5,337,721	22,731	455,506	15,594,694	37,386,093	21,791,399	1
12,479	1,706	13,234,644	15,542	1,444,363	23,431,275	53,450,352	30,019,077	2
3,381	50	3,581,112	23,418	465,284	10,210,482	38,212,192	28,001,710	3
638	484	991,824	3,230	44,955	13,066,931	19,014,351	5,947,420	4
767	356	888,965	9,643	256,490	3,321,569	11,349,269	8,027,700	5
3,602	134	3,391,582	123,030	418,502	63,177,656	84,748,800	21,571,144	6
256	120	415,157	3,886	65,001	1,949,651	6,918,470	4,968,819	7
239	16	214,506	3,494	7,713	1,988,150	3,138,228	1,150,078	8
411	265	531,745	4,270	100,907	4,157,293	8,011,331	3,854,038	9
2,340	2,845	2,757,080	13,576	373,903	15,600,602	30,034,537	14,433,935	10
41	14	36,339	95	15,574	66,246	229,628	163,382	11
175	–	178,835	2,154	18,791	2,162,862	2,852,881	690,019	12
99	64	122,576	1,550	10,138	560,734	1,053,589	492,855	13
189	–	291,718	5,429	212,579	2,584,244	4,798,735	2,214,491	14
51	–	55,062	549	620	934,528	1,271,580	337,052	15
6,057	2,651	6,558,122	63,330	480,027	11,906,696	40,746,910	28,840,214	16
430	13	411,566	4,470	161,036	1,588,114	3,475,424	1,887,310	17
1,731	85	2,206,244	21,539	981,458	25,716,922	41,022,589	15,305,667	18
2,344	4,181	3,715,868	3,708	95,557	18,787,261	37,361,781	18,574,520	19
727	621	744,686	362	34,525	6,752,694	8,700,445	1,947,751	20
280	36	262,101	823	25,417	1,576,884	2,959,066	1,382,182	21
30,972	**9,058**	**32,048,958**	**100,069**	**2,497,164**	**167,170,394**	**262,793,629**	**95,623,235**	
17	–	12,178	103	3,020	14,516	53,262	38,746	1
67	–	67,238	409	7,546	173,728	389,784	216,056	2
195	55	172,303	1,262	17,010	475,028	1,038,989	563,961	3
7,599	4,686	8,748,459	6,906	89,792	15,753,021	32,242,416	16,489,395	4
7,600	262	7,050,065	27,673	961,161	51,768,536	78,712,905	26,944,369	5
500	37	586,767	4,051	258,930	3,890,974	7,392,897	3,501,923	6
2,657	985	1,741,404	10,581	240,440	10,263,631	16,684,125	6,420,494	7
522	97	515,161	1,040	9,065	329,087	1,384,511	1,055,424	8
1,077	868	1,844,290	455	17,385	6,388,374	10,791,838	4,403,464	9
500	690	652,487	292	8,823	1,082,901	2,145,547	1,062,646	10
1	4	3,110	–	–	7,098	12,056	4,958	11
402	87	380,455	699	14,007	899,385	1,726,516	827,131	12
267	330	439,020	215	4,955	937,753	1,866,094	928,341	13
2,705	88	2,443,582	12,793	267,570	7,986,742	14,188,118	6,201,376	14
267	41	255,035	530	15,707	1,261,962	1,958,637	696,675	15
6,299	783	6,893,917	32,248	569,808	65,575,957	91,246,523	25,670,566	16
289	45	237,656	737	11,218	343,496	918,281	574,785	17
8	–	5,831	75	727	18,205	41,130	22,925	18

[1]Exclusive of purchased power.
[2]Including purchased power.

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

No.	Group and Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	3.—Textiles and Textile Products	**2,002**	**321,593,062**	**7,130**	**3,427**	**18,955,951**
1	Awnings, tents and sails	56	1,647,914	110	29	192,011
2	Bags, cotton and jute	23	4,992,545	100	32	303,923
3	Batting and wadding	6	1,297,062	12	4	55,846
4	Carpets, mats and rugs	22	6,692,909	137	38	319,777
5	Clothing, factory, men's	163	16,434,048	832	339	1,914,531
6	Clothing, factory, women's	461	18,147,033	1,203	699	3,291,876
7	Clothing contractors, men's and women's	95	377,053	92	15	102,352
8	Cordage, rope and twine	12	10,184,932	85	29	294,837
9	Corsets	19	3,961,935	144	174	513,397
10	Cotton and wool waste	13	709,452	22	13	66,306
11	Cotton textiles, n.e.s.	36	1,898,602	69	21	154,114
12	Cotton thread	5	3,375,702	64	24	182,899
13	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	72,504,504	407	123	1,137,133
14	Dyeing and finishing of textiles	19	4,688,350	87	27	252,802
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	409	24,893,114	875	509	1,990,006
16	Flax, dressed	4	39,193	–	–	–
17	Furnishing goods, men's	153	13,880,827	527	255	1,456,182
18	Gloves and mittens, fabric	8	554,933	10	5	22,635
19	Hats and caps	130	5,891,615	313	135	759,633
20	Hosiery and knitted goods	169	52,604,950	875	550	2,759,554
21	Linen goods and other flax products	3	399,805	8	2	21,213
22	Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	13	11,904,812	238	40	669,864
23	Oiled and waterproof clothing	16	643,547	32	11	65,412
24	Silk and artificial silk	24	28,021,412	417	201	1,128,023
25	Woollen cloth	55	21,105,744	311	102	837,687
26	Woollen goods, n.e.s.	24	7,034,820	82	22	270,054
27	Woollen yarn	29	7,706,249	78	28	193,884
	4.—Wood and Paper Products	**7,844**	**954,639,232**	**18,861**	**4,576**	**38,172,143**
1	Beekeepers' and poultrymen's supplies	7	194,450	9	2	14,694
2	Blue printing	18	173,755	18	6	38,206
3	Boat building	111	2,098,422	145	10	146,844
4	Boxes and bags, paper	126	20,110,391	583	207	1,621,057
5	Boxes, wooden	129	9,099,408	316	41	553,754
6	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	232	3,068,486	279	12	239,744
7	Carriage and wagon materials	4	317,508	7	2	21,033
8	Clothes pins	3	283,353	5	2	15,407
9	Coffins and caskets	37	3,909,852	127	31	266,039
10	Cooperage	73	1,834,354	89	7	137,573
11	Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	77	8,888,031	361	136	1,108,038
12	Excelsior	10	288,734	15	5	19,602
13	Flooring, hardwood	23	5,240,932	121	29	259,608
14	Furniture	380	30,910,489	1,039	270	2,127,619
15	Lasts, trees and other shoe findings	11	1,218,736	42	16	95,744
16	Lithographing	41	12,076,978	323	169	1,235,645
17	Miscellaneous paper products	91	12,385,129	351	162	1,035,406
18	Miscellaneous wooden products	163	5,152,082	225	39	272,807
19	Planing mills, sash and door factories	659	37,434,946	1,238	186	1,862,143
20	Printing and bookbinding	1,055	39,451,964	2,433	698	5,284,914
21	Printing and publishing	762	61,156,728	5,396	1,803	11,522,619
22	Pulp and paper	98	597,550,013	2,635	477	7,240,125
23	Roofing paper, wall board, etc.	11	5,244,999	147	27	398,218
24	Sawmills	3,593	80,796,425	2,630	150	1,775,428
25	Sporting goods	30	1,649,186	55	22	89,254
26	Trade composition	31	915,842	55	13	141,223
27	Woodenware	17	954,957	45	9	82,012
28	Wood turning	34	1,422,887	56	12	81,852
29	All other industries	18	10,810,195	116	33	485,535
	5.—Iron and Its Products	**1,233**	**608,619,518**	**10,037**	**2,503**	**24,646,237**
1	Agricultural implements	47	73,576,979	542	149	1,322,367
2	Automobiles	25	49,641,777	1,302	464	3,949,998
3	Automobile supplies	76	17,332,257	431	161	1,091,700
4	Bicycles	3	2,227,071	6	4	19,573
5	Boilers, tanks and engines	41	10,231,811	251	40	581,307
6	Bridge and structural steel work	18	24,872,219	532	72	1,667,514
7	Castings and forgings	322	79,225,330	1,431	382	3,431,165
8	Hardware and tools	136	26,180,715	512	187	1,305,470
9	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.	68	5,700,394	237	54	489,178
10	Machinery	179	57,753,031	1,470	422	3,323,702
11	Primary iron and steel	52	96,323,629	536	97	1,426,040
12	Railway rolling-stock	38	87,289,160	1,429	74	2,878,957
13	Sheet metal products	157	51,671,470	1,010	291	2,215,121
14	Wire and wire goods	71	26,593,675	348	106	944,145

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1932—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Gross.	Net.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
38,623	**52,936**	**63,861,993**	**189,915**	**3,274,218**	**129,468,738**	**274,411,736**	**144,942,998**	
167	118	226,752	224	6,151	562,538	1,174,966	612,428	1
279	474	547,335	1,111	23,504	5,105,244	6,981,188	1,875,944	2
83	20	93,642	603	4,802	279,338	590,933	311,595	3
513	258	538,487	2,052	46,686	774,857	2,109,326	1,334,469	4
3,474	3,453	5,355,463	1,582	52,570	15,262,351	27,289,591	12,027,240	5
3,422	8,952	8,826,003	2,747	36,626	23,983,585	42,564,589	18,581,004	6
451	843	608,512	165	3,902	62,763	1,012,312	949,549	7
611	273	809,813	7,610	25,227	2,680,830	5,017,931	2,337,101	8
133	1,066	688,831	418	9,341	1,812,233	4,267,671	2,455,438	9
105	68	103,688	918	11,275	618,521	1,038,824	420,303	10
229	432	406,565	448	12,904	1,022,608	1,979,361	956,753	11
170	390	413,138	1,894	20,739	1,110,383	3,186,524	2,076,141	12
8,646	5,916	10,547,846	81,471	631,562	19,158,046	38,555,370	19,397,324	13
554	94	551,298	2,999	134,082	619,662	2,537,348	1,917,686	14
3,732	6,054	7,030,435	14,762	749,395	1,587,586	17,302,779	15,715,193	15
23	–	8,850	114	–	17,825	26,421	8,596	16
896	5,887	3,513,433	1,814	48,758	9,653,947	17,607,656	7,953,709	17
43	115	90,548	349	1,783	176,345	360,579	184,234	18
1,178	1,469	2,190,455	1,498	47,519	4,522,711	9,464,267	4,941,556	19
5,343	10,887	10,715,420	19,222	485,779	19,349,634	43,252,752	23,903,118	20
20	39	35,342	445	3,270	86,354	203,616	117,262	21
900	143	837,794	7,095	138,491	2,837,618	6,202,456	3,364,838	22
87	114	132,050	127	7,334	323,742	628,744	305,002	23
3,581	2,837	4,628,842	14,423	341,545	7,858,104	19,864,843	12,006,739	24
2,595	1,982	3,328,044	13,136	309,523	6,311,800	13,127,796	6,815,996	25
605	186	617,122	8,677	54,306	1,278,677	3,470,874	2,192,197	26
783	866	1,016,285	4,011	67,144	2,411,436	4,593,019	2,181,583	27
75,695	**8,702**	**74,200,059**	**2,094,010**	**7,807,857**	**142,349,790**	**369,601,600**	**227,251,810**	
30	–	29,413	222	2,091	37,772	155,842	118,070	1
42	3	31,161	101	714	44,470	176,405	131,935	2
268	1	204,679	1,367	5,492	151,415	687,150	535,735	3
1,889	1,975	2,790,991	5,988	94,370	8,787,604	17,026,439	8,238,835	4
2,267	248	1,465,717	16,654	27,305	2,526,169	5,688,839	3,162,670	5
327	1	285,116	1,680	26,111	228,145	1,017,580	789,435	6
59	–	48,791	573	3,880	88,376	224,305	135,929	7
161	48	85,125	761	60	62,339	227,808	165,469	8
519	100	555,724	1,470	20,508	886,830	2,444,673	1,557,843	9
368	–	281,941	2,219	14,287	801,991	1,514,223	712,232	10
1,309	372	2,322,575	2,480	32,514	1,049,525	6,037,866	4,988,341	11
49	11	35,027	1,058	907	40,391	143,011	102,620	12
938	9	635,143	7,730	24,434	1,615,589	2,890,522	1,274,933	13
6,744	295	4,754,468	20,759	276,636	5,921,666	17,998,842	12,077,176	14
305	167	344,774	806	7,197	300,953	1,198,424	897,471	15
1,496	479	2,180,613	3,888	36,816	3,138,041	8,585,289	5,447,248	16
1,003	556	1,323,289	4,646	79,020	5,600,164	11,071,662	5,471,498	17
731	77	581,919	4,206	19,410	1,025,484	2,568,808	1,543,324	18
4,834	32	3,652,814	47,262	124,096	8,073,672	15,500,259	7,426,587	19
6,348	2,200	8,589,102	11,757	145,399	10,967,767	31,270,486	20,302,719	20
7,485	1,227	11,883,987	24,026	274,102	11,193,930	54,812,748	43,618,818	21
20,821	628	21,108,003	1,662,146	6,109,484	48,970,967	135,648,729	86,677,762	22
298	–	269,619	2,563	71,839	1,398,969	3,677,994	2,279,025	23
15,466	39	8,985,662	257,172	287,402	23,405,576	38,506,647	15,101,071	24
313	98	312,966	1,355	11,230	524,759	1,272,549	747,790	25
203	9	256,695	165	3,204	52,639	609,539	556,900	26
341	27	230,817	858	2,075	241,740	696,266	454,526	27
369	29	256,923	2,469	4,420	371,392	901,173	529,781	28
712	71	697,005	7,629	102,854	4,841,455	7,047,522	2,206,067	29
59,426	**2,248**	**57,693,200**	**623,888**	**5,126,028**	**102,289,749**	**225,832,185**	**123,542,436**	
2,034	33	1,775,608	23,779	151,528	1,907,768	5,510,078	3,602,310	1
6,903	141	7,485,743	43,377	358,570	28,278,809	43,801,389	15,522,580	2
2,913	327	2,782,918	20,873	163,312	5,970,954	12,161,456	6,190,502	3
201	15	215,892	1,018	12,536	139,755	762,348	622,593	4
1,097	3	1,055,646	9,233	62,356	1,527,402	4,465,089	2,937,687	5
1,589	–	1,967,699	28,093	99,744	4,109,142	7,385,013	3,275,871	6
10,484	155	8,390,078	65,868	663,916	9,825,439	29,285,144	19,459,705	7
3,132	604	2,805,499	14,366	182,944	2,662,104	10,158,383	7,496,279	8
871	10	845,833	4,977	33,354	1,322,985	3,076,860	1,753,875	9
5,205	94	4,571,210	32,945	262,222	7,731,233	22,270,195	14,538,962	10
4,202	12	4,705,017	237,033	1,561,281	6,289,483	16,197,526	9,908,043	11
14,081	28	14,581,185	109,775	1,055,248	14,101,765	32,465,192	18,363,427	12
4,459	612	4,541,705	15,199	297,075	14,831,672	27,886,299	13,054,627	13
2,255	214	1,969,167	17,322	211,942	3,591,238	10,407,213	6,815,975	14

7.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Power, Fuel,

No.	Group and Kind of Industry.	Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Employees on Salaries.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	$	No.	No.	$
	6.—Non-Ferrous Metal Products	**452**	**272,045,441**	**4,860**	**1,485**	**12,180,170**
1	Aluminium products	14	3,906,196	122	44	245,785
2	Brass and copper products	119	23,148,843	720	149	1,604,998
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies	169	82,458,754	2,907	1,025	7,489,526
4	Jewellery and silverware	93	7,460,760	296	155	779,074
5	Lead, tin and zinc	24	4,434,722	82	35	244,145
6	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products	20	927,306	58	13	125,932
7	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	13	149,708,860	675	64	1,690,710
	7.—Non-Metallic Mineral Products	**1,182**	**312,569,679**	**3,146**	**688**	**6,869,821**
1	Abrasive products	14	5,865,031	106	30	261,190
2	Aerated and mineral waters	398	12,640,708	512	101	939,793
3	Asbestos products	13	2,682,882	52	14	129,423
4	Cement	12	55,294,814	96	7	213,891
5	Cement products	118	4,461,574	154	16	233,899
6	Clay products from domestic clay	164	25,347,582	265	39	565,675
7	Clay products from imported clay	16	4,207,767	74	15	213,129
8	Coke and gas products	42	93,534,495	692	238	1,480,752
9	Glass products	63	14,281,044	241	74	604,815
10	Lime	60	6,823,949	63	7	106,150
11	Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products	31	7,561,645	95	25	225,549
12	Petroleum products	31	69,475,860	485	69	1,315,815
13	Salt	8	3,805,008	46	16	133,449
14	Sand-lime brick	6	759,211	10	1	23,000
15	Stone, monumental and ornamental	206	5,828,109	255	36	423,291
	8.—Chemicals and Chemical Products	**662**	**160,929,954**	**3,763**	**1,384**	**10,232,416**
1	Acids, alkalies and salts	14	44,067,194	312	33	746,726
2	Adhesives	14	2,501,171	34	10	103,752
3	Coal-tar distillation	10	5,168,775	30	5	87,628
4	Explosives, ammunition and fireworks	8	7,016,875	139	8	379,112
5	Fertilizers	19	17,083,478	164	23	316,143
6	Flavouring extracts	23	1,160,003	78	16	171,640
7	Gases, compressed	31	4,326,599	154	58	377,568
8	Inks, printing and writing	24	2,495,373	112	35	388,826
9	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	151	18,379,601	743	419	2,278,558
10	Miscellaneous chemical products	92	11,853,473	343	164	872,731
11	Paints, pigments and varnishes	71	23,978,252	874	257	2,324,865
12	Polishes and dressings	44	2,032,642	88	36	242,420
13	Soaps and washing compounds	85	13,801,620	515	149	1,326,149
14	Toilet preparations	71	5,492,507	167	171	589,341
15	Wood distillation	5	1,572,391	10	–	26,957
	9.—Miscellaneous Industries	**479**	**65,600,126**	**1,806**	**540**	**4,238,224**
1	Aircraft	7	1,571,450	44	9	94,171
2	Artificial flowers and feathers	8	207,131	14	15	26,143
3	Automobile accessories, fabric	9	300,338	10	6	22,272
4	Brooms, brushes and mops	82	3,831,288	219	74	377,716
5	Buttons	14	1,218,881	47	11	107,995
6	Candles	12	651,098	24	7	62,272
7	Fountain pens and pencils	10	1,963,019	81	33	194,612
8	Ice, artificial	43	4,855,968	76	16	151,508
9	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets	4	160,367	8	10	26,817
10	Mattresses and springs	63	5,605,147	221	64	605,415
11	Motion pictures	9	990,557	127	37	260,154
12	Musical instruments	20	5,107,534	154	39	374,573
13	Novelties, advertising and other	14	264,040	20	10	44,265
14	Refrigerators, other than electric and gas	8	1,064,869	23	8	48,570
15	Regalia and society emblems	11	214,491	11	7	25,975
16	Scientific and professional equipment	26	5,876,340	140	82	429,385
17	Shipbuilding and repairs	37	26,230,218	336	38	788,683
18	Signs, electric	13	2,707,163	64	10	167,846
19	Stamps and stencils, rubber and metal	31	608,978	61	18	115,789
20	Statuary, art goods and church supplies	30	595,114	41	20	86,056
21	Store display accessories	3	180,844	11	3	16,290
22	Toys	12	263,306	33	5	62,371
23	Typewriter supplies	5	752,478	28	14	119,097
24	Umbrellas	5	200,844	9	3	21,572
25	All other industries	3	128,663	4	1	8,677
	10.—Central Electric Stations	**1,033**	**1,335,886,987**	**5,225**	**1,411**	**11,349,809**

Materials and Values of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1932—con.

Employees on Wages.			Power Installed.	Cost of Fuel Used.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Female.	Wages.				Gross.	Net.	
No.	No.	$	h.p.	$	$	$	$	
17,225	**3,134**	**20,574,933**	**450,271**	**1,871,715**	**67,934,940**	**152,111,317**	**84,176,377**	
430	65	432,615	2,936	26,549	1,375,902	2,703,212	1,327,310	1
2,498	168	2,275,840	19,192	204,382	3,949,157	9,594,115	5,644,958	2
8,006	2,367	8,772,842	87,634	520,971	20,414,844	53,264,918	32,850,074	3
1,305	413	1,543,318	2,465	40,787	2,432,728	6,118,871	3,686,143	4
319	96	377,335	2,950	34,728	1,935,507	3,498,049	1,562,542	5
63	25	84,723	419	5,578	106,855	490,076	383,221	6
4,604	–	7,088,260	334,675	1,038,720	37,719,947	76,442,076	38,722,129	7
16,029	**479**	**17,609,856**	**209,484**	**8,306,496**	**74,358,159**	**147,765,618**	**73,407,459**	
249	1	257,823	6,183	18,685	449,624	1,489,555	1,039,931	1
1,624	65	1,742,306	3,102	77,484	2,760,548	11,067,886	8,307,338	2
197	16	151,530	2,066	40,879	559,673	1,067,801	508,128	3
1,113	–	1,130,881	75,996	1,110,234	–	6,930,721	6,930,721	4
532	8	450,472	3,349	26,146	697,483	1,771,297	1,073,814	5
1,436	–	1,010,911	23,406	473,020	–	3,650,218	3,650,218	6
541	85	494,140	1,551	120,742	406,441	1,590,411	1,183,970	7
2,703	6	3,416,994	26,643	2,077,317	12,241,698	29,812,650	17,570,952	8
2,066	227	2,365,072	8,384	623,612	3,155,579	8,469,895	5,314,316	9
607	–	468,922	6,465	483,720	–	2,394,537	2,394,537	10
390	21	305,895	9,409	49,251	872,048	2,759,709	1,887,661	11
3,555	7	4,664,866	31,674	3,010,841	52,237,387	71,697,757	19,460,370	12
246	37	321,600	881	170,023	–	1,947,551	1,947,551	13
64	–	51,521	823	9,422	49,106	153,716	104,610	14
706	6	776,923	9,552	15,120	928,572	2,961,914	2,033,342	15
7,656	**2,492**	**9,775,692**	**105,671**	**1,263,465**	**35,276,531**	**95,279,376**	**60,002,845**	
1,329	5	1,464,741	52,923	358,022	2,283,076	11,357,649	9,074,573	1
175	10	159,390	1,430	43,737	457,146	1,087,215	630,069	2
146	–	159,505	341	86,321	1,382,425	2,114,650	732,225	3
786	235	883,620	5,349	110,765	2,332,215	7,184,574	4,852,359	4
561	–	781,669	15,631	11,161	2,616,333	4,006,187	1,389,854	5
70	81	121,496	190	6,127	735,684	1,282,175	546,491	6
204	6	240,333	5,808	21,054	380,795	2,504,550	2,123,755	7
208	18	282,799	1,552	11,155	737,023	2,153,632	1,416,609	8
820	977	1,555,220	2,914	73,056	5,595,117	17,573,979	11,978,862	9
738	353	893,729	5,924	63,664	3,104,208	7,996,818	4,892,610	10
1,364	163	1,533,948	7,211	152,845	6,295,860	14,912,383	8,616,523	11
105	56	158,427	193	8,906	681,274	1,812,603	1,131,329	12
902	211	1,100,041	5,314	239,273	6,478,638	14,739,158	8,260,520	13
160	377	368,892	532	14,456	1,876,280	5,946,409	4,070,129	14
88	–	71,882	359	62,923	320,457	607,394	286,937	15
7,106	**1,703**	**7,584,217**	**57,283**	**299,162**	**11,984,894**	**33,242,610**	**21,257,716**	
78	10	88,189	377	5,055	128,304	442,373	314,069	1
7	63	31,497	8	281	40,204	117,671	77,467	2
43	21	48,969	46	2,346	74,813	185,672	110,859	3
827	219	705,411	1,723	20,831	1,254,648	2,950,076	1,695,428	4
217	183	261,726	581	7,572	281,329	991,754	710,425	5
44	21	53,634	40	4,825	187,710	395,697	207,987	6
158	166	232,534	591	5,523	695,829	1,478,576	782,747	7
280	5	343,994	10,216	5,400	79,432	1,619,095	1,539,663	8
26	29	36,187	54	2,227	48,437	136,146	87,709	9
1,025	201	1,004,379	4,181	33,873	2,326,437	4,585,215	2,258,778	10
7	–	10,476	51	2,318	413,409	1,256,493	843,084	11
699	188	619,368	3,332	38,824	1,141,198	2,561,125	1,419,927	12
39	82	63,978	49	1,415	162,678	369,710	207,032	13
147	2	106,570	723	2,656	205,808	460,443	254,635	14
14	25	31,454	32	427	32,020	110,130	78,110	15
397	203	614,422	3,339	50,408	1,823,617	5,371,239	3,547,622	16
2,337	4	2,426,232	30,868	97,774	1,983,772	6,422,588	4,438,816	17
229	9	273,333	107	2,255	175,634	1,105,153	929,519	18
158	6	157,245	168	4,172	62,654	451,646	388,992	19
148	146	211,019	174	2,897	303,945	779,548	475,603	20
34	3	26,756	139	1,182	13,331	63,303	49,972	21
107	61	101,005	215	1,263	186,490	515,697	329,207	22
51	23	87,514	201	4,295	220,095	598,473	378,378	23
20	29	33,638	17	161	114,869	203,634	88,765	24
14	4	14,687	51	1,182	28,231	71,153	42,922	25
8,759	–	**11,911,357**	**6,528,533**	**1,833,515**	–	**128,420,233**	**128,420,233**	

Subsection 2.—Manufactures Classified by the Purpose of the Products.

Production of Manufactured Goods According to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used for the industrial census in detailed presentation, a separate and distinct classification, based on the chief purpose of the products, was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented in Table 8 for the years 1922, 1924, 1927, 1929, 1930 and 1931 in summary form, and for 1932 in more detail.

During the period covered by this table, the gross production of the food industries dropped from 27·1 p.c. of the total for all industries in 1922 to 23·2 p.c. in 1932, while the "drink and tobacco" group during the same period rose from 4·0 p.c. to 5·0 p.c. On the other hand, the percentage of the "clothing" group remained about the same, being 9·5 p.c. in 1922 and 10·0 p.c. in 1932. The "industrial equipment" and "books and stationery" groups advanced respectively from 17·0 p.c. and 4·0 p.c. in 1922 to 20·1 p.c. and 5·3 p.c. The following groups, however, declined in importance: the "producers' materials" group dropped from 26·8 p.c. to 25·8 p.c.; "vehicles and vessels" from 6·5 p.c. to 6·0 p.c.; "house furnishings" from 2·6 p.c. to 2·0 p.c.; and "personal utilities" from 2·3 p.c. to 1·7 p.c.

In analysing the relative standing of the two groups which are perhaps of the greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the "food" industries in 1932 was 23·2 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufactures, as compared with an output of only 10·0 p.c. for the "clothing" industries. Aside from the fact that a much larger proportion of its products is exported, the greater production of the "food" group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacture being 16·2 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the "food" group and 9·4 p.c. for the "clothing" group. The "clothing" industries also gave employment to 11,021 more persons than the "food" industries, but paid out $2,276,685 less in salaries and wages.

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-32, and in Detail for 1932.

Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1922.							
Totals	**22,541**	**3,244,302,410**	**471,430**	**510,431,312**	**1,283,774,723**	**1,198,434,407**	**2,482,209,130**
Food	8,256	343,867,673	66,815	67,738,707	490,731,438	183,062,593	673,794,031
Drink and tobacco	496	104,047,461	13,402	13,777,986	33,027,203	66,502,616	99,529,819
Clothing	1,279	175,076,687	70,931	65,595,519	118,749,053	117,804,140	236,553,193
Personal utilities	936	56,060,262	16,904	17,080,049	21,879,031	35,379,445	57,258,476
House furnishings	600	75,168,053	18,032	19,861,883	24,956,960	38,004,090	62,961,050
Books and stationery	1,557	82,240,691	28,103	36,920,804	27,190,071	71,928,898	99,118,969
Vehicles and vessels	1,154	191,257,804	30,067	37,237,412	87,840,814	72,783,265	160,624,079
Producers' materials	5,588	1,086,692,015	143,354	147,581,011	316,400,400	349,840,871	666,241,271
Industrial equipment	2,645	1,124,931,330	85,953	103,576,553	160,035,399	261,176,425	421,211,824
Miscellaneous	30	4,960,434	869	1,061,388	2,964,354	1,952,064	4,916,418
1924.							
Totals	**22,178**	**3,538,813,460**	**508,503**	**559,884,045**	**1,438,409,681**	**1,256,643,901**	**2,695,053,582**
Food	8,036	364,420,646	74,721	73,119,482	515,708,299	187,005,602	702,713,901
Drink and tobacco	518	124,000,298	14,702	15,748,590	39,159,283	72,718,494	111,877,777
Clothing	1,956	197,041,969	81,729	75,380,919	130,130,048	130,813,958	260,944,006
Personal utilities	341	48,367,616	9,547	11,057,386	20,304,177	21,511,207	41,815,384
House furnishings	587	64,787,015	15,820	17,142,226	22,448,984	32,495,853	54,944,837
Books and stationery	1,690	100,017,954	29,486	40,212,100	32,360,935	74,911,094	107,272,029
Vehicles and vessels	980	205,551,891	34,149	44,977,607	117,515,075	77,888,209	195,403,284
Producers' materials	5,716	1,251,962,266	163,523	176,646,967	384,533,201	383,226,055	767,759,256
Industrial equipment	2,204	1,149,628,422	80,406	100,883,940	160,470,513	264,765,817	425,236,330
Miscellaneous	150	33,035,383	4,420	4,714,828	15,779,166	11,307,612	27,086,778

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-32, and in Detail for 1932—continued.

Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1927.							
Totals	**22,936**	**4,337,631,558**	**618,933**	**693,932,228**	**1,758,789,334**	**1,635,923,936**	**3,394,713,279**
Food	8,306	418,151,619	88,967	81,722,970	586,128,295	216,875,935	803,004,230
Drink and tobacco	570	160,100,581	16,276	18,312,164	52,850,437	106,706,731	159,557,168
Clothing	1,988	227,438,240	97,918	91,236,118	161,946,983	166,769,340	328,716,323
Personal utilities	391	54,029,497	10,754	12,758,956	26,061,404	27,133,729	53,195,133
House furnishings	553	63,578,269	17,438	19,151,982	26,474,235	36,313,804	62,788,039
Books and stationery	1,795	120,028,624	33,732	46,913,071	38,755,189	90,338,506	129,093,695
Vehicles and vessels	872	279,080,400	49,885	70,622,546	174,846,848	124,565,024	299,411,872
Producers' materials	5,762	1,521,762,956	200,335	219,116,312	450,761,472	519,850,940	970,612,412
Industrial equipment	2,533	1,460,936,792	99,200	129,147,304	224,833,327	333,530,379	558,363,706
Miscellaneous	166	32,524,580	4,428	4,950,805	16,131,144	13,839,548	29,970,692
1929.							
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,997,350,365**	**4,029,371,340**
Food	8,351	463,984,558	94,707	87,960,036	597,396,238	240,590,146	837,986,384
Drink and tobacco	599	201,365,785	18,976	21,670,376	65,440,053	143,528,945	208,968,998
Clothing	2,054	250,215,736	106,641	100,863,405	176,130,224	186,881,746	363,011,970
Personal utilities	380	56,155,234	11,148	13,595,331	29,389,246	31,802,504	61,191,750
House furnishings	600	76,185,921	20,857	23,248,775	34,293,465	43,517,866	77,811,331
Books and stationery	1,917	144,222,275	38,141	56,003,183	45,384,362	110,563,598	155,947,960
Vehicles and vessels	781	310,942,038	61,835	91,239,185	243,258,350	164,689,298	407,947,648
Producers' materials	6,210	1,772,309,696	222,104	257,233,327	523,139,599	628,251,154	1,151,390,753
Industrial equipment	2,600	1,774,844,446	116,086	156,651,963	304,581,449	433,129,753	737,711,202
Miscellaneous	105	32,789,065	3,939	4,584,261	13,007,989	14,395,355	27,403,344
1930.							
Totals	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**1,761,986,726**	**3,428,970,628**
Food	8,304	464,697,907	86,279	82,930,475	507,246,850	238,607,556	745,854,406
Drink and tobacco	620	204,039,846	18,365	20,635,959	53,721,019	132,973,381	186,694,400
Clothing	2,017	231,366,990	94,086	87,308,105	147,363,887	151,514,613	298,878,500
Personal utilities	373	50,613,454	9,445	11,423,383	23,820,489	26,595,608	50,416,097
House furnishings	592	74,357,090	19,328	20,679,759	27,037,565	38,780,585	65,818,150
Books and stationery	1,943	148,509,793	38,222	56,396,315	43,997,854	106,053,275	150,051,129
Vehicles and vessels	766	306,354,979	62,871	84,736,739	167,308,926	144,000,318	311,309,214
Producers' materials	6,607	1,857,834,835	203,750	222,057,875	429,118,305	518,717,241	947,835,546
Industrial equipment	2,690	1,835,713,531	108,510	145,855,520	256,513,915	392,365,334	648,879,249
Miscellaneous	108	29,828,335	3,583	4,068,636	10,855,092	12,378,815	23,233,907
1931							
Totals	**24,501**	**4,961,312,408**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**1,474,581,851**	**2,698,461,862**
Food	8,531	444,209,802	76,257	78,011,998	372,123,103	210,648,019	582,771,122
Drink and tobacco	671	191,806,615	18,487	20,456,318	45,094,251	108,284,813	153,379,064
Clothing	2,106	213,300,836	89,388	79,522,249	125,931,923	133,608,066	259,539,989
Personal utilities	376	44,211,577	8,959	10,517,796	18,930,769	24,781,021	43,711,790
House furnishings	612	68,433,256	17,294	17,708,228	22,048,506	30,003,405	52,051,911
Books and stationery	2,011	143,486,210	37,309	53,977,715	38,349,342	95,221,619	133,570,961
Vehicles and vessels	691	265,252,000	49,853	60,408,577	95,290,128	102,846,436	198,136,564
Producers' materials	6,662	1,675,244,323	161,741	176,921,090	317,204,989	414,994,526	732,199,515
Industrial equipment	2,721	1,890,108,952	94,799	123,101,966	180,565,705	341,105,614	521,671,319
Miscellaneous	120	25,258,837	3,339	3,919,624	8,341,295	13,088,332	21,429,627
1932.							
Totals	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
Food	8,481	410,855,008	72,547	69,844,644	303,192,616	189,356,991	492,549,607
Drink and tobacco	683	181,932,180	18,234	18,970,314	43,409,438	66,241,201	109,650,639
Clothing	2,146	172,486,014	83,568	67,567,959	100,328,484	110,104,439	210,432,923
Personal utilities	403	38,870,494	8,361	8,879,492	14,825,620	21,070,487	35,896,107
House furnishings	645	71,415,662	16,271	14,590,790	16,874,943	25,238,823	42,113,766
Books and stationery	2,075	135,048,427	34,656	46,953,473	32,046,536	80,517,459	112,563,995
Vehicles and vessels	657	241,122,892	39,613	43,360,068	57,818,046	70,254,000	128,072,046
Producers' materials	6,571	1,522,863,371	139,762	135,522,235	238,645,276	310,264,420	548,909,696
Industrial equipment	2,759	1,943,356,492	79,088	96,543,676	141,455,794	285,870,541	427,326,335
Miscellaneous	124	23,305,070	3,298	3,650,672	7,371,930	11,307,511	18,679,441

8.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Purpose of the Principal Product, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1922-32, and in Detail for 1932—concluded.

Purpose Heading.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1932—DETAIL.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Food	**8,481**	**410,855,008**	**72,547**	**69,844,641**	**303,192,616**	**189,356,991**	**492,549,607**
Breadstuffs	4,466	167,970,121	34,057	32,332,242	108,299,028	81,558,219	189,857,247
Fish	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
Fruits and vegetables	258	40,586,892	5,954	4,056,746	15,600,602	14,433,935	30,034,537
Meats	203	54,074,028	9,487	10,704,475	66,837,919	26,367,241	93,205,160
Milk products	2,734	57,394,575	12,653	12,188,314	55,659,510	30,446,292	86,105,802
Oils and fats	4	90,260	19	14,373	14,516	38,746	53,262
Sugar industries	8	37,654,457	2,140	3,147,753	25,716,922	15,305,667	41,022,589
Infusions	63	14,191,519	1,859	2,486,106	13,066,931	5,947,420	19,014,351
Miscellaneous	116	21,849,944	2,250	2,570,471	7,733,557	8,838,977	16,572,534
Drink and Tobacco	**683**	**181,932,180**	**18,234**	**18,970,314**	**43,409,438**	**66,241,201**	**109,650,639**
Beverages, alcoholic	96	109,340,839	5,803	7,689,469	13,532,051	36,029,410	49,561,461
Beverages, non-alcoholic	453	20,713,749	2,756	3,237,502	4,337,432	9,689,520	14,026,952
Tobacco	134	51,877,592	9,675	8,043,343	25,539,955	20,522,271	46,062,226
Clothing	**2,146**	**172,486,014**	**83,568**	**67,567,959**	**100,328,484**	**110,104,439**	**210,432,923**
Boots and shoes	191	22,024,801	13,728	11,156,856	15,753,021	16,489,395	32,242,416
Fur goods	282	10,819,357	3,216	3,471,408	6,717,461	5,458,888	12,176,349
Garments and personal furnishings	891	52,800,896	32,857	26,270,580	50,774,879	41,966,940	92,741,819
Gloves and mittens	50	2,600,603	1,504	968,510	1,259,246	1,246,880	2,506,126
Hats and caps	138	6,098,746	3,194	3,007,728	4,562,915	5,019,023	9,581,938
Knitted goods	169	52,604,950	17,655	13,474,974	19,349,634	23,903,118	43,252,752
Waterproofs	16	643,547	244	197,462	323,742	305,002	628,744
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	409	24,893,114	11,170	9,020,441	1,587,586	15,715,193	17,302,779
Personal Utilities	**403**	**38,870,494**	**8,361**	**8,879,492**	**14,825,620**	**21,070,487**	**35,896,107**
Jewellery and time-pieces	97	7,621,127	2,242	2,385,396	2,481,165	3,773,852	6,255,017
Recreational supplies	62	7,020,026	1,774	1,559,537	1,852,447	2,496,924	4,349,371
Personal utilities	244	24,229,341	4,345	4,934,559	10,492,008	14,799,711	25,291,719
House Furnishings	**645**	**71,415,662**	**16,271**	**14,590,790**	**16,874,943**	**25,238,823**	**42,113,766**
Books and Stationery	**2,075**	**135,048,427**	**34,656**	**46,953,473**	**32,046,536**	**80,517,459**	**112,563,995**
Vehicles and Vessels	**657**	**241,122,892**	**39,613**	**43,360,068**	**57,818,046**	**70,254,000**	**128,072,046**
Producers' Materials	**6,571**	**1,522,863,371**	**139,762**	**135,522,235**	**238,645,276**	**310,264,420**	**548,909,696**
Farm materials	19	17,083,478	748	1,097,812	2,616,333	1,389,854	4,006,187
Manufacturers' materials	1,093	1,184,426,391	90,627	93,812,711	166,759,344	234,131,141	400,890,485
Building materials	4,871	245,399,444	35,084	28,308,319	48,852,621	51,686,590	100,539,211
General materials	588	75,954,058	13,303	12,303,393	20,416,978	23,056,835	43,473,813
Industrial Equipment	**2,759**	**1,943,356,492**	**79,088**	**96,543,676**	**141,455,794**	**285,870,541**	**427,326,335**
Farming equipment	54	73,771,429	2,799	3,142,082	1,945,540	3,720,380	5,665,920
Manufacturing equipment	190	58,971,767	7,721	8,335,430	8,032,186	15,436,433	23,468,619
Trading equipment	109	9,369,471	1,250	1,567,615	713,824	3,493,556	4,207,380
Service equipment	253	29,751,464	5,084	6,267,053	9,022,918	18,403,014	27,425,932
Light, heat and power equipment	1,328	1,592,464,737	38,967	52,201,856	86,595,059	201,455,372	288,050,431
General equipment	825	179,027,624	23,267	25,029,640	35,146,267	43,361,786	78,508,053
Miscellaneous	**124**	**23,305,070**	**3,298**	**3,650,672**	**7,371,930**	**11,307,511**	**18,679,441**

Subsection 3.—Manufactures Classified by Origin of the Materials.

Classification of Manufacturing Production According to the Origin of the Materials Worked Upon.—The principal statistics of the manufactures of Canada, classified upon the basis of "origin", are presented in Table 9 for the years 1924, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. By this means Canadian manufacturing production may be analysed from a new angle, one by means of which interesting comparisons may be made with the external trade classification according to origin.

The distinction made between farm materials of Canadian and foreign origin is based on whether the materials are indigenous to Canada rather than their actual source. Thus, the industries included in the foreign origin classes are those depending upon materials which cannot be grown in Canada such as tea, coffee, spices, cane sugar, rice, rubber, cotton, etc., but it should be understood that industries included in the Canadian origin classes may be using large quantities of imported corn, fruit, tobacco, hides, wool, etc.

While the period reviewed in the following table only covers the short space of the 9 years from 1924 to 1932, interesting changes have taken place in the relative importance of the industries based on materials from the different origins. Since the purpose of such a comparison is to discover the relative importance of the manufacturing work done upon materials from the different origins, the figures of net value of products or the value added to the raw materials by the manufacturing processes will give a more accurate measure of the importance of the industrial groups than the figures of gross value of products.

The values added in the manufacture of materials of farm origin represented 30·8 p.c. of the total value added by manufacture in all industries. This group remained stationary, having advanced but 0·1 p.c. since 1924. The second largest group from the point of view of value added is that of mineral origin which accounted for 28·7 p.c. of the total value in 1932. This group, however, rose in importance, having increased 0·9 p.c. since 1924. The values added by the industries of the forest group which are third in importance declined from 23·8 p.c. of the total in 1924 to 18·9 p.c. in 1932. This was the greatest decline of any group. On the other hand, central electric stations bettered their position, the percentages of the totals being 7·6 in 1924 and 11·0 in 1932. The increase during the period under review in the relative importance of the industries of the mineral group was probably due to a number of influences. The expansion of the motor vehicle industry, the rapid growth in the use of electrical equipment, increasing activity in construction which absorbed large quantities of steel, cement and various other manufactured mineral products, and the development of metallurgical plants in Canada were some factors in the growing importance of the mineral group of industries. Another factor in this trend has been the growing appreciation and development of the wealth of the mineral resources of Canada. Not only have the various mining activities made the raw materials for mineral industries more readily available, but those activities have also required large quantities of machinery, electrical apparatus and other finished products of mineral origin.

In the year 1932, the industries of the farm group exceeded those of any other group in the net value of products with 30·8 p.c. of the total, as compared with 28·7 p.c. for the mineral and 18·9 p.c. for the forest origin groups. These three principal groups stood in the same order of importance with regard to employees engaged, but as regards salaries and wages paid, the mineral group came first, followed by the farm and forest products groups respectively. In the matter of capital invested the mineral group also led with 28·5 p.c. of the total, followed by central electric stations with 28·2 p.c., the forest group with 19·9 p.c., and the farm group with 18·3 p.c.

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-32.

Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1924.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**22,178**	**3,538,813,460**	**508,503**	**559,884,045**	**1,438,409,681**	**1,256,643,901**	**2,695,053,582**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	4,595	525,717,571	89,436	87,789,237	433,443,376	258,069,883	691,513,259
Canadian origin..	4,311	299,158,049	51,462	53,793,131	270,753,367	169,716,464	440,469,831
Foreign origin....	284	226,559,522	37,974	33,996,106	162,690,009	88,353,419	251,043,428
(b) From animal husbandry.....	4,086	253,858,982	64,671	66,696,501	285,502,644	127,504,777	413,007,421
Canadian origin..	4,068	247,073,900	63,052	65,424,526	282,604,516	125,161,890	407,766,406
Foreign origin....	18	6,785,082	1,619	1,271,975	2,898,128	2,342,887	5,241,015
Totals, Farm Origin	**8,681**	**779,576,553**	**154,107**	**154,485,738**	**718,946,020**	**385,574,660**	**1,104,520,680**
Canadian origin..	8,379	546,231,949	114,514	119,217,657	553,357,883	294,878,354	848,236,237
Foreign origin....	302	233,344,604	39,593	35,268,081	165,588,137	90,696,306	256,284,443
Wild life origin.....	226	10,837,249	2,944	3,194,213	7,506,169	5,880,097	13,386,266
Marine origin.....	836	20,304,785	11,157	3,344,348	16,089,332	10,548,630	26,637,962
Forest origin.....	6,873	876,149,932	126,907	147,719,245	245,183,429	299,099,168	544,282,597
Mineral origin.....	2,806	1,010,517,944	136,837	171,068,497	349,800,585	350,201,512	700,002,097
Mixed origin.....	1,805	212,861,904	63,723	62,125,420	100,884,146	110,170,066	211,054,212
Central electric stations	951	628,565,093	12,828	17,946,584	–	95,169,768	95,169,768
1927.							
Totals	**22,936**	**4,337,631,558**	**618,933**	**693,932,228**	**1,758,789,334**	**1,635,923,936**	**3,394,713,270**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	4,977	613,855,706	104,850	103,990,849	495,122,606	332,027,953	827,150,559
Canadian origin..	4,683	358,813,700	58,484	58,483,142	312,675,963	215,539,287	528,215,250
Foreign origin....	294	255,042,006	46,366	45,507,707	182,446,643	116,488,666	298,935,309
(b) From animal husbandry.....	4,007	283,449,879	70,131	73,587,671	336,059,831	151,765,691	487,825,522
Canadian origin..	3,993	261,122,061	67,241	71,247,700	332,043,200	146,211,405	478,254,605
Foreign origin....	14	22,327,818	2,890	2,339,971	4,016,631	5,554,286	9,570,917
Totals, Farm Origin	**8,984**	**897,305,585**	**174,981**	**177,578,520**	**831,182,437**	**483,793,644**	**1,314,976,081**
Canadian origin..	8,676	619,935,761	125,725	129,730,842	644,719,163	361,750,692	1,006,469,855
Foreign origin....	308	277,369,824	49,256	47,847,678	186,463,274	122,042,952	308,506,226
Wild life origin.....	244	14,489,527	3,880	4,588,689	13,462,752	9,413,528	22,876,280
Marine origin.....	773	24,454,482	16,697	5,373,951	18,364,846	12,719,763	31,084,609
Forest origin.....	6,770	1,020,144,236	149,738	166,921,448	270,764,265	355,741,746	626,506,011
Mineral origin.....	3,232	1,268,521,442	180,365	239,692,970	497,368,048	528,034,653	1,025,402,701
Mixed origin.....	1,836	245,891,001	78,564	76,830,335	127,646,986	142,187,305	269,834,291
Central electric stations	1,097	866,825,285	14,708	22,946,315	–	104,033,297	104,033,297

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-32—continued.

Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1929.							
Totals	**23,597**	**5,083,014,754**	**694,434**	**813,049,842**	**2,032,020,975**	**1,997,350,365**	**4,029,371,340**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	5,191	697,206,163	114,236	115,201,292	496,842,580	392,232,666	889,075,246
Canadian origin..	4,893	436,282,846	67,234	67,235,530	326,292,523	272,019,338	598,311,861
Foreign origin....	298	260.923,317	47,002	47,965,762	170,550,057	120,213,328	290,763,385
(b) From animal husbandry.....	3,873	300,457,360	71,818	76,931,259	361,854,627	160,315,776	522,170,403
Canadian origin..	3,850	272,178,703	67,446	73,105,463	355,763,503	151,930,820	507,694,323
Foreign origin....	23	28,278,657	4,372	3,825,796	6,091,124	8,384,956	14,476,080
Totals, Farm Origin..	**9,064**	**997,663,523**	**186,054**	**192,132,551**	**858,697,207**	**552,548,442**	**1,411,245,649**
Canadian origin..	8,743	708,461,549	134,680	140,340,993	682,056,026	423,950,158	1,106,006,184
Foreign origin....	321	289,201,974	51,374	51,791,558	176,641,181	128,598,284	305,239,465
Wild life origin.....	234	14,338,686	3,767	4,783,323	12,847,817	8,013,222	20,861,039
Marine origin.....	730	28,644,442	16,367	5,411,855	21,496,859	13,469,401	34,966,260
Forest origin.....	7,353	1,148,558,242	163,863	191,044,307	313,088,964	409,180,102	722,269,066
Mineral origin.....	3,219	1,550,662,908	218,879	304,027,803	678,683,203	713,816,665	1,392,499,868
Mixed origin.....	1,973	287,415.421	89,340	90,818,182	147,206,925	177,439,087	324,646,012
Central electric stations	1,024	1,055,731,532	16,164	24,831,821	–	122,883,446	122,883,446
1930.							
Totals	**24,020**	**5,203,316,760**	**644,439**	**736,092,766**	**1,666,983,902**	**1,761,986,726**	**3,428,970,628**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	5,227	677,792,694	105,592	102,726,935	405,562,922	346,124,426	751,687,348
Canadian origin..	4,935	442,807,092	65,376	63,794,721	279,881,769	250,225,715	530,107,484
Foreign origin....	292	234,985,602	40,216	38,932,214	125,681,153	95,898,711	221,579,864
(b) From animal husbandry.....	3,749	288,981,837	67,601	70,062,906	297,742,312	155,591,217	453,333,529
Canadian origin..	3,724	258,475,777	62,208	65,344,316	290,108,983	145,415,948	435,524,931
Foreign origin....	25	30,506,060	5,393	4,718,590	7,633,329	10,175,269	17,808,598
Totals, Farm Origin..	**8,976**	**966,774,531**	**173,193**	**172,789,841**	**703,305,234**	**501,715,643**	**1,205,020,877**
Canadian origin..	8,659	701,282,869	127,584	129,139,037	569,990,752	395,641,663	965,632,415
Foreign origin....	317	265,491,662	45,609	43,650,804	133,314,482	106,073,980	239,388,462
Wild life origin.....	226	12,807,807	3,437	4,272,725	9,753,282	7,606,310	17,359,592
Marine origin.....	699	30,827,607	10,558	4,302,854	21,081,489	11,891,819	32,973,308
Forest origin.....	7,713	1,208,835,180	153,295	168,769,271	265,842,844	359,708,400	625,551,244
Mineral origin.....	3,400	1,596,294,958	205,035	280,642,536	547,099,544	608,097,983	1,155,197,527
Mixed origin.....	1,972	249,576,661	81,063	78,028,096	119,901,509	146,928,426	266,829,935
Central electric stations	1,034	1,138,200 016	17 858	27,287,443	–	126.038 145	126,038 145
1931.							
Totals	**24,501**	**4,961,312,408**	**557,426**	**624,545,561**	**1,223,880,011**	**1,474,581,851**	**2,698,461,862**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	5,480	646,509,085	97,854	95,618,772	297,554,312	304,333,253	601,887,565
Canadian origin..	5,176	426,592,615	61,774	61,767,114	198,558,986	216,955,059	415,514,045
Foreign origin....	304	219,916,470	36,080	33,851,658	98,995,326	87,378,194	186,373,520
(b) From animal husbandry.....	3,818	282,034,749	67,575	67,019,011	230,302,849	133,448,593	363,751,442
Canadian origin..	3,795	249,829,542	61,302	61,260,016	223,820,652	121,743,298	345,563,950
Foreign origin....	23	32,205,207	6,273	5,758,995	6,482,197	11,705,295	18,187,492
Totals, Farm Origin..	**9,298**	**928,543,834**	**165,429**	**162,637,783**	**527,857,161**	**437,781,846**	**965,639,007**
Canadian origin..	8,971	676,422,157	123,076	123,027,130	422,379,638	338,698,357	761,077,995
Foreign origin....	327	252,121,677	42,353	39,610,653	105,477,523	99,083,489	204,561,012
Wild life origin.....	279	13,212,426	3,636	4,260,161	8,856,762	6,961,971	15,818,733
Marine origin.....	662	19,085,513	4,268	2,761,423	11,920,834	6,906,059	18,826,893
Forest origin.....	7,668	1,042,195,805	118,638	135,553,459	190,406,914	284,850,613	475,257,527
Mineral origin.....	3,539	1,493,824,301	171,878	221,522,345	382,280,998	483,731,307	866,012,305
Mixed origin.....	2,044	234,461,578	76,563	71,503,434	102,557,342	132,039,325	234,596 667
Central electric stations	1,011	1,229,988,951	17,014	26,306,956	–	122,310,730	122,310,730

9.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Classified According to the Origin of the Material Used, by Main Groups for Representative Years 1924-32—concluded.

Origin.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Net Value of Products.	Gross Value of Products.
1932.	No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
Totals	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
Farm origin—							
(a) From field crops.	5,437	613,405,860	91,607	85,648,705	255,777,175	239,714,210	495,491,385
Canadian origin...	5,128	398,278,659	58,086	55,021,503	173,614,590	161,296,268	334,910,858
Foreign origin.....	309	215,127,201	33,521	30,627,202	82,162,585	78,417,942	160,580,527
(b) From animal husbandry.....	3,914	252,525,128	67,730	61,023,284	184,149,290	121,251,626	305,400,916
Canadian origin..	3,890	224,503,716	60,694	55,266,419	176,291,186	109,244,887	285,536,073
Foreign origin....	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	12,006,739	19,864,843
Totals, Farm Origin	**9,351**	**865,930,988**	**159,337**	**146,671,989**	**439,926,465**	**360,965,836**	**800,892,301**
Canadian origin.....	9,018	622,782,375	118,780	110,287,922	349,905,776	270,541,155	620,446,931
Foreign origin.....	333	243,148,613	40,557	36,384,067	90,020,689	90,424,681	180,445,370
Wild life origin.....	282	10,819,357	3,216	3,471,408	6,717,461	5,458,888	12,176,349
Marine origin.....	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
Forest origin.....	7,737	944,102,015	105,168	108,539,369	140,775,506	221,515,679	362,291,185
Mineral origin.....	3,463	1,351,875,842	136,536	160,187,382	276,036,385	335,938,499	611,974,884
Mixed origin.....	2,049	215,597,209	71,618	61,407,845	82,249,235	111,506,243	193,755,478
Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	–	128,420,233	128,420,233

Subsection 4.—The Forty Leading Manufacturing Industries.

There was a number of significant changes in the ranking of the ten leading industries in 1932, aside from the appreciable decreases in production, employment, etc. Tables **10, 11** and **12** which follow show the forty leading industries for 1932 ranked according to the gross value of products, the net value of products, and the salaries and wages paid, respectively.

The Forty Leading Industries in 1933.—The completion of part of the compilation of the Census of Manufactures for 1933 permits of the inclusion as Table **10A** of the forty leading industries classified according to gross value of production for that year. In the following statement the ten leading industries for 1933 are compared as to their respective ranks in 1933, 1932 and 1931:—

THE TEN LEADING INDUSTRIES, 1933, COMPARED AS TO RANK FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1932 AND 1931.

Industry.	Rank in 1933.	Rank in 1932.	Rank in 1931.
Pulp and paper	1	1	1
Central electric stations	2	2	2
Non-ferrous metal smelting	3	6	4
Slaughtering and meat packing	4	3	3
Flour and feed mills	5	4	5
Butter and cheese	6	5	6
Petroleum products	7	7	8
Bread and other bakery products	8	9	12
Cotton yarn and cloth	9	16	22
Printing and publishing	10	8	11

The outstanding change has been in the cotton yarn and cloth industry which was in twenty-second place in 1931, sixteenth in 1932 and has taken ninth place in 1933, having displaced the railway rolling-stock industry which was in tenth place in 1931 but is now in twenty-fourth (see Table **10A**).

19.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	98	597,550,013	24,561	28,348,128	48,970,967	86,677,762	135,648,729
2	Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	-	128,420,233	128,420,233
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	141	53,227,929	9,101	10,349,315	64,575,957	25,670,566	91,246,523
4	Flour and feed mills	1,290	58,283,212	5,586	5,576,395	63,177,656	21,571,144	84,748,800
5	Butter and cheese	2,708	50,924,744	11,908	11,219,366	51,768,536	26,944,369	78,712,905
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting	13	149,708,860	5,343	8,778,970	37,719,947	38,722,129	76,442,076
7	Petroleum products	31	69,475,860	4,116	5,980,681	52,237,387	19,460,370	71,697,757
8	Printing and publishing	762	61,156,728	15,911	23,406,606	11,193,930	43,618,818	54,812,748
9	Bread and other bakery products	2,861	48,961,175	16,856	15,909,805	23,431,275	30,019,077	53,450,352
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	169	82,458,754	14,305	16,262,368	20,414,844	32,850,074	53,264,918
11	Automobiles	25	49,641,777	8,810	11,435,741	28,278,809	15,522,580	43,801,389
12	Hosiery and knitted goods	169	52,604,950	17,655	13,474,974	19,349,634	23,903,118	43,252,752
13	Clothing, factory, women's	461	18,147,033	14,276	12,117,879	23,983,585	18,581,004	42,564,589
14	Sugar refineries	8	37,654,457	2,140	3,147,753	25,716,922	15,305,667	41,022,589
15	Rubber goods, including footwear	47	65,794,903	10,325	9,340,911	11,906,696	28,840,214	40,746,910
16	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	72,504,504	15,092	11,684,979	19,158,046	19,397,324	38,555,370
17	Sawmills	3,593	80,796,425	18,285	80,761,090	23,405,576	15,101,071	38,506,647
18	Breweries	75	57,398,055	4,353	5,932,225	10,210,482	28,001,710	38,212,192
19	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	262	45,402,886	10,526	9,425,498	15,594,694	21,791,399	37,386,093
20	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	42,351,650	8,236	7,127,070	18,787,261	18,574,520	37,361,781
21	Railway rolling-stock	38	87,289,160	15,612	17,460,142	14,101,765	18,363,427	32,465,192
22	Boots and shoes	191	22,024,801	13,728	11,156,856	15,753,021	16,489,395	32,242,416
23	Printing and bookbinding	1,055	39,451,964	11,679	13,874,016	10,967,767	20,302,719	31,270,486
24	Fruit and vegetable preparations	258	40,586,892	5,954	4,056,746	15,600,602	14,433,935	30,034,537
25	Coke and gas products	42	93,534,495	3,639	4,897,746	12,241,698	17,570,952	29,812,650
26	Castings and forgings	322	79,225,330	12,452	11,821,243	9,825,439	19,459,705	29,285,144
27	Sheet metal products	157	51,671,470	6,372	6,756,826	14,831,672	13,054,627	27,886,299
28	Clothing, factory, men's	163	16,434,048	8,098	7,269,994	15,262,351	12,027,240	27,289,591
29	Machinery	179	57,753,031	7,191	7,894,912	7,731,233	14,538,962	22,270,195
30	Silk and artificial silk	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	12,006,739	19,864,843
31	Coffee, tea and spices	63	14,191,519	1,859	2,486,106	13,066,931	5,947,420	19,014,351
32	Furniture	380	30,910,489	8,348	6,882,087	5,921,666	12,077,176	17,998,842
33	Furnishing goods, men's	153	13,880,827	7,565	4,969,615	9,653,947	7,953,709	17,607,656
34	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	151	18,379,601	2,959	3,833,778	5,595,117	11,978,862	17,573,979
35	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	409	24,893,114	11,170	9,020,441	1,587,586	15,715,193	17,302,779
36	Boxes and bags, paper	126	20,110,391	4,654	4,412,048	8,787,604	8,238,835	17,026,439
37	Fish curing and packing	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
38	Primary iron and steel	52	96,323,629	4,847	6,131,057	6,289,483	9,908,043	16,197,526
39	Planing mills	659	37,434,946	6,290	5,514,957	8,073,672	7,426,587	15,500,259
40	Paints, pigments and varnishes	71	23,978,252	2,658	3,858,813	6,295,860	8,616,523	14,912,383
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**19,019**	**3,843,069,485**	**379,019**	**383,939,332**	**770,591,353**	**911,503,692**	**1,682,095,045**
	Totals, All Industries	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to all industries	77·5	81·1	76·5	75·9	80·6	77·9	79·1

10A.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Gross Value of the Products, 1933.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	95	559,265,544	24,037	26,591,049	47,632,521	75,782,971	123,415,492
2	Central electric stations	1,041	1,386,532,055	14,717	21,431,877	–	117,532,081	117,532,081
3	Non-ferrous metal smelting	15	146,085,284	6,360	8,403,181	43,242,563	57,318,734	100,561,297
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	135	54,590,398	9,289	10,103,744	70,467,544	21,898,593	92,366,137
5	Flour and feed mills	1,328	59,054,505	5,470	5,108,137	63,297,848	20,024,251	83,322,099
6	Butter and cheese	2,693	57,849,628	13,145	12,541,035	54,482,522	25,913,365	80,395,887
7	Petroleum products	47	68,193,854	4,628	6,141,945	49,187,757	21,080,508	70,268,265
8	Bread and other bakery products	3,073	45,091,801	17,477	14,900,212	23,427,623	27,816,539	51,244,162
9	Cotton yarn and cloth	37	75,422,396	16,095	11,749,286	26,456,914	24,722,714	51,179,628
10	Printing and publishing	768	58,234,531	15,964	21,479,504	9,791,679	41,020,289	50,811,968
11	Clothing, factory, women's	540	18,132,022	15,264	11,828,978	25,885,073	18,650,750	44,535,823
12	Automobiles	22	40,000,559	8,134	8,557,331	28,730,750	14,154,893	42,885,643
13	Rubber goods, including footwear	45	65,314,472	9,758	8,910,124	12,914,680	28,596,876	41,511,556
14	Hosiery and knitted goods	170	49,485,772	17,159	12,610,093	19,473,785	21,523,425	40,997,210
15	Sawmills	3,517	74,304,090	17,779	10,040,165	22,870,710	16,567,347	39,438,057
16	Sugar refineries	8	35,758,074	2,092	3,048,817	22,846,473	14,343,487	37,189,960
17	Electrical apparatus and supplies	174	80,844,131	11,767	12,428,430	14,504,269	22,508,240	37,012,509
18	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	127	50,218,586	8,241	6,752,159	17,974,715	18,809,947	36,784,662
19	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	236	41,410,901	9,891	8,114,234	15,725,547	19,450,547	35,176,094
20	Boots and shoes	205	22,963,783	14,526	10,509,461	16,347,068	15,944,024	32,291,092
21	Breweries	74	57,337,361	4,156	5,309,527	9,398,599	21,542,296	30,940,895
22	Fruit and vegetable preparations	273	37,286,824	6,530	3,842,575	16,461,755	13,519,645	29,981,400
23	Coke and gas products	42	94,225,476	3,526	4,606,308	12,729,075	17,207,900	29,936,975
24	Railway rolling-stock	37	86,509,047	16,172	14,584,021	13,574,592	16,097,673	29,672,265
25	Printing and bookbinding	1,122	38,860,669	11,271	12,277,207	9,694,048	18,516,028	28,210,076
26	Clothing, factory, men's	163	14,954,100	7,969	6,547,993	15,643,813	10,978,876	26,622,689
27	Sheet metal products	172	53,851,889	6,000	6,033,783	13,828,178	12,135,650	25,963,828
28	Castings and forgings	327	72,810,073	11,111	9,816,895	8,053,094	16,144,253	24,197,347
29	Silk and artificial silk	29	30,192,870	7,801	6,138,532	7,795,542	14,959,427	22,754,969
30	Coffee, tea and spices	67	14,004,437	1,885	2,376,270	14,041,869	5,877,775	19,919,644
31	Furnishing goods, men's	163	14,280,349	8,189	4,884,635	10,784,990	8,297,581	19,082,571
32	Machinery	189	53,167,815	6,317	6,575,848	6,787,924	12,125,002	18,912,926
33	Primary iron and steel	50	96,444,846	5,200	6,049,189	7,598,931	10,893,618	18,492,549
34	Boxes and bags, paper	132	20,111,982	4,914	4,558,177	9,568,160	8,232,170	17,800,330
35	Fish curing and packing	620	15,532,775	4,064	2,287,385	10,960,289	6,420,034	17,380,323
36	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	158	17,402,705	3,169	3,850,928	5,774,391	11,289,458	17,063,849
37	Leather tanneries	88	22,307,727	3,322	3,247,296	9,753,096	6,722,287	16,475,383
38	Woollen cloth	62	22,231,585	5,542	4,471,491	8,500,500	7,392,614	15,893,114
39	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	411	23,581,811	10,528	7,882,389	1,399,646	13,840,335	15,239,981
40	Furniture	383	27,089,361	7,722	5,656,006	5,267,902	9,749,040	15,016,942
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**18,838**	**3,800,936,088**	**377,181**	**352,246,217**	**782,876,435**	**865,601,243**	**1,648,477,678**
	Totals, all Industries	**25,232**	**4,689,373,704**	**493,903**	**465,562,090**	**969,188,574**	**1,117,659,273**	**2,086,847,847**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to all industries	74·7	81·1	76·4	75·7	80·8	77·4	79·0

11.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Net Value of the Products, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	–	128,420,233	128,420,233
2	Pulp and paper	98	597,550,013	24,561	28,348,128	48,970,967	86,677,762	135,648,729
3	Printing and publishing	762	61,156,728	15,911	23,406,606	11,193,930	43,618,818	54,812,748
4	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	13	149,708,860	5,343	8,778,970	37,719,947	38,722,129	76,442,076
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	169	82,458,754	14,305	16,262,368	20,414,844	32,850,074	53,264,918
6	Bread and other bakery products	2,861	48,961,175	16,856	15,909,805	23,431,275	30,019,077	53,450,352
7	Rubber goods, including footwear	47	65,794,903	10,325	9,340,911	11,906,696	28,840,214	40,746,910
8	Breweries	75	57,398,055	4,353	5,932,225	10,210,482	28,001,710	38,212,192
9	Butter and cheese	2,708	50,924,744	11,908	11,219,366	51,768,536	26,944,369	78,712,905
10	Slaughtering and meat packing	141	53,227,929	9,101	10,349,315	65,575,957	25,670,566	91,246,523
11	Hosiery and knitted goods	169	52,604,950	17,655	13,474,974	19,349,634	23,903,118	43,252,752
12	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	262	45,402,886	10,526	9,425,498	15,594,694	21,791,399	37,386,093
13	Flour and feed mills	1,290	58,283,212	5,586	5,576,395	63,177,656	21,571,144	84,748,800
14	Printing and bookbinding	1,055	39,451,964	11,679	13,874,016	10,967,767	20,302,719	31,270,486
15	Petroleum products	31	69,475,860	4,116	5,980,681	52,237,387	19,460,370	71,697,757
16	Castings and forgings	322	79,225,330	12,452	11,821,243	9,825,439	19,459,705	29,285,144
17	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	72,504,504	15,092	11,684,979	19,158,046	19,397,324	38,555,370
18	Clothing, factory, women's	461	18,147,033	14,276	12,117,879	23,983,585	18,581,004	42,564,589
19	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	42,351,650	8,236	7,127,070	18,787,261	18,574,520	37,361,781
20	Railway rolling-stock	38	87,289,160	15,612	17,460,142	14,101,765	18,363,427	32,465,192
21	Coke and gas products	42	93,534,495	3,639	4,897,746	12,241,698	17,570,952	29,812,650
22	Boots and shoes	191	22,024,801	13,728	11,156,856	15,753,021	16,489,395	32,242,416
23	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	409	24,893,114	11,170	9,020,441	1,587,586	15,715,193	17,302,779
24	Automobiles	25	49,641,777	8,810	11,435,741	28,278,809	15,522,580	43,801,389
25	Sugar refineries	8	37,654,457	2,140	3,147,753	25,716,922	15,305,667	41,022,589
26	Sawmills	3,593	80,796,425	18,285	10,761,090	23,405,576	15,101,071	38,506,647
27	Machinery	179	57,753,031	7,191	7,894,912	7,731,233	14,538,962	22,270,195
28	Fruit and vegetable preparations	258	40,586,892	5,954	4,056,746	15,600,602	14,433,935	30,034,537
29	Sheet metal products	157	51,671,470	6,372	6,756,826	14,831,672	13,054,627	27,886,299
30	Furniture	380	30,910,489	8,348	6,882,087	5,921,666	12,077,176	17,998,842
31	Clothing, factory, men's	163	16,434,048	8,098	7,269,994	15,262,351	12,027,240	27,289,591
32	Silk and artificial silk	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	12,006,739	19,864,843
33	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	151	18,379,601	2,959	3,833,778	5,595,117	11,978,862	17,573,979
34	Primary iron and steel	52	96,323,629	4,847	6,131,057	6,289,483	9,908,043	16,197,526
35	Paints, pigments and varnishes	71	23,978,252	2,658	3,858,813	6,295,860	8,616,523	14,912,383
36	Boxes and bags, paper	126	20,110,391	4,654	4,412,048	8,787,604	8,238,835	17,026,439
37	Furnishing goods, men's	153	13,880,827	7,565	4,969,615	9,653,947	7,953,709	17,607,656
38	Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc	659	37,434,946	6,290	5,514,957	8,073,672	7,426,587	15,500,259
39	Fish curing and packing	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
40	Coffee, tea and spices	63	14,191,519	1,859	2,486,106	13,066,931	5,947,420	19,014,351
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**19,019**	**3,843,069,485**	**379,019**	**383,939,332**	**770,591,353**	**911,503,692**	**1,682,095,045**
	Totals, All Industries	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to all industries	77·5	81·1	76·5	75·9	80·6	77·9	79·1

12.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of Canada, Ranked According to Salaries and Wages Paid, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.	
							Net.	Gross.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	98	597,550,013	24,561	28,348,128	48,970,967	86,677,762	135,648,729
2	Printing and publishing	762	61,156,728	15,911	23,406,606	11,193,930	43,618,818	54,812,748
3	Central electric stations	1,033	1,335,886,987	15,395	23,261,166	–	128,420,233	128,420,233
4	Railway rolling-stock	38	87,289,160	15,612	17,460,142	14,101,765	18,363,427	32,465,192
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	169	82,458,754	14,305	16,262,368	20,414,844	32,850,074	53,264,918
6	Bread and other bakery products	2,861	48,961,175	16,856	15,909,805	23,431,275	30,019,077	53,450,352
7	Printing and bookbinding	1,055	39,451,964	11,679	13,874,016	10,967,767	20,302,719	31,270,486
8	Hosiery and knitted goods	169	52,604,950	17,655	13,474,974	19,349,634	23,903,118	43,252,752
9	Clothing, factory, women's	461	18,147,033	14,276	12,117,879	23,983,585	18,581,004	42,564,589
10	Castings and forgings	322	79,225,330	12,452	11,821,243	9,825,439	19,459,705	29,285,144
11	Cotton yarn and cloth	35	72,504,504	15,092	11,684,979	19,158,046	19,397,324	38,555,370
12	Automobiles	25	49,641,777	8,810	11,435,741	28,278,809	15,522,580	43,801,389
13	Butter and cheese	2,708	50,924,744	11,908	11,219,366	51,768,536	26,944,369	78,712,905
14	Boots and shoes	191	22,024,801	13,728	11,156,856	15,753,021	16,489,395	32,242,416
15	Sawmills	3,593	80,796,425	18,285	10,761,090	23,405,576	15,101,071	38,506,647
16	Slaughtering and meat packing	141	53,227,929	9,101	10,349,315	65,575,957	25,670,566	91,246,523
17	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	262	45,402,886	10,526	9,425,498	15,594,694	21,791,399	37,386,093
18	Rubber goods, including footwear	47	65,794,903	10,325	9,340,911	11,906,696	28,840,214	40,746,910
19	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	409	24,893,114	11,170	9,020,441	1,587,586	15,715,193	17,302,779
20	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	13	149,708,860	5,343	8,778,970	37,719,947	38,722,129	76,442,076
21	Machinery	179	57,753,031	7,191	7,894,912	7,731,233	14,538,962	22,270,195
22	Clothing, factory, men's	163	16,434,048	8,098	7,269,994	15,262,351	12,027,240	27,289,591
23	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	116	42,351,650	8,236	7,127,070	18,787,261	18,574,520	37,361,781
24	Furniture	380	30,910,489	8,348	6,882,087	5,921,666	12,077,176	17,998,842
25	Sheet metal products	157	51,671,470	6,372	6,756,826	14,831,672	13,054,627	27,886,299
26	Primary iron and steel	52	96,323,629	4,847	6,131,057	6,289,483	9,908,043	16,197,526
27	Petroleum products	31	69,475,860	4,116	5,980,681	52,237,387	19,460,370	71,697,757
28	Breweries	75	57,398,055	4,353	5,932,225	10,210,482	28,001,710	38,212,192
29	Silk and artificial silk	24	28,021,412	7,036	5,756,865	7,858,104	12,006,739	19,864,843
30	Flour and feed mills	1,290	58,283,212	5,586	5,576,395	63,177,656	21,571,144	84,748,800
31	Planing mills, sash and door factories	659	37,434,946	6,290	5,514,957	8,073,672	7,426,587	15,500,259
32	Furnishing goods, men's	153	13,880,827	7,565	4,969,615	9,653,947	7,953,709	17,607,656
33	Coke and gas products	42	93,534,495	3,639	4,897,746	12,241,698	17,570,952	29,812,650
34	Boxes and bags, paper	126	20,110,391	4,654	4,412,048	8,787,604	8,238,835	17,026,439
35	Fruit and vegetable preparations	258	40,586,892	5,954	4,056,746	15,600,602	14,433,935	30,034,537
36	Paints, pigments and varnishes	71	23,978,252	2,658	3,858,813	6,295,860	8,616,523	14,912,383
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	151	18,379,601	2,959	3,833,778	5,595,117	11,978,862	17,573,979
38	Sugar refineries	8	37,654,457	2,140	3,147,753	25,716,922	15,305,667	41,022,589
39	Coffee, tea and spices	63	14,191,519	1,859	2,486,106	13,066,931	5,947,420	19,014,351
40	Fish curing and packing	629	17,043,212	4,128	2,344,164	10,263,631	6,420,494	16,684,125
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**19,019**	**3,843,069,485**	**379,019**	**383,939,332**	**770,591,353**	**911,503,692**	**1,682,095,045**
	Totals, All Industries	**24,544**	**4,741,255,610**	**495,398**	**505,883,323**	**955,968,683**	**1,170,225,872**	**2,126,194,555**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to all industries	77·5	81·1	76·5	75·9	80·6	77·9	79·1

Section 3.—Provincial Distribution of Manufacturing Production.

Ontario and Quebec are the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. Their combined production in 1932 amounted to $1,696,000,000, or nearly 80 p.c. of the gross value of manufactured products of the Dominion. Of this amount Ontario contributed $1,028,000,000 and Quebec $668,000,000. The proximity of Ontario to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the water-power resources of the two provinces and their nearness to the larger markets of Canada and the United States have all contributed to the above result. British Columbia had in 1932 the third largest gross manufacturing production, $141,000,000, and Manitoba the fourth, $96,000,000. Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with gross production ranging from $55,000,000 to $36,000,000, succeeded by Prince Edward Island with $3,567,000.

Subsection 1.—The Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1932.

Table 13 gives the statistics of the leading industries of each of the Maritime Provinces for the year 1932. In Prince Edward Island, fish canning and curing with a gross production of $833,055, was foremost, followed by butter and cheese, central electric stations, slaughtering and meatpacking, etc. Manufacturing in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is, of course, to a considerable extent dominated by the steel industry in the former and the forest industries in the latter, although there is a large sugar refinery in each province. The pulp and paper industry, with a gross value of production of $12,823,270 in 1932, was the most important industry in New Brunswick, followed by central electric stations with an output of $3,340,257 and sawmills with an output of $2,208,916. These three industries combined provided nearly 40 p.c. of the gross manufacturing production of the province. In Nova Scotia, fish canning and curing with an output valued at $4,633,955, was the leading industry in 1932. Usually the primary iron and steel industry is of chief importance in Nova Scotia but, in 1932, due to the same economic conditions which so seriously affected this industry elsewhere in Canada, it dropped to fourth place. Other leading industries were: central electric stations, pulp and paper, butter and cheese, etc.

13.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1932.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Prince Edward Island, castings and forgings, and railway rolling-stock; in Nova Scotia, petroleum, sugar refineries, breweries, and coke and gas products; in New Brunswick, sugar refineries, soaps and washing compounds, and railway rolling-stock. The statistics for these industries are included in the item "all other leading industries".

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Fish curing and packing	99	189,975	348	97,647	594,890	833,055
2	Butter and cheese	37	270,220	110	70,554	476,233	638,796
3	Central electric stations	12	1,059,558	47	55,465	–	274,555
4	Slaughtering and meat packing	3	127,765	45	39,909	157,342	263,258
5	Flour mills	15	80,337	16	7,823	134,302	162,701
6	Printing and publishing	4	284,471	98	84,536	22,005	158,352
7	Planing mills	4	198,573	34	31,435	118,357	146,005
8	Bread and other bakery products	8	105,961	40	29,685	68,826	141,156
9	Sawmills	52	128,705	69	13,570	59,655	109,851
10	All other leading industries[1]	3	711,003	108	114,480	86,641	269,146
	Totals, Leading Industries	237	3,156,568	915	545,104	1,718,251	2,996,875
	Totals, All Industries	274	3,867,195	1,147	725,237	1,949,038	3,566,968

[1] Read headnote to this table.

13.—Statistics of the Leading Industries of each of the Maritime Provinces, 1932 —concluded.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Fish curing and packing	190	3,154,379	1,634	840,172	3,026,524	4,633,955
2	Central electric stations	79	29,944,161	725	887,689	–	4,356,412
3	Pulp and paper	5	12,584,065	547	755,753	1,331,673	4,050,523
4	Primary iron and steel	6	17,132,669	612	687,511	1,259,925	2,580,265
5	Butter and cheese	30	1,203,448	290	310,283	1,386,497	2,190,785
6	Printing and publishing	32	2,234,955	647	820,553	304,494	1,815,189
7	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	8	4,534,676	771	715,247	667,423	1,754,586
8	Shipbuilding	9	3,658,258	584	650,763	674,650	1,718,937
9	Hosiery and knitted goods	3	2,121,254	676	448,752	816,713	1,652,023
10	Sawmills	640	2,153,418	1,370	368,181	812,399	1,516,254
11	Bread and other bakery products	62	711,450	332	271,145	538,026	1,199,678
12	All other leading industries[1]	6	19,605,933	905	1,194,078	7,895,528	12,360,062
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,070**	**99,038,666**	**9,093**	**7,959,127**	**18,713,852**	**39,828,639**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,404**	**125,639,707**	**13,142**	**11,199,861**	**22,920,430**	**59,351,054**

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	6	43,552,385	1,837	1,919,667	4,074,807	12,823,270
2	Central electric stations	37	29,458,115	457	519,070	–	3,340,257
3	Sawmills	230	6,297,181	1,343	600,214	1,304,536	2,208,916
4	Cotton yarn and cloth	4	4,380,400	1,001	895,044	712,991	2,006,402
5	Coffee, tea and spices	6	2,030,983	243	293,812	1,423,488	1,892,888
6	Fish curing and packing	157	2,086,902	711	239,434	1,038,748	1,637,825
7	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	9	1,753,260	491	382,114	608,704	1,387,096
8	Butter and cheese	34	1,100,817	190	203,428	753,594	1,195,538
9	Bread and other bakery products	70	787,008	332	291,536	534,253	1,123,119
10	Printing and publishing	20	1,155,916	367	463,581	166,272	1,059,323
11	All other leading industries[1]	3	10,855,020	1,541	1,816,201	5,399,774	9,301,340
	Totals, Leading Industries	**576**	**103,457,987**	**8,513**	**7,624,101**	**16,017,167**	**37,975,974**
	Totals, All Industries	**841**	**117,454,168**	**11,987**	**10,623,685**	**29,776,659**	**47,472,393**

[1]Read headnote to this table on p. 479.

Subsection 2.—The Manufactures of Quebec, 1932.

The pulp and paper mills of Quebec, the most important manufacturing unit of the province, produced goods with a selling value at the factory of $63,317,497 in 1932. This exceeded by nearly $19,000,000 the gross value of products of central electric stations ($44,720,404), the industry which ranks second in importance. This was followed by non-ferrous metal smelting and refining ($35,141,813), tobacco, cigars and cigarettes ($31,923,004), cotton yarn and cloth ($26,974,004), women's factory clothing ($23,193,839), boots and shoes ($18,635,509), petroleum products ($18,241,142), etc. A change took place in the ranking of some of the important industries of the province. The non-ferrous metal smelting and refining industry advanced from eighth place in 1930 to third place in 1932, while sawmills dropped from fifth to twenty-first place. Compared with 1931, the petroleum products industry advanced from fifteenth to eighth place, the silk industry also advanced from twenty-first to fourteenth place while railway rolling-stock dropped from sixth to fifteenth place.

The importance of the pulp and paper industry in Quebec is shown by a comparison with the industry throughout Canada. The Quebec section of the industry, in addition to supplying about ten per cent of the total gross value of all products manufactured in the province, furnished 47 p.c. of the products of pulp and paper mills throughout the country. The gross value of cotton yarn and cloth products from Quebec mills formed 70 p.c., the value of railway rolling-stock 40 p.c., the value of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes 85 p.c., and the value of boots and shoes 58 p.c. of the Dominion totals for these products. Thus, Quebec is an outstanding manufacturing province rather on account of her individual industries than because of the diversification of her industrial activity.

14.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Quebec, 1932.

NOTE.—Statistics for sugar refining, which is also one of the leading industries of this province, cannot be published because there are fewer than three establishments reporting.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	42	289,885,315	11,902	12,548,092	22,719,075	63,317,497
2	Central electric stations	133	574,953,411	3,471	4,875,614	-	44,720,404
3	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	4	34,388,487	1,182	1,615,688	19,992,143	35,141,813
4	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	68	35,448,426	7,047	5,991,640	16,228,308	31,923,004
5	Cotton yarn and cloth	15	50,139,285	9,603	7,405,827	14,469,018	26,974,004
6	Clothing, factory, women's	221	8,250,985	7,102	6,049,728	13,413,137	23,193,839
7	Boots and shoes	108	12,456,403	8,362	6,474,498	9,210,060	18,635,509
8	Petroleum products	7	19,472,927	897	1,331,087	10,940,719	18,241,142
9	Slaughtering and meat packing	36	8,297,252	1,679	1,953,622	12,562,717	17,371,202
10	Butter and cheese	1,345	7,043,812	2,284	1,035,661	12,635,656	16,667,025
11	Clothing, factory, men's	107	8,445,838	4,161	3,634,154	9,399,460	16,596,356
12	Breweries	8	18,471,861	1,591	2,106,222	3,864,739	15,168,857
13	Bread and other bakery products	887	13,291,902	4,632	4,025,658	6,161,509	13,962,349
14	Silk and artificial silk	15	19,449,406	4,907	3,834,856	5,629,907	13,844,989
15	Railway rolling-stock	11	38,311,683	5,739	7,328,092	5,681,030	13,134,986
16	Printing and publishing	68	16,094,522	3,977	5,292,754	2,690,035	12,835,525
17	Electrical apparatus and supplies	22	20,587,931	3,744	4,858,218	4,856,458	12,497,636
18	Hosiery and knitted goods	45	14,102,295	4,808	3,390,202	4,965,667	11,727,858
19	Flour and feed mills	359	6,053,290	899	875,977	8,495,523	11,692,814
20	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	57	10,190,191	3,182	2,408,842	4,899,618	10,453,618
21	Sawmills	1,467	18,754,578	5,131	2,411,358	6,457,117	9,946,690
22	Furnishing goods, men's	69	6,350,280	3,841	2,300,438	4,639,274	8,146,179
23	Rubber goods, including footwear	10	9,583,120	2,807	2,148,751	2,158,705	8,113,735
24	Printing and bookbinding	298	10,383,101	3,124	3,474,388	2,630,509	7,906,678
25	Castings and forgings	72	22,005,152	2,820	2,621,716	2,808,779	7,830,174
26	Sheet metal products	29	11,002,709	1,770	1,738,890	3,465,333	6,941,093
27	Machinery	28	17,127,558	2,062	2,143,729	2,038,060	6,399,121
28	Paints, pigments and varnishes	17	11,871,812	1,023	1,524,400	2,387,449	5,665,601
29	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	51	6,030,079	951	1,283,773	1,475,619	5,156,914
30	Aerated and mineral waters	123	5,196,436	955	1,119,400	1,211,477	5,125,491
31	Distilleries	8	15,556,053	586	656,351	1,348,394	5,021,633
32	Coke and gas products	4	13,593,132	383	553,567	2,737,704	4,941,737
33	Hats and caps	56	2,241,433	1,506	1,444,270	2,420,750	4,789,514
34	Explosives, ammunition, etc	4	4,551,079	877	892,651	1,490,531	4,747,554
35	Miscellaneous textiles	8	9,596,482	1,035	1,171,452	1,996,878	4,736,883
36	Fur goods	102	4,656,152	1,052	1,139,100	2,886,875	4,673,715
37	Boxes and bags, paper	30	6,658,158	1,502	1,177,515	2,342,048	4,657,172
38	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	88	6,982,488	2,943	2,342,350	437,031	4,602,774
39	Coffee, tea and spices	13	2,563,206	446	584,690	3,040,350	4,502,369
40	Planing mills, sash and door factories	249	8,331,978	1,807	1,348,594	2,378,813	4,297,222
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**6,284**	**1,398,370,208**	**127,790**	**119,113,815**	**239,166,475**	**546,302,676**
	Totals, All Industries	**7,851**	**1,632,955,979**	**161,439**	**151,481,138**	**292,203,152**	**668,417,093**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to totals of all industries in the province	80·0	85·6	79·2	78·6	81·9	81·7

Subsection 3.—The Manufactures of Ontario, 1932.

Ontario is the most important manufacturing province of the Dominion. The gross value of its manufactured products in 1932 represented over 48 p.c. of those of the whole Dominion, while those of Quebec, the second province in importance in this respect, amounted to about 32 p.c. This premier position in manufacturing has been fairly uniformly maintained by Ontario over a long period, as the following percentages show: in 1926, 52 p.c.; in 1918, 53 p.c.; 1910, 50 p.c.; 1900, 50 p.c. ; 1890, 51 p.c., and 1880, 51 p.c. Thus, in spite of the rapid industrial development in recent years in other provinces such as Quebec, British Columbia and Manitoba, Ontario is maintaining a manufacturing production almost equal to that of the remainder of the Dominion.

Central electric stations came first in 1932 in the value of production. This amounted to $49,952,973 as compared with $46,547,469 for flour and feed mills, the industry which held second place. Other important industries, in descending order, with the values of their products in 1932 were: pulp and paper $44,027,587, automobiles $43,323,789, slaughtering and meat packing $42,809,535, electrical apparatus and supplies $39,830,967, butter and cheese $39,085,773. Due to the general depression still prevailing during 1932, the leading industries of Ontario, in common with many others, reported considerable decreases in the gross values of production, as compared with the previous year. The output of the electrical apparatus industry declined $24,000,000, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining $19,000,000, castings and forgings $15,000,000, automobiles $14,000,000, slaughtering and meat packing $14,000,000, pulp and paper $9,000,000 and rubber goods $9,000,000. An important change took place in the ranking of some of the leading industries. Automobiles, which for a number of years ranked as the premier industry of Ontario, declined to fourth place in 1932, while electrical apparatus and supplies, which ranked first in 1931, dropped to sixth place in 1932. Central electric stations on the other hand advanced from sixth place in 1931 to first place in 1932.

Indicating the greater diversification of industry in Ontario as compared with Quebec, the percentages which the forty leading industries bore to the total manufactures of the province were higher in nearly every particular in Quebec than in Ontario, especially in the capital employed and the number of establishments and employees. Outstanding among the industries in which the province of Ontario was pre-eminent, was that of automobile manufacturing, which was carried on practically in this province alone. Other important industries in which Ontario led, with the percentage which the production of each bore to that of the Dominion in 1932, were as follows: agricultural implements, 93 p.c.; leather tanneries, 86 p.c.; rubber goods, 80 p.c.; furniture and upholstering, 70 p.c.; fruit and vegetable canning, preserving, etc., 70 p.c.; electrical apparatus and supplies, 75 p.c.; castings and forgings, 61 p.c.; primary iron and steel, 63 p.c.; slaughtering and meat packing, 47 p.c.; flour and feed mills, 55 p.c.; hosiery and knitted goods, 66 p.c.

15.—Principal Statistics of the Forty Leading Industries of the Province of Ontario, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Central electric stations	444	473,717,409	6,916	11,390,547	–	49,952,973
2	Flour and feed mills	674	26,130,389	2,756	2,604,319	35,561,876	46,547,469
3	Pulp and paper	38	190,427,742	7,863	10,027,866	17,394,588	44,027,587
4	Automobiles	18	48,600,906	8,533	11,005,641	27,934,301	43,323,789
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	57	25,423,678	3,676	4,333,699	30,794,519	42,809,535
6	Electrical apparatus and supplies	125	60,805,581	10,307	11,084,105	15,263,893	39,830,967
7	Butter and cheese	987	27,813,002	6,472	6,507,345	24,576,326	39,085,773
8	Rubber goods, including footwear	35	55,852,273	7,500	7,170,860	9,742,018	32,597,374
9	Petroleum products	6	25,760,241	1,943	2,770,767	21,761,498	28,842,558
10	Hosiery and knitted goods	110	34,926,990	11,628	9,229,866	12,997,091	28,602,549
11	Bread and other bakery products	1,111	22,477,239	7,984	8,019,075	11,047,938	25,959,689
12	Printing and publishing	285	26,639,497	6,877	10,662,902	5,676,972	25,545,913
13	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	6	70,762,582	1,718	2,795,906	9,929,625	22,026,033
14	Fruit and vegetable preparations	140	30,529,089	3,766	2,574,778	10,452,737	21,127,843
15	Biscuits, confectionery, etc	106	25,261,257	5,157	5,163,722	7,977,949	20,594,679
16	Coke and gas products	21	51,648,995	2,463	3,463,105	7,481,553	19,812,034
17	Castings and forgings	175	46,108,796	7,945	7,289,985	5,926,065	17,876,734
18	Clothing, factory, women's	201	8,971,568	6,061	5,384,288	9,381,227	17,189,140
19	Printing and bookbinding	452	20,285,357	5,959	7,254,992	6,255,447	16,881,594
20	Sheet metal products	80	27,225,230	3,665	3,982,064	9,074,685	16,641,819
21	Machinery	129	38,831,656	4,920	5,496,805	5,560,875	15,339,540
22	Breweries	32	18,516,062	1,477	1,995,820	3,197,433	12,738,513
23	Boots and shoes, leather	66	8,630,673	4,919	4,350,784	6,041,394	12,664,700
24	Furniture	209	23,674,642	6,002	4,948,043	4,288,802	12,566,239
25	Leather tanneries	33	18,275,032	2,595	2,708,469	6,827,209	12,237,389
26	Automobile supplies	57	16,798,056	3,665	3,699,693	5,837,304	11,782,835
27	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	86	10,761,176	1,813	2,305,891	3,609,518	11,103,438
28	Soaps and washing compounds	37	9,135,529	1,144	1,597,747	4,940,373	10,960,322
29	Woollen cloth	34	16,254,834	3,887	3,325,380	4,913,736	10,345,539
30	Primary iron and steel	22	64,296,890	2,692	4,005,907	4,016,562	10,239,061
31	Boxes and bags, paper	76	10,840,553	2,646	2,720,440	5,347,365	10,230,330
32	Clothing, factory, men's	43	7,436,689	3,509	3,313,855	5,297,425	9,676,659
33	Cotton yarn and cloth	15	15,876,473	4,207	3,231,421	3,829,219	9,068,963
34	Tobacco processing and packing	8	9,004,505	1,250	832,748	6,519,889	8,232,692
35	Acids, alkalies and salts	8	26,511,227	950	1,328,314	1,353,341	7,948,508
36	Miscellaneous paper products	53	8,630,584	1,404	1,643,355	4,011,657	7,870,509
37	Planing mills, sash and door factories	265	18,287,026	2,717	2,595,598	3,660,338	7,322,785
38	Paints, pigments and varnishes	37	9,050,113	1,201	1,861,959	3,026,723	7,314,203
39	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	170	9,991,708	4,456	3,653,677	631,314	6,922,815
40	Foods, breakfast	11	4,049,834	467	587,152	1,875,744	6,669,673
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**6,462**	**1,644,221,083**	**175,110**	**188,918,890**	**364,016,529**	**800,510,765**
	Totals, All Industries	**9,844**	**2,144,008,857**	**239,231**	**256,207,232**	**459,910,999**	**1,028,397,654**
	Percentages of the forty leading industries to totals of all industries	65·6	76·7	73·2	73·7	79·2	77·8

Subsection 4.—The Manufactures of the Prairie Provinces, 1932.

The flour and feed milling industry in 1932 was outstanding among the manufactures of the Prairie Provinces when treated as a single unit. During 1932, as may be seen from Table **16**, the gross value of production of flour and feed mills was $24,246,761 (Manitoba $6,443,072, Saskatchewan $9,468,912 and Alberta $8,334,777). The second industry from the point of view of gross value of production was slaughtering and meat packing, with products valued at $23,704,599

(Manitoba $13,011,468, Saskatchewan $2,256,091 and Alberta $8,437,040). Butter and cheese comprised the third largest group, with an output valued at $15,754,928, followed by central electric stations $15,693,275, railway rolling-stock $12,014,633, petroleum products $11,058,020, etc.

The order of the leading industries is somewhat different in each province. In Manitoba, the leading industries, with their gross values of products in 1932, were as follows: slaughtering and meat packing $13,011,468, railway rolling-stock $8,936,011, central electric stations $6,534,141, flour and feed mills $6,443,072 and butter and cheese $6,239,213. In Saskatchewan the leading industries were: flour and feed mills $9,468,912, petroleum products $5,694,731, butter and cheese $5,000,690 and central electric stations $4,478,110. In Alberta, slaughtering and meat packing, with an output of $8,437,040, was the leading industry. This was followed by flour and feed mills $8,334,777, petroleum products $5,363,289, central electric stations $4,681,024 and butter and cheese $4,515,025.

The importance of these industries, based on such natural resources of the Prairie Provinces as grain-growing and cattle-raising areas, is evident.

16.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1932.

NOTE.—Other leading industries, statistics of which cannot be given because there are fewer than three establishments in each industry, are: in Manitoba, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining and, in Alberta, sugar refining and wood preservation. The statistics of these industries are included under the heading "all other leading industries" in the case of Alberta.

MANITOBA.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	7	5,458,152	1,214	1,349,910	9,329,829	13,011,468
2	Railway rolling-stock	4	13,907,199	4,700	4,603,554	3,807,520	8,936,011
3	Central electric stations	39	78,330,880	1,161	1,667,848	–	6,534,141
4	Flour and feed mills	39	4,019,843	479	487,780	5,261,727	6,443,072
5	Butter and cheese	69	4,687,078	993	1,245,321	3,559,440	6,239,213
6	Printing and publishing	74	4,210,249	1,112	1,775,159	632,650	3,943,006
7	Printing and bookbinding	80	4,104,578	1,180	1,496,292	1,084,352	3,163,893
8	Bread and other bakery products	136	3,002,755	922	888,403	1,274,557	2,920,983
9	Bags, cotton and jute	5	1,563,351	227	256,665	1,879,421	2,478,855
10	Breweries	6	4,384,471	422	642,093	566,795	2,461,551
11	Furnishing goods, men's	17	982,656	768	553,435	1,259,095	2,050,153
12	Coffee, tea and spices	8	1,439,858	161	178,436	1,471,054	1,986,718
13	Malt and malt products	3	3,645,754	91	172,413	1,034,507	1,826,681
14	Clothing, factory, women's	24	612,840	862	488,453	843,725	1,544,199
15	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	21	2,332,064	484	373,570	768,288	1,523,745
16	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	20	1,813,686	871	758,087	138,663	1,430,866
17	Coke and gas products	4	5,550,457	195	209,776	509,984	1,181,437
18	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	7	1,396,029	131	169,249	465,546	1,127,590
19	Fur goods	20	685,909	270	257,953	655,491	1,078,668
	Totals, Leading Industries	**583**	**42,127,809**	**16,243**	**17,574,397**	**34,542,644**	**69,882,250**
	Totals, All Industries	**970**	**190,545,652**	**22,255**	**24,157,589**	**45,591,099**	**96,056,029**

16.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1932—concluded.

SASKATCHEWAN.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Flour and feed mills	69	11,114,615	511	614,671	5,983,177	9,468,912
2	Petroleum products	3	4,920,853	251	364,798	4,685,874	5,694,731
3	Butter and cheese	67	3,809,931	647	770,618	3,059,359	5,000,690
4	Central electric stations	130	25,543,138	627	901,873	–	4,478,110
5	Slaughtering and meat packing	6	1,739,018	421	464,191	1,531,231	2,256,091
6	Printing and publishing	126	2,595,101	773	1,124,204	391,635	2,249,987
7	Breweries	10	3,742,849	219	279,651	667,356	1,969,771
8	Bread and other bakery products	158	2,857,535	630	558,665	801,631	1,803,512
9	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	17	968,804	298	251,423	57,269	484,142
10	Planing mills, sash and door factories	17	1,392,178	188	163,033	242,831	417,512
	Totals, Leading Industries	**603**	**58,684,022**	**4,565**	**5,493,127**	**17,420,363**	**33,823,458**
	Totals, All Industries	**774**	**63,294,823**	**5,535**	**6,392,062**	**18,214,555**	**36,101,516**

ALBERTA.

No.	Industy.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Slaughtering and meat packing	7	7,148,799	1,228	1,240,829	5,894,602	8,437,040
2	Flour and feed mills	79	8,625,602	714	798,714	6,131,369	8,334,777
3	Petroleum products	6	7,224,511	292	440,853	4,111,166	5,363,289
4	Central electric stations	77	27,714,695	668	935,897	–	4,681,024
5	Butter and cheese	103	3,496,170	564	636,564	2,981,501	4,515,025
6	Railway rolling-stock	3	6,779,834	1,605	1,658,267	1,319,253	3,078,622
7	Printing and publishing	84	3,341,528	793	1,178,016	438,888	2,594,451
8	Bread and other bakery products	162	2,420,848	696	646,668	1,046,319	2,316,262
9	Breweries	5	5,503,180	221	342,123	617,375	1,927,937
10	Sawmills	154	1,846,363	724	360,520	419,909	968,704
11	All other leading industries[1]	3	4,486,104	341	335,573	2,015,793	3,394,479
	Totals, Leading Industries	**683**	**78,587,634**	**7,846**	**8,574,024**	**24,976,175**	**45,611,610**
	Totals, All Industries	**943**	**100,609,788**	**11,174**	**11,886,114**	**28,442,192**	**55,233,832**

[1] Read headnote to this table on p. 484.

Subsection 5.—The Manufactures of British Columbia*, 1932.

British Columbia was, in 1932, the third most important manufacturing province in the Dominion, producing goods to a gross value of $140,538,016. About 13 p.c. of this production, or $17,729,397, is seen in Table 17 to be that of the sawmilling industry; the predominance of forest products industries in the industrial life of the province is still further emphasized if to this figure be added $11,056,236, the value of products of the pulp and paper industry which ranks second. Third in importance among the industries of British Columbia is central electric stations, with a gross value of production of $10,082,357. This was followed by fish curing and packing $9,085,834, petroleum products $7,182,495, slaughtering and meat packing $6,001,923. Fish curing and packing, which usually ranks as the second industry, declined to fourth place in 1932.

*Including the Yukon Territory.

17.—Principal Statistics of the Leading Industries of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, 1932.

No.	Industry.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	$	No.	$	$	$
1	Sawmills	220	31,835,488	6,490	5,307,281	10,580,686	17,729,397
2	Pulp and paper	6	51,102,837	2,330	3,015,228	3,309,093	11,056,236
3	Central electric stations	82	95,165,620	1,323	2,027,163	–	10,082,357
4	Fish curing and packing	89	11,186,283	1,037	1,062,886	5,274,306	9,085,834
5	Petroleum products	3	5,759,995	332	516,989	6,107,709	7,182,495
6	Slaughtering and meat packing	12	4,597,775	663	789,672	4,451,742	6,001,923
7	Printing and publishing	69	4,600,489	1,267	2,004,901	870,979	4,611,002
8	Bread and other bakery products	267	3,306,477	1,288	1,178,970	1,958,216	4,023,604
9	Fruit and vegetable preparations	35	3,834,397	839	590,216	2,199,638	3,597,176
10	Coffee, tea and spices	7	1,404,384	147	163,734	2,217,002	3,318,173
11	Butter and cheese	36	1,500,266	358	439,592	2,339,930	3,180,060
12	Sheet metal products	19	9,367,422	422	467,202	1,640,454	2,936,571
13	Breweries	10	5,415,687	244	345,861	706,295	2,656,532
14	Coke and gas	6	13,584,408	372	414,800	768,826	2,500,067
15	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	57	2,430,733	1,359	1,082,850	147,549	2,038,306
16	Boxes, wooden	19	1,945,819	496	412,632	677,989	1,423,781
17	Printing and bookbinding	89	1,981,766	584	698,320	447,302	1,415,894
18	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa and chocolate	44	938,456	329	289,430	474,802	1,163,910
19	Foods, stock and poultry	8	1,636,093	191	172,209	589,810	1,008,639
20	All other leading industries[1]	9	67,491,725	3,183	5,486,700	12,278,164	25,031,744
	Totals, Leading Industries	**1,087**	**319,086,120**	**23,254**	**26,466,636**	**57,040,492**	**120,043,701**
	Totals, All Industries	**1,643**	**362,879,441**	**29,488**	**33,210,405**	**65,960,568**	**140,538,016**
	Percentages of the above leading industries to totals of all industries	66·2	87·9	78·9	79·7	86·5	85·4

[1]Includes condensed milk, distilleries, fertilizers, sugar refineries and non-ferrous metal smelting and refining.

Section 4.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production.

Subsection 1.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from $446,900,000 to $833,900,000, and advanced to $1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise in wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital investment in 1932, in all establishments irrespective of the number of employees, was $4,741,255,610 as compared with $4,961,312,408 in 1931 and with $2,696,154,030 in 1917, an increase of 76 p.c. in 15 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by the investment of capital. Capital employed in Ontario was 48·3 p.c. of the total in 1917, 52·4 p.c. in 1923 and 45·2 p.c. in 1932. The percentages employed in the plants of Quebec were: 29·4 in 1917, 29·8 in 1923 and 34·4 in 1932. British Columbia held third place in 1932 with a capital investment of 7·7 p.c. of the total, while Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and Saskatchewan followed in the order named, with proportions varying between 4·0 p.c. and 1·3 p.c. (Table **18.**)

From a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the central electric stations industry led, in 1932, with an investment of 28·2 p.c. of the total. The wood and paper group was second with 20·1 p.c., the iron and its products group third with 12·8 p.c. and the vegetable products group fourth with 10·9 p.c. Up to 1931 the wood and paper group had long been first in the amount of capital employed, but in that year the central electric stations group assumed the premier position. (Table **18.**)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1923, land, buildings, machinery and tools constituted 64 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1929 the proportion had increased to 66 p.c. and in 1932 to 74 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to $3,511,904,606 in 1932, while current assets, including inventories of raw materials and finished products, bills and accounts receivable, cash and sundries, were valued at $1,229,351,004. Details by provinces and industrial groups are given in Table **19.**

18.—Percentage Distribution of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1917-32.

Province or Group.	1917.	1921.	1923.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
PROVINCE.											
Prince Edward Island	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
Nova Scotia	4·8	3·3	3·3	3·1	3·0	2·9	2·9	2·7	2·6	2·6	2·7
New Brunswick	2·4	3·1	2·5	2·4	2·4	2·3	2·4	2·3	2·7	2·6	2·5
Quebec	29·4	30·8	29·8	29·9	30·6	31·7	33·1	32·9	33·2	33·5	34·4
Ontario	48·3	50·6	52·4	50·4	49·8	49·2	47·6	47·6	46·6	46·0	45·2
Manitoba	3·5	2·9	2·7	3·2	3·2	3·5	3·3	3·4	3·6	3·8	4·0
Saskatchewan	1·1	1·0	0·9	0·8	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·1	1·3	1·4	1·3
Alberta	2·3	1·7	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·9	2·0	2·1	2·1	2·2	2·1
British Columbia and Yukon	8·1	6·5	6·5	8·3	8·3	7·5	7·7	7·8	7·8	7·8	7·7
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.											
Vegetable products	10·2	11·3	11·4	11·5	11·3	11·4	11·1	11·2	10·9	11·0	10·9
Animal products	7·7	6·3	6·1	5·5	5·6	5·4	5·1	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·1
Textiles and textile products	7·3	8·1	8·4	8·1	8·0	8·0	7·7	7·5	7·1	7·3	6·8
Wood and paper	19·9	24·3	23·7	23·8	23·3	23·6	24·2	22·7	23·5	21·2	20·1
Iron and its products	23·5	18·1	16·3	14·9	15·0	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·6	13·6	12·8
Non-ferrous metals	2·6	3·3	3·2	4·8	5·1	4·8	5·3	5·9	6·2	6·4	5·7
Non-metallic minerals	5·6	6·6	7·2	6·3	6·6	6·4	6·3	6·5	6·5	6·6	6·6
Chemicals and allied products	6·5	3·7	3·8	3·3	3·3	3·1	3·1	3·3	3·2	3·3	3·4
Miscellaneous industries	3·5	3·1	2·7	2·7	2·8	2·6	2·5	2·5	1·6	1·5	1·4
Central electric stations	13·2	15·2	17·2	19·1	19·0	20·0	20·0	20·8	21·9	24·8	28·2

19.—Forms of Capital Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1932, and Totals for Representative Years, 1923-32.

Province or Group.	Establishments.	Land, Buildings, Fixtures, Machinery and Tools.	Materials on Hand, Stocks in Process, Fuel and Miscellaneous Supplies on Hand.	Inventory Value of Finished Products on Hand.	Operating Capital, Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable, Prepaid Expenses, etc.	Total Capital.
	No.	$	$	$	$	$
PROVINCE.						
Prince Edward Island	274	2,848,807	337,382	146,246	534,760	3,867,195
Nova Scotia	1,404	94,177,923	11,247,005	4,949,371	15,265,408	125,639,707
New Brunswick	841	86,799,699	8,214,939	5,296,488	17,143,042	117,454,168
Quebec	7,851	1,280,486,275	119,858,790	58,391,114	174,219,800	1,632,955,979
Ontario	9,844	1,494,715,854	166,309,944	146,454,945	336,528,114	2,144,008,857
Manitoba	970	155,779,758	11,696,059	6,086,895	16,982,940	190,545,652
Saskatchewan	774	47,618,981	4,371,810	3,441,577	7,862,455	63,294,823
Alberta	943	76,789,261	6,756,264	6,914,420	10,149,843	100,609,788
BritishColumbia and Yukon	1,643	272,688,048	22,625,617	25,853,051	41,712,725	362,879,441
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.						
Vegetable products	5,244	289,516,937	73,813,517	59,755,379	93,270,316	516,356,149
Animal products	4,413	118,074,123	21,107,948	20,752,000	33,081,391	193,015,462
Textiles and textile products	2,002	197,478,593	38,570,592	24,625,216	60,918,661	321,593,062
Wood and paper products	7,844	728,710,165	70,949,937	34,243,528	120,735,602	954,639,232
Iron and its products	1,233	365,496,464	60,429,930	51,345,344	131,347,780	608,619,518
Non-ferrous metal products	452	170,540,545	24,549,228	30,774,367	46,181,301	272,045,441
Non-metallic mineral products	1,182	238,589,314	25,909,726	21,603,574	26,467,065	312,569,679
Chemicals and chemical products	662	92,318,222	18,588,650	11,334,914	38,688,168	160,929,954
Miscellaneous industries	479	40,097,656	7,011,501	3,099,785	15,391,184	65,600,126
Central electric stations	1,033	1,271,082,587	10,486,781	-	54,317,619	1,335,886,987
Totals, 1932	**24,544**	**3,511,904,606**	**351,417,810**	**257,534,107**	**620,399,087**	**4,741,255,610**
1931	**24,501**	**3,526,611,580**	**439,152,275**	**282,385,503**	**713,163,050**	**4,961,312,408**
1930	**24,020**	**3,584,344,724**	**848,927,120**		**770,044,916**	**5,203,316,760**
1929	**23,597**	**3,377,590,099**	**878,783,691**		**826,640,964**	**5,083,014,754**
1927	**22,936**	**2,866,366,199**	**773,824,436**		**697,440,923**	**4,337,631,558**
1924	**22,178**	**2,310,298,012**	**677,168,191**		**551,347,257**	**3,538,813,460**
1923	**22,642**	**2,565,497,811**	**655,775,934**		**559,049,205**	**3,380,322,950**

Subsection 2.—Employment in Manufactures.

The total number of persons employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, according to the statistics collected for 1932, was 495,398, as compared with 557,426 in all such industries in 1931 and 694,434 in 1929. The 1932 employees included 95,070 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of the year, and 400,328 wage-earners, the average number employed as derived from the manufacturers' records of the numbers on the payrolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months. Prior to 1925, the number of wage-earners was computed as the sum of the number recorded each month divided by 12, whether the establishment was operating the 12 months or not. Beginning with the statistics for 1925, in seasonal industries which are in operation only a limited number of months in each year, such as sawmilling, fruit and vegetable canning, etc., the average was computed by dividing the sum of the wage-earners reported on the 15th of each month by the number of months in operation. This change of method increased the apparent number of employees, not only in seasonal industries but

also in the groups containing such seasonal industries and in provincial and Dominion totals. Consequently, the change of method exerted a reducing influence on apparent average wages and on all other averages per wage-earner and per employee. In 1931, however, the former method of computing the average number of wage-earners was again adopted. A change was also made in the compilation of the number of salaried employees. Prior to 1931, owners who were working as ordinary wage-earners, such as small bakers, reported themselves as wage-earners. In 1931, however, all such owners were required to report themselves as salaried employees. In 1931, also, travelling salesmen who were attached to the plant and devoted all or the greater part of their time in selling the products of that plant were included with salaried employees. Prior to this they were not reported at all. These changes, therefore, explain the apparent increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931 as compared with the previous year. This apparent increase was offset in part by a corresponding decrease in the number of wage-earners. Actually there was a decrease in salaried employees.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table **20.** Then, taking the percentages of the wage-earners and the total employees in each year to those of 1917, and dividing these percentages into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see pp. 450 to 453 for the index of volume), the quotients give tentative conclusions regarding the efficiency of production per wage-earner and per employee in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. Since central electric stations were excluded in computing the index of the volume of production, employees in these establishments have been excluded also in computing the percentages relative to 1917 for both wage-earners and total employees, and consequently from the indexes of efficiency of production. These indexes of the efficiency of production are, of course, affected by the changes in the method of computing the number of employees adopted in 1925 and then again in 1931. Inasmuch as the change increased the apparent number of employees between 1925 and 1930, it proportionately decreased the index of the efficiency of production. The table illustrates the development of modern industry which has been able to raise real wages through a large increase in production per wage-earner, accomplished by better organization and the use of improved equipment. Capital invested in manufacturing industries, exclusive of central electric stations, has increased by 45·0 p. c., from 1917 to 1932, compared with a decrease of 28·5 p.c. in wage-earners, while the horse-power used per wage-earner has increased from about 3 in 1917 to 11 in 1932. The factor of better organization is not susceptible of measurement. However, salaried employees have increased by 35·2 p.c. since 1917, or more nearly in proportion to the growth in production than have wage-earners. The result of these developments has been the increase of 46·9 p.c. in the volume of production per wage-earner and a smaller increase of 34·1 p.c. per employee, owing to the increased proportion of salaried employees in the total. The indexes may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of a general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, many persons of low efficiency were being employed, their inefficiency being concealed at the time by the prevailing inflation of prices; it is possible that the sudden rise in the indexes of efficiency from 1920 and 1921 may be partly accounted for by their elimination in the contraction of industrial operations which occurred at that time.

20.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-32.

Note.—Employees of Central Electric Stations are excluded in this table since factors of production and efficiency for that industry are not representative and would vitiate the result.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mf'd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	65,380	547,467	612,847	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1918.....	66,733	541,931	508,664	99·0	99·3	102·0	103·0	103·2
1919.....	77,125	524,122	601,247	95·7	98·1	98·1	102·5	100·0
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	95·1	97·7	95·0	99·9	97·2
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	68·5	72·6	86·1	125·6	118·6
1922.....	71,586	392,160	463,746	71·6	75·6	96·0	134·1	127·0
1923.....	73,374	440,798	514,172	80·5	83·9	104·8	130·2	124·9
1924.....	70,671	425,004	495,675	77·6	80·8	102·9	132·7	127·3
1925.....	71,897	459,065	530,962	83·8	86·6	112·7	134·5	130·1
1926.....	75,990	492,143	568,133	89·9	92·7	128·1	142·5	138·2
1927.....	79,474	524,751	604,225	95·8	98·6	136·5	142·5	138·5
1928.....	85,029	557,139	642,168	101·7	104·7	148·8	146·3	142·0
1929.....	89,793	588,477	678,270	107·5	110·6	157·5	146·6	142·4
1930.....	85,778	540,803	626,581	98·8	102·2	142·8	144·5	139·7
1931.....	92,780	447,632	540,412	81·7	88·2	124·1	151·9	140·7
1932.....	88,434	391,569	480,003	71·5	78·3	105·0	146·9	134·1

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1932 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table **7** of this chapter (pp. 462 to 467). According to these statistics, the 24,544 establishments covered, employed 95,070 salaried employees and 400,328 wage-earners, a total of 495,398 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 192 were classed as salary-earners and 808 as wage-earners; the former earned 32·5 p.c. and the latter 67·5 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Distribution of Employees in 1932.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 48,228 or 50·7 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 36,312 were males and 11,916 were females. The province of Quebec, with 27,543 persons or 29·0 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 22,298 were males and 5,245 were females. British Columbia ranked third with 5,700 or 6·0 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed, who numbered 400,328, 47·7 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 33·5 p.c. in Quebec and 5·9 p.c. in British Columbia. It is also interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 218 were females, while in the case of wage-earners, 247 out of every 1,000 were females. (See Tables **21** and **25.**)

The wood and paper industries with 23,437 salaried employees reported a larger number than any other group, having 24·6 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 14,305 salaried employees or 15·1 p.c. of the total. The textile industries gave employment to a proportionately greater number of female salaried employees than any other group. Out of every 1,000 salaried employees in this group 323 were females, as compared with only 205 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 91,559 or 22·9 p.c. of the total. This was closely followed by the wood and paper products group with 84,397 wage-earners or 21·1 p c. of the total. It is of interest to note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 578 were females,

while in all the other groups only 149 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment for females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of all female employees engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 47·1 p.c. were found in the textile group.

21.—Percentages of Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages and Percentages of Total Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1932.

NOTE—For actual figures see Table 25, p. 496.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Salaries.	Employees on Wages.			Wages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
PROVINCE.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·1
Nova Scotia	2·6	2·2	2·5	2·0	2·9	2·1	2·7	2·3
New Brunswick	2·2	2·0	2·1	2·0	2·7	1·9	2·5	2·2
Quebec	30·0	25·3	29·0	28·8	30·9	41·1	33·5	30·5
Ontario	48·8	57·5	50·7	52·9	48·0	46·8	47·7	49·6
Manitoba	4·6	4·4	4·6	4·4	4·9	3·3	4·5	4·9
Saskatchewan	2·2	1·3	2·0	1·7	1·1	0·3	0·9	1·1
Alberta	3·0	2·1	2·8	2·4	2·4	1·1	2·1	2·3
British Columbia and Yukon	6·3	5·0	6·0	5·7	6·9	3·1	5·9	7·0
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.								
Vegetable products	15·5	13·6	15·1	14·6	13·2	18·4	14·5	13·4
Animal products	10·8	9·1	10·4	8·5	10·3	9·1	10·0	9·4
Textile products	9·6	16·5	11·1	11·5	12·9	53·5	22·9	18·7
Wood and paper products	25·4	22·1	24·6	23·2	25·1	8·8	21·1	21·8
Iron and its products	13·5	12·1	13·2	15·0	19·7	2·3	15·4	16·9
Non-ferrous metal products	6·5	7·2	6·7	7·4	5·7	3·2	5·1	6·0
Non-metallic mineral products	4·2	3·3	4·0	4·2	5·3	0·5	4·1	5·2
Chemicals and allied products	5·1	6·7	5·4	6·2	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·9
Miscellaneous industries	2·4	2·6	2·5	2·5	2·4	1·7	2·2	2·2
Central electric stations	7·0	6·8	7·0	6·9	2·9	–	2·2	3·5

Monthly Record of Employment in Manufactures.—A monthly record of the number of wage-earners employed in Canadian manufactures, as compiled from the Census of Industry, is given in Table 22 for the years 1922 to 1932 and by sex for 1922 and 1932. Ordinarily, manufacturing employment in Canada reaches its highest point during the summer months. Some of the seasonal industries, such as canning, are most active then, textile industries are preparing winter goods and industry generally feels the active demand of the agricultural purchasing power resulting from the prospects of the season's harvest. In 1929, however, the rising tide of "good times" was checked about midsummer and then the recession set in during the autumn with the stock market crash. Employment during 1930, 1931 and 1932 declined steadily, the monthly employment figures in each case being lower than the corresponding month of the previous year. The peak of employment was reached in June, 1929, when 596,544 wage-earners were on the payrolls. This compares with the peak month in 1930 of 556,386 wage-earners, 484,661 the peak month of 1931 and 417,685 the peak month in 1932.

22.—Total Number of Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months, 1922-1932 and by Sex, 1922 and 1932.

Month.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
January	330,487	384,166	400,241	401,538	432,139	464,023
February	342,959	395,896	408,473	411,966	445,179	477,624
March	355,340	409,737	417,452	425,992	459,554	491,085
April	366,478	426,725	428,383	444,032	473,088	500,370
May	388,734	448,715	446,262	466,114	494,156	518,762
June	400,165	457,938	447,699	471,474	507,889	527,914
July	397,416	453,506	440,726	467,012	510,887	525,486
August	395,741	444,721	430,424	465,784	505,917	521,929
September	398,653	441,839	430,092	472,452	506,917	520,950
October	391,492	434,615	427,957	470,281	503,679	515,107
November	385,222	414,648	407,182	452,426	484,400	497,924
December	373,954	399,557	393,472	437,658	465,248	480,096

Month.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
January	473,152	521,227	510,061	442,547	390,249
February	490,311	537,816	517,562	455,811	400,680
March	506,230	555,908	527,966	468,222	408,353
April	522,566	575,269	537,110	476,132	409,860
May	549,212	594,969	556,386	484,661	417,685
June	560,866	596,544	552,166	476,692	414,536
July	562,371	594,879	539,354	463,694	397,372
August	567,799	588,509	529,403	456,783	394,277
September	568,652	586,439	530,130	460,081	401,534
October	562,687	574,566	512,215	434,556	396,253
November	544,213	547,697	486,926	430,618	385,460
December	524,448	519,331	464,086	417,367	364,216

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY SEX.

Month.	1922.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	249,912	80,575	330,487	296,901	93,348	390,249
February	259,408	83,551	342,959	303,218	97,462	400,680
March	270,079	85,261	355,340	309,394	98,959	408,353
April	281,051	85,427	366,478	309,934	99,926	409,860
May	300,325	88,409	388,734	315,296	102,389	417,685
June	310,625	89,540	400,165	313,515	101,021	414,536
July	310,250	87,166	397,416	303,392	93,980	397,372
August	307,464	88,277	395,741	297,048	97,229	394,277
September	305,148	93,505	398,653	296,691	104,843	401,534
October	298,203	93,289	391,492	293,703	102,550	396,253
November	292,741	92,481	385,222	285,542	99,918	385,460
December	284,084	89,870	373,954	271,904	92,312	364,216

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—Weekly hours worked by wage-earners in the month of highest employment in 1932 are shown in Tables **23** and **24** by provinces and groups and for the forty leading industries. An explanation should be made of the term "month of highest employment" as used in connection with these tables. Each firm is required to report the number of wage-earners working specified hours per week during the month in which the greatest number were employed. It therefore happens that in the case of one firm the month of highest employment might be May, while in that of another it might be October. The month of highest employment as shown in the heading of Table **23,** therefore, is not any particular month, and the total number of workers is the sum of those employed in the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. In the particular case of a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is the same for a majority of the firms operating. This would apply to some extent in the broad industrial groups in the second half of Table **23,** but more particularly to the forty industries of Table **24.** For Canada as a whole, 53 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1932 worked 48 hours or less, 14 p.c. worked between 49 and 50 hours and 33 p.c. worked over 50 hours per week. Average hours worked per week may also be worked out for the provinces and industrial groups and for the forty leading industries from the figures shown in the tables following.

23.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1932, by Provinces and Groups.

(These are the regular hours worked per week and do not therefore include overtime.)

Province or Group.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
PROVINCE.												
Prince Edward Island	150	10	73	2	258	39	59	453	56	45	1,116	5
Nova Scotia	1,272	369	665	316	3,020	1,106	472	3,696	968	1,438	4,377	658
New Brunswick	2,898	67	646	400	3,223	1,848	188	2,597	60	1,171	2,364	720
Quebec	25,111	3,084	13,547	9,330	23,397	21,864	6,275	6,697	26,714	5,191	20,818	5,281
Ontario	37,849	5,316	40,144	18,431	35,203	44,242	7,065	12,402	12,131	7,130	17,258	6,455
Manitoba	6,739	245	5,543	1,629	3,280	1,042	444	1,215	465	627	1,081	819
Saskatchewan	375	37	413	283	1,377	273	119	550	88	179	913	249
Alberta	2,556	541	1,253	621	2,816	395	241	1,148	91	152	1,520	93
British Columbia	3,527	543	5,031	1,551	13,755	1,773	329	2,659	226	2,808	619	291
Totals	**80,477**	**10,212**	**67,315**	**32,563**	**86,329**	**72,582**	**15,192**	**31,417**	**40,799**	**18,741**	**50,066**	**14,571**
GROUP.												
Vegetable products	9,901	2,213	8,160	6,142	8,459	9,326	2,327	9,282	5,359	1,960	12,013	4,026
Animal products	3,511	856	3,976	2,543	5,770	8,260	3,011	8,476	5,466	2,648	6,730	1,335
Textiles and textile products	6,554	1,931	22,206	8,927	8,790	26,881	5,255	1,702	20,666	1,316	2,714	435
Wood and paper products	13,443	1,927	12,065	4,634	34,808	7,405	1,294	6,207	3,622	4,435	21,780	4,860
Iron and its products	36,049	1,085	9,668	4,361	7,784	11,054	1,847	1,731	3,371	1,337	1,919	1,245
Non-ferrous metal products	4,017	693	3,445	2,098	7,478	2,184	390	470	400	3,827	234	258
Non-metallic mineral products	1,913	668	1,886	722	6,685	1,884	277	2,020	588	1,644	2,574	994
Chemicals and chemical products	1,916	490	2,259	1,235	2,183	1,516	277	614	411	761	540	254
Miscellaneous industries	1,927	208	2,292	1,582	1,904	2,531	272	295	686	234	291	223
Central electric stations	1,246	141	1,358	319	2,468	1,541	242	620	230	579	1,271	941

24.—Wage-Earners Working Specified Numbers of Hours in the Month of Highest Employment in 1932, in each of the Forty Leading Industries.

No.	Industry.	40 hours or less.	41-43 hours.	44 hours.	45-47 hours.	48 hours.	49-50 hours.	51-53 hours.	54 hours.	55 hours.	56-59 hours.	60 hours.	Over 60 hours.
1	Pulp and paper	5,630	647	635	834	12,242	751	234	1,166	243	387	1,400	1,429
2	Central electric stations	1,246	141	1,358	319	2,468	1,541	242	620	230	579	1,271	941
3	Slaughtering and meat packing	550	524	294	402	1,589	1,283	579	720	1,066	213	369	262
4	Flour and feed mills	361	41	221	61	725	172	122	316	264	131	1,431	368
5	Butter and cheese[1]	25	5	53	16	1,045	148	415	2,699	50	169	1,446	415
6	Non-ferrous metal smelting	62	36	267	14	1,490	–	–	378	–	3,564	161	44
7	Petroleum products	22	–	26	–	3,471	143	10	15	–	145	7	43
8	Printing and publishing	748	324	1,551	1,154	4,628	348	149	138	32	80	158	7
9	Bread and other bakery products	446	75	435	365	2,500	1,060	636	5,141	616	444	3,185	227
10	Electrical apparatus and supplies	1,760	611	1,958	1,460	5,581	1,045	148	71	130	145	18	139
11	Automobiles	3,775	204	2,644	594	2,615	374	311	33	29	80	6	131
12	Hosiery and knitted goods	403	346	1,926	2,561	289	8,597	1,032	288	2,617	295	49	70
13	Clothing, factory, women's	558	122	7,719	1,844	3,146	2,535	167	126	81	106	11	23
14	Sugar refineries	–	45	3	4	571	20	–	369	–	14	518	1,433
15	Rubber goods, including footwear	2,457	971	1,917	1,333	273	728	182	1,198	345	318	154	235
16	Cotton yarn and cloth	900	–	6	58	–	3,279	190	–	10,644	70	1,677	31
17	Sawmills	1,171	140	589	89	6,289	931	84	2,532	191	2,084	16,519	2,857
18	Breweries	531	66	279	263	429	587	127	188	596	151	439	88
19	Biscuits, confectionery, chocolate, etc.	456	428	1,079	1,679	1,148	2,299	473	575	1,182	82	287	162
20	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	2,334	282	1,617	492	261	1,663	342	23	228	48	38	52
21	Railway rolling-stock	16,289	13	258	308	317	308	7	359	50	46	43	22
22	Boots and shoes	759	230	643	1,156	863	4,038	1,109	415	3,319	1,644	345	91
23	Printing and bookbinding	897	276	2,986	617	4,885	233	31	16	78	7	5	10
24	Fruit and vegetable preparations	2,122	222	569	745	713	1,870	343	866	1,481	666	5,427	1,027
25	Coke and gas products	242	9	173	6	570	820	63	229	4	656	73	227
26	Castings and forgings	4,419	279	1,150	853	1,552	2,399	190	797	637	201	870	344
27	Sheet metal products	620	243	1,691	332	812	1,363	190	24	831	65	20	71
28	Clothing, factory, men's	610	109	5,120	272	311	964	27	23	359	3	3	–
29	Machinery	2,749	49	852	301	601	1,359	75	81	109	84	192	126
30	Silk and artificial silk	43	65	153	244	980	1,406	1,200	7	1,928	427	431	97
31	Coffee, tea and spices	21	20	414	414	162	169	5	8	27	–	11	4
32	Furniture	2,003	172	952	255	893	1,520	269	900	899	782	100	92
33	Furnishing goods, men's	1,481	300	1,885	1,424	956	926	152	86	592	–	5	4
34	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	214	49	654	669	121	213	87	7	–	1	45	16
35	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	1,008	478	894	1,051	1,967	3,218	512	699	752	31	93	36
36	Boxes and bags, paper	226	72	878	737	882	1,094	206	67	145	46	13	12
37	Fish curing and packing	1,676	5	86	41	1,472	205	128	3,547	142	202	4,316	308
38	Primary iron and steel	972	38	73	156	1,047	948	408	127	908	668	429	253
39	Planing mills	1,095	94	1,321	167	788	479	71	566	527	384	721	135
40	Paints, pigments and varnishes	78	12	686	155	196	290	64	69	136	19	13	41
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**60,959**	**7,743**	**46,015**	**23,445**	**70,848**	**51,326**	**10,580**	**25,489**	**31,468**	**15,037**	**42,299**	**11,873**
	Totals, All Industries	**80,477**	**10,212**	**67,315**	**32,563**	**86,329**	**72,582**	**15,192**	**31,417**	**40,799**	**18,741**	**50,066**	**14,571**

[1]Exclusive of Quebec.

Subsection 3.—Wages and Salaries in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1932.

The total salaries and wages disbursed by manufacturers in 1932 were $505,883,323 paid to 495,398 workers, compared with $813,049,842 paid to 694,434 persons in 1929 and $509,382,027 paid to 621,694 persons in 1917. Of the 1932 aggregate, $164,695,605 or 32·5 p.c. was paid to 95,070 salaried employees who constituted 19 p.c. of the total number, while $341,187,718 or 67·5 p.c. was paid in wages to 400,328 wage-earners, who formed 81 p.c. of the aggregate number of employees.

The average salary paid in the manufacturing industries during 1932 was $1,732, compared with $1,872 in 1931 and $1,299 in 1917, while the average wage in 1932 was $852, compared with $957 in 1931, $1,045 in 1929 and $760 in 1917. Thus during the sixteen years under review average salaries increased by 33 p.c., while average wages increased only by 12 p.c. (See Tables **4** and **25**.)

Average Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups.—In 1932 Ontario showed the highest average salary of $1,806, followed by Quebec with $1,724, Manitoba, with $1,685 and British Columbia with $1,658. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tends to raise the average salaries in these provinces. In the other Prairie Provinces the averages were smaller, especially in Saskatchewan, while in the Maritime Provinces the average salaries were still lower, there being comparatively few large executive offices in these provinces.

British Columbia, with an average wage of $999, ranked highest in the Dominion in 1932, being $147 higher than the general average. In the western provinces average wages are usually higher, this being due to an unusually small proportion of women workers, while many of the male employees were engaged in the better-paid wood and paper, electric light and power industries. In the four provinces east of the Ottawa river, average wages in manufacturing were under the mean for the Dominion, while from Ontario westward the opposite was the case. The seasonal nature of some of the leading industries, notably fish-preserving and lumbering, tends to reduce the mean wage in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while in addition to this, Quebec has a larger proportion of female wage-earners, employed chiefly in the textile, food and tobacco industries, than any other province, except Prince Edward Island.

The highest average salary, *viz.*, $1,988, was reported by the chemical and allied products group, while the wood and paper products group, with an average salary of $1,373 in 1932, was the lowest. In wages paid, central electric stations came first with an average of $1,360, there being no female wage-earners in this industry. The textile industries, on the other hand, had the lowest average wage of $697, this being due to the fact that in this group nearly 58 p.c. of the wage-earners were females. As stated in Table **21** of this chapter, of all the female wage-earners employed in the manufacturing industries of Canada, over 53 p.c. found employment in the textile industries.

25.—Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries, 1932, and Average Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups, 1931 and 1932.

Province or Group.	Employees on Salaries.			Average Salaries.		Employees on Wages.			Average Wages.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1931.	1932.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1931.	1932.
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	No.	No.	No.	$	$
PROVINCE.										
Prince Edward Island....	217	45	262	885	835	619	266	885	634	572
Nova Scotia.....	1,950	457	2,407	1,461	1,326	8,634	2,101	10,735	822	746
New Brunswick.....	1,630	393	2,023	1,718	1,543	8,104	1,860	9,964	843	753
Quebec.....	22,298	5,245	27,543	1,890	1,724	93,245	40,651	133,896	880	777
Ontario.....	36,312	11,916	48,228	1,903	1,806	144,675	46,328	191,003	985	885
Manitoba.....	3,428	908	4,336	1,888	1,685	14,648	3,271	17,919	1,126	940
Saskatchewan.....	1,657	280	1,937	1,548	1,448	3,263	335	3,598	1,073	997
Alberta.....	2,194	440	2,634	1,729	1,526	7,403	1,137	8,540	1,054	921
British Columbia and Yukon.....	4,678	1,022	5,700	1,843	1,658	20,717	3,071	23,788	1,110	999
Totals.....	**74,364**	**20,706**	**95,070**	**1,872**	**1,732**	**301,308**	**99,020**	**400,328**	**957**	**852**
INDUSTRIAL GROUP.										
Vegetable products.....	11,489	2,816	14,305	1,786	1,686	39,817	18,268	58,085	844	791
Animal products.....	8,047	1,876	9,923	1,526	1,404	30,972	9,058	40,030	869	801
Textile products.....	7,130	3,427	10,557	1,918	1,796	38,623	52,936	91,559	760	697
Wood and paper products.	18,861	4,576	23,437	1,822	1,373	75,695	8,702	84,397	992	879
Iron and its products	10,037	2,503	12,540	2,137	1,965	59,426	2,248	61,674	1,085	935
Non-ferrous metal products.....	4,860	1,485	6,345	2,021	1,920	17,225	3,134	20,359	1,150	1,011
Non-metallic mineral products.....	3,146	688	3,834	1,922	1,792	16,029	479	16,508	1,172	1,067
Chemicals and allied products.....	3,763	1,384	5,147	2,047	1,988	7,656	2,492	10,148	1,042	963
Miscellaneous industries..	1,806	540	2,346	1,920	1,807	7,106	1,703	8,809	1,003	861
Central electric stations..	5,225	1,411	6,636	1,759	1,710	8,759	–	8,759	1,397	1,360

Average Earnings in the Forty Leading Industries.—Table **26** shows the employees by sex and average salaries and wages in the forty leading industries during 1932, and the salaries and wages in 1931. The rank of each industry is based on the aggregate of salaries and wages paid, as in Table **12** on p. 478.

In four industries only did average salaries exceed $2,300; in seven they ranged from $2,000 to $2,300; in twenty-two they were from $1,500 to $2,000, while in only seven were they below $1,500. None of the four industries paying the highest salaries—sugar refining $2,906, breweries $2,550, petroleum products $2,375 and pulp and paper $2,327—reported a proportion of female staff equal to the average percentage in the forty leading industries. The lowest salaries were reported by the sawmilling, bread and other bakery products, and butter and cheese industries.

The highest wages, or those above $1,200, were paid in six industries—non-ferrous metal smelting and refining $1,540, printing and publishing $1,364, central electric stations $1,360, petroleum products $1,310, coke and gas products $1,261 and sugar refining $1,215—in all of which the proportion of skilled workers is probably high. In six other industries the average wage ranged between $1,000 and $1,200. These were largely metal-working industries, breweries, printing and bookbinding, and paints, pigments and varnishes, in all of which the proportion of women employed was low. In the remaining twenty-eight industries the average wage was below $1,000. This last group included such seasonal industries as sawmilling and the flour and feed milling industry with a large number of small feed and grist mills in which the work is intermittent. The other industries with low average wages were textiles, tobacco and boots and shoes, in which the proportion of female wage-earners was high, the number in several industries being greater than that of the male wage-earners.

26.—Statistics of Salaries and Wages Paid in the Forty Leading Industries, 1932, together with Comparative Figures of Average Salaries and Wages Paid in 1931, and Totals and Averages Paid in Previous Representative Years.

(Industries ranked according to the aggregate salaries and wages paid as in Table 12.)

No.	Industry.	Salaries.					Wages.				
		Salaried Employees.		Total Salaries, 1932.	Average Salaries.		Wage-Earners.		Total Wages, 1932.	Average Wages.	
		Male.	Female.		1932.	1931.	Male.	Female.		1932.	1931.
		No.	No.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$	$	$
1	Pulp and paper	2,635	477	7,240,125	2,327	2,479	20,821	628	21,108,003	984	1,146
2	Printing and publishing	5,396	1,803	11,522,619	1,601	1,688	7,485	1,227	11,883,987	1,364	1,457
3	Central electric stations	5,225	1,411	11,349,809	1,710	1,759	8,759	–	11,911,357	1,360	1,397
4	Railway rolling-stock	1,429	74	2,878,957	1,915	2,130	14,081	28	14,581,185	1,033	1,216
5	Electrical apparatus and supplies	2,907	1,025	7,489,526	1,905	1,982	8,006	2,367	8,772,842	846	970
6	Bread and other bakery products	2,156	515	2,675,161	1,002	1,222	12,479	1,706	13,234,644	933	1,000
7	Printing and bookbinding	2,433	698	5,284,914	1,688	1,859	6,348	2,200	8,589,102	1,005	1,121
8	Hosiery and knitted goods	875	550	2,759,554	1,937	1,999	5,343	10,887	10,715,420	660	690
9	Clothing, factory, women's	1,203	699	3,291,876	1,731	1,879	3,422	8,952	8,826,003	713	824
10	Castings and forgings	1,431	382	3,431,165	1,893	2,101	10,484	155	8,390,078	789	979
11	Cotton yarn and cloth	407	123	1,137,133	2,146	2,279	8,646	5,916	10,547,846	724	732
12	Automobiles	1,302	464	3,949,998	2,237	2,441	6,903	141	7,485,743	1,063	1,133
13	Butter and cheese	3,358	688	4,169,301	1,030	1,086	7,600	262	7,050,065	897	990
14	Boots and shoes	1,031	412	2,408,397	1,669	1,886	7,599	4,686	8,748,459	712	764
15	Sawmills	2,630	150	1,775,428	639	1,124	15,466	39	8,985,662	580	688
16	Slaughtering and meat packing	1,721	298	3,455,398	1,711	1,976	6,299	783	6,893,917	973	1,052
17	Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc	1,795	524	4,087,777	1,763	1,797	3,580	4,627	5,337,721	650	658
18	Rubber goods, including footwear	1,239	378	2,782,789	1,721	1,790	6,057	2,651	6,558,122	753	820
19	Dyeing, cleaning and laundry work	875	509	1,990,006	1,438	1,687	3,732	6,054	7,030,435	718	811
20	Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	675	64	1,690,710	2,288	2,427	4,604	–	7,088,260	1,540	1,592
21	Machinery	1,470	422	3,323,702	1,757	1,946	5,205	94	4,571,210	863	1,024
22	Clothing, factory, men's	832	339	1,914,531	1,635	1,819	3,474	3,453	5,355,463	773	853
23	Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,349	362	3,411,202	1,994	2,144	2,344	4,181	3,715,868	569	597
24	Furniture	1,039	270	2,127,619	1,625	1,977	6,744	295	4,754,468	675	860
25	Sheet metal products	1,010	291	2,215,121	1,703	1,889	4,459	612	4,541,705	896	993
26	Primary iron and steel	536	97	1,426,040	2,253	2,545	4,202	12	4,705,017	1,117	1,252
27	Petroleum products	485	69	1,315,815	2,375	2,293	3,555	7	4,664,866	1,310	1,389
28	Breweries	788	134	2,351,113	2,550	2,498	3,381	50	3,581,112	1,044	1,123
29	Silk and artificial silk	417	201	1,128,023	1,825	1,979	3,581	2,837	4,628,842	721	803
30	Flour and feed mills	1,669	181	2,184,813	1,181	1,275	3,602	134	3,391,582	908	967
31	Planing mills, sash and door factories	1,238	186	1,862,143	1,308	1,497	4,834	32	3,652,814	751	937
32	Furnishing goods, men's	527	255	1,456,182	1,862	2,001	896	5,887	3,513,433	518	574
33	Coke and gas products	692	238	1,480,752	1,592	1,621	2,703	6	3,416,994	1,261	1,332
34	Boxes and bags, paper	583	207	1,621,057	2,052	2,314	1,889	1,975	2,790,991	722	785
35	Fruit and vegetable preparations	588	181	1,299,666	1,690	1,458	2,340	2,845	2,757,080	532	592
36	Paints, pigments and varnishes	874	257	2,324,865	2,056	2,208	1,364	163	1,533,948	1,005	1,069
37	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	743	419	2,278,558	1,961	1,964	820	977	1,555,220	865	947
38	Sugar refineries	247	77	941,509	2,906	2,896	1,731	85	2,206,244	1,215	1,222
39	Coffee, tea and spices	571	166	1,494,282	2,028	2,291	638	484	991,824	884	929
40	Fish curing and packing	434	52	602,760	1,240	1,282	2,657	985	1,741,404	478	555
	Totals, Forty Leading Industries	**56,815**	**15,648**	**122,130,396**	**–**	**–**	**228,133**	**78,423**	**261,808,936**	**–**	**–**
	Grand Totals, All Industries—										
	1932	**74,364**	**20,706**	**164,695,605**	**1,732**		**301,308**	**99,020**	**341,187,718**	**852**	
	1931	**77,576**	**22,222**	**186,810,794**	**1,872**		**351,553**	**106,075**	**437,734,767**	**957**	
	1930	**70,525**	**22,418**	**184,239,117**	**1,982**		**431,463**	**120,033**	**551,853,649**	**1,001**	
	1929	**73,792**	**22,815**	**188,747,672**	**1,954**		**468,043**	**129,784**	**624,302,170**	**1,045**	
	1927	**65,886**	**19,597**	**162,348,978**	**1,899**		**413,634**	**119,816**	**531,583,250**	**997**	
	1924	**59,412**	**16,818**	**139,614,639**	**1,831**		**333,156**	**99,117**	**420,269,406**	**972**	
	1921	**74,873**		**136,874,992**	**1,828**		**381,203**		**381,910,145**	**1,002**	
	1920	**83,015**		**148,267,360**	**1,786**		**526,571**		**583,853,225**	**1,109**	
	1917	**68,726**		**89,287,158**	**1,299**		**552,968**		**420,094,869**	**760**	

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, converted to the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by 17·9 p.c. between 1917 and 1932. The details of the computation are given in Table **27.** There was little change in real wages during the three years 1917 to 1920 when prices were rising rapidly. During the following two years, 1921 and 1922, when prices dropped rapidly, real wages increased over 5 p.c. Since then there has been an almost continuous rise from year to year with the exception of 1930. In 1931 real wages reached a maximum of 120·2, declining to 117·9 in 1932.

27.—Average Yearly Earnings and Index Numbers of Earnings and Real Wages of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-32.

NOTE.—The figures of average earnings for the years 1931 and 1932 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1925 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years as for the earliest represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. See footnote 1 to Table 4, p. 449.

Year.	Amount of Wages Paid.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Cost of Living.	Real Value of Average Yearly Earnings.
	$	No.	$			
1917	420,094,869	552,968	760	100·0	100·0	100·0
1918	480,949,599	547,599	878	115·5	114·0	101·3
1919	496,570,995	529,327	938	123·4	125·3	98·5
1920	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145·9	145·2	100·4
1921	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131·8	127·6	103·2
1922	374,212,141	398,390	939	123·6	116·8	105·8
1923	428,731,347	446,994	959	126·1	116·8	107·9
1924	420,269,406	432,273	972	127·9	114·5	111·7
1925	452,958,655	466,602	971	127·8	116·0	110·2
1926	501,144,989	499,745	1,003	132·0	116·8	113·0
1927	531,583,250	533,450	997	131·3	115·1	114·1
1928	580,428,493	566,780	1,024	134·8	115·6	116·5
1929	624,302,170	597,827	1,045	137·5	116·8	117·7
1930	551,853,649	551,496	1,001	131·7	115·9	113·6
1931	437,734,767	457,628	957	125·8	104·7	120·2
1932	341,187,718	400,328	852	112·1	95·1	117·9

Percentages of Wages and Salaries to Net Values of Production.—Table **28** shows the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes, charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs, and all other overhead charges. The percentages of salaries were higher in the years 1921, 1922, 1924, 1931 and 1932. These were years in which manufacturing production was curtailed and it is probable that, salaried employees being a part of the organization of an industry rather than of its productive force, salaries were an abnormally high percentage of the lower level of production then prevailing. The percentage declined with the increasing manufacturing production after 1922, but in 1929 was still much higher than in 1917, while in 1930, 1931 and 1932, due to decreased industrial activity, the percentage of salaries to value added rose to 10·5, 12·7 and 14·1 respectively. It should be borne in mind, however, that salaried employees increased by 38·4 p.c. in the period, while wage-earners decreased 27·6 p.c. (Table **20**). The percentage of wages has fluctuated much less than that of salaries. The number of wage-earning employees may be more readily adjusted to the activity of the industry and wage levels likewise more readily adjusted to the price levels of the products. The

percentage of wages to the values added in manufacture was thus only 2·4 p.c. lower in 1932 than in 1917. The percentage was highest in 1920, when, in the post-war inflation, average wages were highest (Table **27**) and the efficiency of production lowest (Table **20**).

28.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries Paid to Total Net Values of Manufacturing Production, 1917-32.

Year.	Value Added by Processes of Manufacture.	Salaries Paid.	Wages Paid.	Percentage—		
				of Salaries to Value Added.	of Wages to Value Added.	of Total Salaries and Wages to Value Added.
	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1917	1,332,180,767	89,287,158	420,094,869	6·7	31·5	38·2
1918	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6·9	32·9	39·8
1919	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8·1	32·9	41·0
1920	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8·8	34·6	43·4
1921	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11·3	31·6	42·9
1922	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11·4	31·2	42·6
1923	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10·9	32·7	43·6
1924	1,256,643,901	139,614,639	420,269,406	11·1	33·4	44·5
1925	1,360,879,907	143,056,516	452,958,655	10·5	33·3	43·8
1926	1,492,645,039	152,705,944	501,144,989	10·2	33·6	43·8
1927	1,635,923,936	162,348,978	531,583,250	9·9	32·5	42·4
1928	1,819,046,025	174,770,879	580,428,493	9·7	31·9	41·6
1929	1,997,350,365	188,747,672	624,302,170	9·5	31·3	40·8
1930	1,761,986,726	184,239,117	551,853,649	10·5	31·3	41·8
1931	1,474,581,851	186,810,794	437,734,767	12·7	29·7	42·4
1932	1,170,225,872	164,695,605	341,187,718	14·1	29·1	43·2

Subsection 4.—Sizes of Manufacturing Establishments.

An essential characteristic of the recent evolution of industry has been the increase in the size of the typical manufacturing establishment. The full utilization of highly specialized machinery necessitates large-scale production, while the improvements in transportation have widened the market, and the development of more efficient methods of business administration has made it possible for the individual manufacturer to supervise effectively a larger plant. An increase in the scale of production of the typical manufacturing establishment has been experienced in all industrial countries which have been affected by the so-called "Industrial Revolution", and not least in Canada where the rise of the factory system in industry has taken place approximately since Confederation.

The size of the manufacturing establishment is generally measured either by the number of employees or by the value of product, but each of these methods has its limitations. The former takes no account of the differences in capital equipment at different times or in various industries, though obviously the increased use of machinery, as in the flour-milling industry, may lead to increased production concurrently with a decrease in the number of employees. The latter measure has to be adjusted for changes in the price level; and, as between industries, it makes those which handle expensive raw materials appear to operate on a larger scale. Both measures are subject to two limitations: first, they depend on the fluctuation of business activity and in times of depression there is an apparent shrinkage in the size of establishments as measured by either method; secondly, over any lengthy period of

time there is the difficulty of comparability resulting from changes in the method of the census.

Thus, while it is possible in a general way to state that the average size of the manufacturing establishment in Canada has increased between 1870 and 1932, the 1932 figures are not on the same basis as the 1870 figures, especially since they do not include all the small custom and repair establishments included at the earlier date. Some difficulties arise right up to the most recent times. In 1932, for example, due to the difficulty of eliminating duplication in the value of production in central electric stations as well as the difficulty of apportioning the capital investment as between different cities, it has been found necessary to exclude figures for central electric stations in showing statistics of size of establishment as well as in statistics of cities and towns. Except in this particular the figures for 1922 and 1932 shown in Table **29**, are, however, quite comparable,

Size as Measured by Gross Value of Products.—In Tables **29** and **30** the size of the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures is shown by the gross value of products—Table **29** giving comparative figures for 1922 (the first year for which the figures are available), and 1932, and Table **30** the figures by provinces for 1932.

In 1922 the 420 establishments which had each a gross production of over $1,000,000 had an aggregate value of products of $1,268,056,129, or 51 p.c. of the total production of all manufacturing industries. By 1929 such establishments numbered 719 and accounted for 62 p.c. of all manufacturing production—a very significant change in the short period of seven years. However, as a result of the ensuing decline in industrial activity, by 1932 there were only 329 of such establishments and these produced goods to a value of only $916,630,395 or 46 p.c. of the total for all industries, exclusive of central electric stations. The exclusion of this industry in 1932 no doubt reduced the number and the aggregate value of production of establishments producing over $1,000,000 each, but it is improbable that this exclusion was responsible for lowering the proportion of that production to the total for all industries as much as was curtailed industrial activity, which resulted in many plants operating below capacity and therefore dropping into lower categories. The effect of lower prices was also considerable.

29.—Manufacturing Establishments Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total and Average Values of Products in each Class, for Canada, 1922 and 1932.

Group.	1922.			1932.[1]		
	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
Gross Value of Products.	No.	$	$	No.	$	$
Under $25,000	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	16,517	113,016,263	6,824
$ 25,000 but under $ 50,000	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,298	81,724,131	35,563
50,000 " 100,000	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	1,734	123,340,738	71,130
100,000 " 200,000	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,273	179,593,314	141,078
200,000 " 500,000	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	945	292,404,734	309,421
500,000 " 1,000,000	516	363,341,076	704,149	415	291,064,747	701,360
1,000,000 " 5,000,000	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	287	582,662,752	2,030,183
5,000,000 and over	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	42	333,967,643	7,951,610
Totals	**22,541**	**2,482,209,130**	**110,119**	**23,511**	**1,997,774,322**	**84,971**

[1]The figures for 1932 do not include central electric stations.

30.—Manufacturing Establishments, Grouped According to Gross Values of Products, with Total Values of Products in each Class, by Provinces, 1932.

NOTE.—The figures in this table do not include central electric stations.

Group.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.	Establishments.	Production.
Gross Value of Products. (000 omitted.)	No.	$	No.	$	No.	$
Under $ 25	234	1,502,412	1,131	5,193,330	660	3,909,830
$ 25— 50	16	556,718	74	2,656,085	46	1,536,217
50— 100	7	498,309	52	3,698,062	42	3,023,822
100— 200	5	734,974	35	4,922,607	27	3,795,790
200— 500	–	–	18	4,886,799	16	5,050,388
500— 1,000	–	–	9	6,357,654	5	3,436,266
1,000— 5,000	–	–	6	18,280,105	8	23,379,823
5,000 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**262**	**3,292,413**	**1,325**	**45,994,642**	**804**	**44,132,136**

Group.	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
(000 omitted.)						
Under $ 25	5,841	35,669,110	5,867	48,286,992	582	4,063,474
$ 25— 50	592	20,992,314	1,144	40,807,123	108	3,936,672
50— 100	436	30,802,775	869	62,044,152	94	6,569,573
100— 200	351	49,737,460	649	91,577,133	67	9,557,314
200— 500	275	86,532,259	497	154,519,722	42	11,985,165
500— 1,000	121	85,044,423	207	146,295,041	25	18,035,776
1,000— 5,000	86	192,528,011	151	289,007,957	13	35,373,914
5,000 and over	16	122,390,337	16	145,906,561	-	-
Totals	**7,718**	**623,696,689**	**9,400**	**978,444,681**	**931**	**89,521,888**

Group.	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
(000 omitted.)						
Under $ 25	499	2,982,842	656	4,096,333	1,047	7,311,940
$ 25— 50	52	1,807,521	96	3,398,797	170	6,032,684
50— 100	52	3,645,123	40	2,849,551	142	10,209,371
100— 200	21	2,840,942	27	3,536,851	91	12,890,243
200— 500	10	3,045,008	23	7,300,776	64	19,084,617
500— 1,000	6	3,727,050	14	9,471,304	28	18,697,233
1,000— 5,000	4	13,574,920	10	19,959,196	15	27,169,475
5,000 and over	–	–	–	–	4	29,060,096
Totals	**644**	**31,623,406**	**866**	**50,612,808**	**1,561**	**130,455,659**

Size as Measured by Number of Employees—In Tables **31** and **32** (see p. 502) the establishments reporting to the Census of Manufactures are classified by the number of their employees. In 1923, establishments employing 501 hands or over accounted for 21·4 p.c. of the total number of employees engaged in manufacturing. By 1929 they accounted for 27·3 p.c. of the total, indicating the increasing concentration of production into larger units. This tendency, however, was checked by the depression, the percentage having dropped to 21·6 (central electric stations included). The same also holds true for all establishments employing 100 hands and over. In 1923 they employed 58·6 p.c. of the total, in 1929, 61·9 p.c. and in 1932, 58·0 p.c.

31.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, Grouped According to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923 and 1932.

NOTE.—The total of employees in 1932, exclusive of central electric stations, exceeds the total of 480,003 given elsewhere in this report because 3,169 contract workers in the salmon canneries of British Columbia and other provinces are included here but are excluded elsewhere.

Group.	1923.			1932.[1]		
	Establishments.	Employees.	Average Employed.	Establishments.	Employees.	Average Employed.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Fewer than 5 employees....	13,156	23,632	1·7	14,077	25,870	1·8
5 to 20 employees.....	5,310	53,852	10·1	5,525	54,559	9·8
21 " 50 "	2,093	67,408	32·2	1,987	64,210	32·3
51 " 100 "	1,031	73,449	71·2	933	66,295	71·0
101 " 200 "	566	79,737	140·8	564	78,109	138·4
201 " 500 "	374	115,585	309·0	318	95,041	298·8
501 and over.....	112	112,447	1,004·0	107	99,088	826·1
Totals and Averages	**22,642**	**526,110**	**23·3**	**23,511**	**483,172**	**20·5**

[1] Exclusive of central electric stations.

32.—Establishments and Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, Grouped According to the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1932.

NOTE.—See headnote, Table 31.

Province.	Under 5 Employees.	5-20.	21-50.	51-100.	101-200.	201-500.	501 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	201	52	9	–	–	–	–	262
Employees.....	370	424	306	–	–	–	–	1,100
Average per establishment.....	1·8	8·1	34·0	–	–	–	–	4·2
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	936	286	57	33	4	9	–	1,325
Employees.....	1,662	2,648	1,915	2,413	632	3,147	–	12,417
Average per establishment.....	1·7	9·2	33·6	73·1	158·0	349·6	–	9·3
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	512	205	47	23	7	10	–	804
Employees.....	923	1,861	1,433	1,703	962	4,648	–	11,530
Average per establishment.....	1·8	9·07	30·5	74·0	137·4	464·8	–	14·3
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	5,109	1,454	585	252	157	114	47	7,718
Employees.....	8,728	14,579	18,918	17,867	21,521	35,067	41,288	157,968
Average per establishment.....	1·7	10·0	32·3	70·9	137·1	307·6	878·4	20·4
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	4,979	2,499	944	461	310	158	49	9,400
Employees.....	9,766	25,130	30,640	32,503	43,133	46,302	44,841	232,315
Average per establishment.....	1·9	10·0	32·4	70·6	139·1	293·0	915·1	24·7
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	487	253	111	44	25	8	3	931
Employees.....	1,002	2,452	3,630	3,092	3,601	2,697	4,620	21,094
Average per establishment.....	2·05	9·6	32·7	70·2	144·0	337·1	1540·0	22·6
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	452	138	37	10	7	–	–	644
Employees.....	819	1,221	1,112	692	1,064	–	–	4,908
Average per establishment.....	1·8	8·8	30·0	69·2	152·0	–	–	7·6
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	598	178	46	26	8	10	–	866
Employees.....	1,012	1,657	1,499	1,865	1,198	3,275	–	10,506
Average per establishment.....	1·6	9·3	32·5	71·7	149·7	327·5	–	12·1
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	803	460	151	83	47	13	4	1,561
Employees.....	1,588	4,587	4,819	6,098	6,229	3,928	4,085	31,334
Average per establishment.....	1·9	9·9	31·8	73·4	132·5	302·1	1,021·2	20·1

Subsection 5.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The power equipment installed in manufacturing establishments is a very good barometer of the industrial development of Canada, inasmuch as the production is increasingly dependent on the power equipment. Increases and decreases in productive capacity, measured in horse-power, are not the result of temporary fluctuations in costs and values in the same manner as capital investments, values of products, etc. Power equipment will not reflect temporary depressions, but over a period of several years will indicate industrial growth or decline.

Central electric stations, which generate electricity for both lighting and power purposes, are treated in Table **33** separately from the other groups of industries. Internal combustion engines include all gasolene engines, natural, coal, and producer gas engines, and diesel and semi-diesel or other engines which produce power by burning the fuel in the cylinder.

The rapid increase in the development of power in Canada and in its utilization in manufacturing industries is illustrated by the summary figures for the years 1921 to 1932 in Table **33.** The table is divided into two parts, the first showing manufacturing industries exclusive of central electric stations and the second showing central electric stations only. The abundance of readily available water power in many parts of Canada, facilitating the development of low-cost hydro-electric power, has no doubt played a large part in this rapid growth. Of the total primary power increase of 4,854,632 h.p., inclusive of central electric stations, in the 12 years, no less than 4,370,610 h.p. or 90 p.c. was in water power. However, some sections of Canada are not so well provided with water-power resources and chiefly in such sections primary power derived from steam engines and turbines and internal combustion engines has also increased rapidly during the period covered. In the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, primary power produced from fuels exceeded that from water in 1932. The total installation of electric motors increased 2,196,105 h.p., or 216 p.c. in the 12 years covered, by far the greatest part of this increase being in motors operated by power purchased from central electric stations.

Comparisons with the data for 1921 show an increase in 1932 of 4,854,632 h.p. or 155 p.c. in the total primary power equipment in all manufacturing establishments, including central electric stations, by far the largest increase, amounting to 4,417,114 h.p., being in central electric stations. Of this increase in central electric stations, water-power development accounted for 4,209,902 h.p., while steam power installed increased by 187,483 h.p. and internal combustion engines increased by 19,729 h.p. Provinces with large water-power developments show the greatest increases in primary power. For all manufacturing industries, including central electric stations, the province of Quebec led with an increase of 2,343,751 h.p. during the period under review. Ontario came second with an increase of 1,174,146 h.p., British Columbia third with an increase of 466,735 h.p., Manitoba fourth with 379,505 h.p., Nova Scotia fifth with 185,412 h.p., New Brunswick sixth with 131,544, etc. In the utilization of hydraulic power, Quebec exceeded Ontario for the first time in 1925. In 1927 Quebec exceeded Ontario and all other provinces in the total of installed primary power from all sources and has been the leading province since then, largely owing to its extensive water-power resources, 93 p.c. of its primary power in 1932 being derived from water.

33.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-32, with Details by Provinces and Groups of Industries for 1932.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (EXCLUSIVE OF CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS).

Province or Group.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.			Total Power Equipment Employed.
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Operated by Purchased Power.	Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting.	Total Electric Motors.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1921	**495,534**	**37,696**	**492,508**	**1,025,738**	–	–	**1,014,216**	–
Totals, 1922	**554,141**	**70,271**	**578,795**	**1,203,207**	–	–	**1,162,649**	–
Totals, 1923	**554,191**	**46,829**	**587,191**	**1,188,211**	**958,692**	**357,136**	**1,315,828**	**2,146,903**
Totals, 1924	**652,913**	**54,250**	**575,189**	**1,282,352**	**1,256,183**	**398,001**	**1,654,184**	**2,538,535**
Totals, 1925	**686,425**	**57,247**	**596,738**	**1,340,410**	**1,547,754**	**434,678**	**1,982,432**	**2,888,164**
Totals, 1926	**704,158**	**56,128**	**603,628**	**1,363,914**	**1,770,331**	**392,322**	**2,162,656**	**3,134,248**
Totals, 1927	**718,157**	**57,143**	**587,595**	**1,362,895**	**1,924,687**	**386,555**	**2,311,242**	**3,287,582**
Totals, 1928	**736,996**	**58,806**	**657,253**	**1,453,055**	**2,139,129**	**457,565**	**2,596,694**	**3,592,184**
Totals, 1929	**768,141**	**60,654**	**645,500**	**1,474,295**	**2,393,684**	**496,036**	**2,889,720**	**3,867,979**
Totals, 1930	**799,041**	**65,630**	**668,220**	**1,532,891**	**2,518,853**	**478,548**	**2,997,401**	**4,051,744**
Totals, 1931	**786,307**	**73,401**	**667,558**	**1,527,266**	**2,587,411**	**539,800**	**3,127,211**	**4,114,677**
PROVINCE, 1932.								
P. E. Island	1,823	419	1,301	3,543	660	377	1,037	4,203
Nova Scotia	92,546	4,545	11,706	108,797	89,673	12,458	102,131	198,470
New Brunswick	54,355	3,026	18,434	75,815	83,706	45,950	129,656	159,521
Quebec	177,972	9,962	254,977	442,911	1,037,504	115,646	1,153,150	1,480,415
Ontario	262,488	38,849	243,070	544,407	1,085,019	236,659	1,321,678	1,629,426
Manitoba	11,067	1,188	110	12,365	128,889	511	129,400	141,254
Saskatchewan	9,424	1,449	–	10,873	19,334	57	19,391	30,207
Alberta	21,930	4,009	217	26,156	42,468	2,476	44,944	68,624
British Columbia and Yukon	109,881	5,107	123,401	238,389	206,911	102,023	308,934	445,300
Totals, 1932	**741,486**	**68,554**	**653,216**	**1,463,256**	**2,691,164**	**516,157**	**3,219,321**	**4,157,420**
GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, 1932.								
Vegetable products	59,072	13,734	36,591	109,397	217,432	28,153	245,585	326,829
Animal products	20,093	4,980	1,381	26,454	73,615	1,981	75,596	100,069
Textiles	22,204	1,505	33,420	57,129	132,786	38,536	171,322	189,915
Wood and paper	407,545	19,161	499,092	925,798	1,168,212	331,837	1,500,049	2,094,010
Iron and its products	152,154	22,488	4,295	178,937	444,951	74,713	519,664	623,888
Non-ferrous metals	25,921	438	69,585	95,944	354,327	22,023	376,350	450,271
Non-metallic minerals	28,969	4,969	182	34,120	175,364	11,701	187,065	209,434
Chemicals	18,683	259	8,620	27,562	78,109	7,213	85,322	195,671
Miscellaneous industries	6,845	1,020	50	7,915	49,368	–	49,368	57,283

33.—Totals for Canada of Power Installed in the Manufacturing Industries other than Central Electric Stations and in Central Electric Stations, 1921-1932, with Details by Provinces and Groups of Industries for 1932—concluded.

CENTRAL ELECTRIC STATIONS.

Province.	Primary Power.				Electric Motors.			Total Power Equipment Employed.
	Steam Engines and Turbines.	Internal Combustion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Total Primary Power.	Operated by Purchased Power.	Operated by Power Generated by Establishments Reporting	Total Electric Motors.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
Totals, 1921...	**269,191**	**15,871**	**1,826,357**	**2,111,419**	–	–	–	**2,111,419**
Totals, 1922...	**279,615**	**16,751**	**2,112,289**	**2,408,655**	–	–	–	**2,408,655**
Totals, 1923...	**273,679**	**17,191**	**2,282,547**	**2,573,417**	–	–	–	**2,573,417**
Totals, 1924...	**291,354**	**18,241**	**2,707,957**	**3,017,552**	–	–	–	**3,017,552**
Totals, 1925...	**306,491**	**20,188**	**3,416,018**	**3,742,697**	–	–	–	**3,742,697**
Totals, 1926...	**314,377**	**22,426**	**3,609,385**	**3,946,188**	–	–	–	**3,946,188**
Totals, 1927...	**320,774**	**22,610**	**3,975,012**	**4,318,396**	–	–	–	**4,318,396**
Totals, 1928...	**316,311**	**25,058**	**4,445,531**	**4,786,900**	–	–	–	**4,786,910**
Totals, 1929...	**347,641**	**30,875**	**4,718,927**	**5,097,443**	–	–	–	**5,097,443**
Totals, 1930...	**393,990**	**34,462**	**5,144,109**	**5,572,561**	–	–	–	**5,572,561**
Totals, 1931...	**433,728**	**34,753**	**5,422,319**	**5,890,800**	–	–	–	**5,890,800**
1932.								
P. E. Island.....	4,248	920	464	5,632	–	–	–	5,632
Nova Scotia.....	73,101	1,184	81,616	155,901	–	–	–	155,901
New Brunswick...	30,315	1,170	105,485	136,970	–	–	–	136,970
Quebec.....	32,396	1,483	2,912,967	2,946,846	–	–	–	2,946,846
Ontario.....	39,668	1,751	1,869,401	1,910,820	–	–	–	1,910,820
Manitoba.....	33,581	2,905	436,925	473,411	–	–	–	473,411
Saskatchewan.....	117,705	17,749	–	135,454	–	–	–	135,454
Alberta.....	76,994	4,455	69,520	150,969	–	–	–	150,969
British Columbia and Yukon.....	48,666	3,983	559,881	612,530	–	–	–	612,530
Totals, 1932...	**456,674**	**35,600**	**6,036,259**	**6,528,533**	–	–	–	**6,528,533**

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1932 included 4,184,299 tons of bituminous coal valued at $22,063,901, constituting 58·1 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were: fuel oil, comprising 13·2 p.c., gas (principally manufactured gas) 12·5 p.c., anthracite coal 4·8 p.c., coke 4·3 p.c. and wood 4·1 p.c. Out of a fuel account of about $38,000,000, Ontario expended $18,101,434 or 47·7 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended $9,688,778, British Columbia $2,551,125 and Nova Scotia $1,844,901.

The groups of industries in which fuel was most extensively used in 1932 were: non-metallic minerals $8,306,496, wood and paper $7,807,857, vegetable products $5,668,346 and iron and its products $5,126,028. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast furnaces and steel mills, smelting plants, brick-, tile-, lime- and cement-making, petroleum refining and the glass industry. In such industries as the manufacture of coke and gas the coal used as a material which enters into the actual composition of the product is not treated as a fuel but as a raw material and is not, therefore, included in the figures of Table **34.**

The total annual expenditure on fuel decreased by $13,692,946 or 26·5 p.c. in the 11 years from 1921 to 1932, covered by the summary figures in Table **34.** During this period prices of fuels generally have declined. Thus there has been an increase of 2·0 p.c. in the quantity of bituminous coal used while the value has decreased 36·5 p.c.

34.—Total Values of Fuels Used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1921-32, with Details by Provinces and Groups, 1932.

Province or Group.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite and Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Wood.	Gas.	Total.[1]
	Quantity.	Value.						
	tons	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Totals, 1921...	**4,103,071**	**34,752,681**	**2,915,752**	**2,497,400**	**5,417,800**	–	–	**51,640,912**
Totals, 1922...	**4,101,463**	**29,914,585**	**3,616,185**	**3,299,016**	**5,649,071**	**2,085,444**	**1,616,802**	**48,920,505**
Totals, 1923...	**5,338,446**	**38,283,135**	**4,614,239**	**3,238,257**	**6,241,692**	**2,514,157**	**1,904,058**	**58,736,938**
Totals, 1924...	**5,518,255**	**34,438,554**	**4,642,654**	**2,250,232**	**5,780,752**	**2,595,064**	**4,711,186**	**57,068,214**
Totals, 1925...	**5,902,197**	**34,034,531**	**2,564,489**	**5,045,239**	**7,246,961**	**2,700,979**	**3,570,180**	**57,818,701**
Totals, 1926...	**6,409,227**	**36,723,359**	**2,266,935**	**4,176,584**	**7,371,769**	**2,645,505**	**4,233,073**	**59,695,997**
Totals, 1927...	**6,470,803**	**36,053,827**	**2,435,720**	**3,890,378**	**7,220,529**	**2,492,495**	**5,272,735**	**60,106,218**
Totals, 1928...	**6,639,736**	**37,871,736**	**2,070,989**	**1,819,347**	**7,300,552**	**2,439,104**	**5,434,805**	**59,761,267**
Totals, 1929...	**7,062,234**	**39,315,723**	**1,986,332**	**2,354,542**	**8,778,491**	**2,693,629**	**6,214,847**	**64,425,489**
Totals, 1930...	**6,385,728**	**34,073,553**	**1,892,789**	**1,927,214**	**7,847,513**	**2,282,402**	**5,953,767**	**56,518,747**
Totals, 1931...	**5,336,545**	**28,809,385**	**1,134,356**	**1,809,671**	**5,952,146**	**1,795,813**	**4,970,315**	**46,642,568**
PROVINCE, 1932.								
P.E. Island.....	12,740	79,952	2,264	5,511	12,086	12,083	–	115,017
Nova Scotia.....	254,185	1,096,511	18,595	87,588	341,504	34,454	174,920	1,844,901
New Brunswick...	272,556	1,319,696	7,593	25,826	43,382	67,384	21,171	1,503,559
Quebec.....	1,043,253	6,043,779	587,306	261,676	1,472,771	456,262	642,772	9,688,778
Ontario.....	2,071,563	10,846,893	412,709	1,014,963	1,647,859	474,230	3,269,980	18,101,434
Manitoba.....	117,552	805,779	350,618	58,497	164,618	122,289	123,948	1,669,770
Saskatchewan.....	154,430	766,996	193,245	27,185	356,041	41,364	58,221	1,483,209
Alberta.....	92,450	238,578	253,933	42,706	88,840	25,752	311,571	990,173
British Columbia and Yukon.....	165,570	865,717	15,536	93,796	907,876	316,350	129,571	2,551,125
Totals, 1932...	**4,184,299**	**22,063,901**	**1,841,799**	**1,617,748**	**5,034,977**	**1,550,168**	**4,732,154**	**37,947,966**
GROUP OF INDUSTRIES, 1932.								
Vegetable products	536,236	2,821,899	558,292	407,123	650,446	378,672	646,720	5,668,346
Animal products ..	287,659	1,583,301	184,818	10,010	128,291	427,228	73,182	2,497,164
Textiles and textile products.....	435,833	2,594,325	234,204	46,249	176,684	58,356	81,476	3,274,218
Wood and paper products.....	1,122,036	6,015,431	229,304	55,988	663,191	395,268	144,243	7,807,857
Iron and its products.....	592,825	2,916,977	298,401	276,460	622,439	30,265	893,292	5,126,028
Non-ferrous metal products.....	191,953	1,079,261	38,644	99,836	454,926	19,358	141,924	1,871,715
Non-metallic mineral products....	500,683	2,641,285	50,436	675,649	1,913,180	190,955	2,703,813	8,306,496
Chemicals and chemical products.....	203,668	997,935	43,221	36,138	70,106	21,535	21,593	1,263,465
Miscellaneous industries.....	34,345	211,920	16,554	10,295	35,884	3,350	14,402	299,162
Central electric stations.....	279,061	1,201,567	187,925	–	319,830	25.181	11,509	1,833.515

[1]Includes other kinds of fuel which in 1932 were as follows: Gasolene, $290,806 and other fuels $816,413.

Section 5.—Manufacturing Industries in Cities and Towns.

The prosperity of most of the cities and towns of Canada, especially in the East, is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries, which provide employment for a large proportion of their gainfully occupied population. In the West the cities are more largely distributing centres, though manufactures are rapidly increasing there also.

Table 35, indicating the extent to which the manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated in urban centres, shows, by provinces, the proportion of the gross manufacturing production which is produced in cities and towns having a gross production of over $1,000,000 each. In the more highly industrialized provinces of Ontario and Quebec such cities and towns account for about 87 p.c. of the total, while in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, where sawmilling, fish packing, and dairying are leading industries, the proportion falls to 55 p.c. or less. In the Prairie Provinces manufacturing is largely confined to a few large urban centres.

35.—Cities and Towns with a Gross Manufacturing Production of over $1,000,000 each, Number of Establishments and Total Gross Production in such Cities and Towns as a Percentage of the Grand Total, by Provinces, 1932.

NOTE.—Statistics published in this table are in some cases higher than the figures published in Table 37, as in the table below statistics of towns with fewer than three establishments and a production of over $1,000,000 each are included. It was not possible to publish this information in Table 37 without disclosing the operations of individual establishments. The statistics in this table do not include central electric stations.

Province.	Cities and Towns with a Gross Production of over $1,000,000 each.	Establishments Reporting in Cities and Towns Producing over $1,000,000 each.	Total Production in Cities and Towns Producing over $1,000,000 each.	Total Production in each Province.	Production in Cities and Towns as a Percentage of Total Production in each Province.
	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	1	35	1,422,336	3,292,413	43·2
Nova Scotia	5	194	31,722,847	45,994,642	69·0
New Brunswick	7	213	33,244,614	44,132,136	75·4
Quebec	43	3,167	515,396,596	623,696,689	82·5
Ontario	90	5,738	878,646,386	978,444,681	89·8
Manitoba	4	612	76,686,023	89,521,888	85·7
Saskatchewan	4	219	26,552,990	31,623,406	84·0
Alberta	5	353	43,204,117	50,612,808	85·4
British Columbia	6	978	72,191,458	130,455,659	55·3
Canada	**165**	**11,509**	**1,679,067,367**	**1,997,774,322**	**84·0**

The five chief manufacturing cities of Canada are Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Statistics showing the trend of production in these cities during the latest five years for which the figures are available are given in Table 36. According to the Census of 1931, Hamilton was proportionately the most largely dependent of these cities upon manufacturing industries. About 45 p.c. of its gainfully occupied population was employed in manufacturing, as compared with 28 p.c. in Toronto, 27 p.c. in Montreal, 18 p.c. in Winnipeg and 16 p.c. in Vancouver.

Thirteen other important cities with a gross production of manufactured goods of over $15,000,000 in 1932 were as follows in descending order of the value of their products: London, Kitchener, Quebec, Sarnia, Montreal East, Calgary, Ottawa, Oshawa, Peterboro, Three Rivers, Walkerville, East Windsor and Brantford. Statistics of manufactures of cities and towns with a gross production of $1,000,000 and over and with three or more establishments are given for 1932 in Table 37.

36.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of the Five Leading Manufacturing Cities of Canada, 1929-33.

NOTE.—For comparable figures for the years 1922-28 the reader is referred to p. 467 of the 1933 Year Book. Statistics for 1932 and 1933 do not include central electric stations.

City and Year.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Montreal....1929	1,818	495,081,057	104,330	125,501,945	293,927,832	598,832,894
1930	1,825	485,332,181	98,905	115,753,191	250,718,415	532,404,756
1931	1,992	469,455,443	91,327	102,368,420	194,793,369	438,237,287
1932	2,088	363,851,307	78,633	80,734,197	147,093,263	310,502,225
1933	2,226	363,342,078	80,212	74,150,933	148,504,215	300,636,197
Toronto....1929	2,236	549,328,334	102,406	133,722,929	304,208,614	593,253,569
1930	2,320	524,161,983	94,745	121,221,281	253,974,080	521,540,080
1931	2,443	518,626,003	91,105	115,043,020	195,476,790	426,583,692
1932	2,370	417,748,359	76,652	88,204,053	147,910,861	323,326,758
1933	2,604	388,995,096	75,645	80,855,883	146,286,472	308,983,639
Hamilton....1929	416	221,427,642	35,375	47,535,648	94,404,240	197,949,081
1930	439	214,227,256	31,053	39,661,672	75,785,992	166,910,535
1931	450	209,615,031	26,539	31,657,029	50,201,527	125,164,616
1932	445	176,981,408	21,733	23,378,011	34,372,679	83,068,855
1933	469	171,625,614	21,524	21,523,337	35,672,272	83,530,255
Winnipeg....1929	501	125,321,028	19,150	25,216,832	55,116,644	109,320,746
1930	519	123,781,546	19,749	25,844,816	45,720,081	94,407,201
1931	543	129,849,693	17,693	22,292,946	32,005,602	73,723,211
1932	559	70,201,107	16,119	17,426,358	26,989,727	56,415,286
1933	600	73,886,398	15,336	15,155,537	28,355,612	59,287,280
Vancouver....1929	639	129,078,372	16,663	21,882,312	50,933,163	99,646,413
1930	681	128,684,902	16,068	20,874,524	45,730,258	90,975,000
1931	681	126,641,532	14,209	17,094,786	33,270,166	72,999,316
1932	717	78,670,170	11,851	12,506,703	26,970,636	54,532,881
1933	746	74,209,271	12,094	11,754,124	28,588,106	55,160,883

37.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or over each, and with Three or more Establishments, 1932.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	35	1,716,051	429	404,808	677,870	1,422,336
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	114	17,544,126	3,226	3,495,023	4,292,967	10,914,633
Dartmouth	12	12,105,620	750	999,172	6,858,853	10,653,525
Sydney	32	24,307,570	723	826,764	1,819,047	3,971,800
Liverpool	8	11,006,290	459	660,910	1,136,260	3,661,540
Truro	28	3,096,791	923	642,086	1,322,250	2,521,349
New Brunswick—						
Saint John	127	16,394,270	2,436	2,627,385	8,128,842	14,083,061
Moncton	48	6,984,411	2,131	2,013,980	2,615,682	5,207,762
Edmundston	8	9,672,773	424	395,869	1,323,788	2,566,954
St. Stephen	14	2,178,491	542	485,482	915,238	1,952,101
Bathurst	12	8,153,748	320	360,868	540,542	1,151,914
Milltown	3	2,009,711	474	526,987	428,745	1,086,718
Quebec—						
Montreal	2,088	363,851,307	78,633	80,734,197	147,093,263	310,502,225
Quebec	272	44,432,575	8,202	7,394,929	10,993 084	26,139,028
Montreal East	8	43,935,087	1,365	1,859,247	10,815,330	21,263,598
Three Rivers	51	61,106,484	4,415	3,927,757	6,883,251	17,787,542
La Salle	9	26,611,337	1,085	1,336,985	4,839,795	11,037,278
Drummondville	24	18,291,864	2,776	2,570,683	3,257,591	10,028,724
Sherbrooke	68	18,008,113	3,325	2,759,515	3,133,427	8,986,437
Lachine	36	18,055,257	1,974	2,831,094	3,093,037	7,936,843
Granby	34	9,019,093	2,703	2,021,404	2,924,264	7,793,843
St. Hyacinthe	54	10,654,607	2,643	1,769,642	3,678,095	7,076,607
Shawinigan Falls	23	44,194,780	1,590	1,657,510	2,106,627	6,429,984

37.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or over each, and with Three or more Establishments, 1932—continued.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Quebec—continued.						
Hull	45	10,269,954	1,855	1,835,980	2,575,260	6,037,149
Magog	16	6,252,319	1,324	1,031,883	4,242,287	5,993,616
St. Jérôme	31	7,757,517	1,857	1,443,356	1,692,751	5,442,772
St. Jean	42	9,910,463	2,021	1,631,174	2,163,323	4,684,537
Valleyfield	31	10,939,052	2,214	1,592,040	1,828,311	4,298,827
Kenogami	4	14,634,040	722	847,760	1,747,167	3,782,876
Grand'Mère	12	15,940,654	1,103	850,460	1,204,221	3,298,384
Westmount	10	2,203,796	776	1,016,470	948,994	3,039,649
Buckingham	11	10,598,158	430	502,005	1,076,804	3,031,754
La Tuque	12	10,610,274	835	711,278	1,259,252	2,573,053
Louiseville	12	1,713,391	991	533,545	1,356,290	2,517,630
Belœil	10	2,815,516	253	268,355	1,045,942	2,487,342
Cowansville	12	2,332,743	757	546,556	1,114,571	2,206,893
Brownsburg	7	1,576,789	484	505,303	656,177	2,188,614
St. Joseph d'Alma	8	14,382,915	397	469,525	820,023	2,165,204
Windsor	8	4,642,473	487	442,799	688,916	2,077,611
St. Pierre	11	5,837,177	470	639,984	736,359	2,023,018
Victoriaville	22	2,087,761	924	661,609	702,306	1,882,392
Verdun	21	3,306,515	897	778,232	818,653	1,818,253
Joliette	47	2,253,050	703	465,146	708,562	1,584,608
Outremont	11	2,178,276	448	485,961	703,308	1,575,006
East Angus	8	7,500,935	411	385,603	970,108	1,536,211
Port d'Alfred	3	19,971,001	310	276,165	346,763	1,394,997
Cap de la Madeleine	10	1,154,813	325	189,466	758,711	1,332,845
Beauharnois	9	3,412,079	351	298,954	380,072	1,285,216
Farnham	10	4,104,101	399	393,294	647,866	1,282,478
Sorel	18	1,754,722	752	599,349	323,959	1,243,124
Coaticook	20	1,838,215	550	275,979	619,321	1,166,206
Plessisville	14	1,047,409	312	218,105	552,886	1,088,412
Montmagny	21	2,348,504	533	274,826	391,722	1,060,874
Ontario—						
Toronto	2,370	417,748,359	76,652	88,204,053	147,910,861	323,326,758
Hamilton	445	176,981,408	21,733	23,378,011	34,372,679	83,068,855
London	247	36,166,997	8,149	8,395,717	11,277,143	30,293,252
Kitchener	142	31,260,111	7,128	6,483,196	10,043,518	26,190,794
Sarnia	17	22,684,769	2,513	3,237,469	16,270,344	22,654,289
Ottawa	221	36,185,987	6,129	7,048,840	7,276,871	20,084,384
Oshawa	45	20,721,525	3,925	4,374,646	11,231,665	19,176,993
Peterboro	81	21,441,928	4,242	3,959,158	8,316,509	18,302,460
Walkerville	61	29,770,104	3,205	3,714,556	10,685,564	17,478,790
East Windsor	13	19,815,419	4,098	5,847,408	8,844,754	16,360,226
Brantford	97	42,549,033	4,859	4,546,108	6,632,608	15,274,331
Windsor	164	17,785,622	2,674	3,306,913	4,557,068	12,673,382
New Toronto	13	25,722,682	1,946	2,300,517	4,742,321	11,896,840
Niagara Falls	56	24,285,303	1,781	2,120,358	3,141,050	11,016,599
Guelph	92	13,430,748	3,441	2,908,284	3,841,757	10,264,678
St. Catharines	101	16,414,466	3,310	3,218,272	4,185,261	10,259,446
Cornwall	32	19,412,794	3,556	3,124,158	3,462,396	10,074,447
Chatham	57	12,087,714	1,746	1,736,585	5,977,288	9,594,360
Port Colborne	16	12,772,919	467	534,711	5,219,793	8,811,725
Welland	45	23,093,087	2,661	2,312,928	3,573,098	8,611,031
Thorold	18	29,966,609	1,298	1,781,596	3,341,362	8,455,061
Sault Ste. Marie	42	50,505,242	1,537	2,190,236	3,442,754	8,454,978
Galt	79	12,691,326	3,191	2,685,332	2,721,860	7,161,686
Leamington	15	5,871,403	844	586,662	3,591,695	6,977,295
Stratford	59	8,125,764	2,439	2,248,989	2,845,420	6,310,370
Woodstock	52	7,136,937	1,966	1,757,844	2,741,565	6,152,573
Kapuskasing	5	32,280,478	805	1,020,418	1,350,191	5,291,667
Wallaceburg	16	5,577,764	908	993,374	2,331,581	4,503,287
Fort William	39	22,107,986	827	1,025,449	1,868,183	4,461,698
Simcoe	22	5,908,232	723	655,703	2,710,228	4,416,430
Leaside	12	7,320,100	960	1,193,250	2,543,199	4,275,462
Kingston	59	7,895,730	1,085	1,054,422	1,715,906	3,630,571
Delhi	7	5,180,306	288	218,819	2,941,500	3,334,996
Preston	31	5,608,741	1,297	1,090,376	1,439,822	3,325,494
Waterloo	35	9,827,304	941	790,204	1,310,453	3,322,904
Port Arthur	27	14,551,951	823	1,050,562	1,211,571	3,308,086
Owen Sound	52	5,646,794	1,325	1,028,444	1,361,525	3,221,117
Merritton	11	5,119,225	531	721,761	1,284,146	3,142,780
Belleville	44	10,095,871	1,010	880,709	1,028,694	3,086,796
Brockville	34	5,799,985	812	810,447	1,502,898	3,050,584
Goderich	14	1,820,705	299	284,260	2,067,586	2,985,483

37.—Statistics of Manufactures of Municipalities with a Gross Production of $1,000,000 or over each, and with Three or more Establishments, 1932—concluded.

City or Town.	Establishments.	Capital.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
	No.	$	No.	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded.						
Pembroke	32	5,360,254	864	746,335	1,486,322	2,788,098
Sandwich	8	4,946,167	433	601,465	211,221	2,773,145
Cobourg	28	2,952,027	540	535,443	984,652	2,748,166
Paris	17	3,933,855	993	783,192	1,181,556	2,547,016
Fort Francis	8	5,521,707	381	462,837	942,692	2,524,793
Tilbury	6	965,282	342	292,672	1,774,366	2,485,526
Perth	18	3,622,133	740	786,709	1,031,852	2,468,795
Newmarket	13	3,806,426	594	496,842	1,201,864	2,451,507
Hespeler	15	4,865,614	999	812,839	975,381	2,304,512
St. Marys	18	4,811,592	393	418,837	963,349	2,284,677
Petrolia	10	4,051,517	162	204,988	1,416,972	2,196,374
Fergus	12	1,153,942	577	536,536	958,943	2,163,076
St. Thomas	41	3,047,853	836	715,662	922,740	2,109,364
Hawkesbury	9	4,181,115	391	410,166	1,393,834	2,104,383
Cardinal	6	3,745,344	340	423,919	951,784	2,076,218
Brampton	20	2,146,918	808	769,058	1,021,639	2,075,099
Ingersoll	23	4,132,980	580	542,904	1,140,305	2,069,026
Dunnville	20	3,013,371	756	660,592	1,152,020	1,976,037
Renfrew	23	3,958,355	607	586,493	947,955	1,924,137
Huntsville	13	2,462,235	314	229,847	977,431	1,907,972
Weston	15	3,750,299	533	553,221	531,497	1,839,567
Bowmanville	15	3,886,108	403	366,779	573,436	1,781,606
Trenton	23	3,476,761	528	444,368	857,815	1,726,968
Lindsay	29	1,819,261	340	326,054	492,693	1,698,027
Amherstburg	9	11,337,725	253	343,689	310,205	1,681,582
Elora	8	3,837,578	346	353,122	701,239	1,679,428
Bridgeburg	15	2,023,114	196	247,704	673,101	1,649,234
Tillsonburg	16	1,729,348	418	369,840	944,048	1,595,021
Georgetown	12	2,502,432	477	399,202	890,052	1,551,943
Orillia	31	2,704,535	578	496,115	711,412	1,506,613
Kenora	14	10,796,216	278	263,799	1,007,240	1,473,380
Midland	16	2,121,093	308	260,802	1,032,125	1,468,843
Aurora	8	1,194,221	395	372,891	783,445	1,458,588
Sudbury	28	2,390,457	338	352,744	751,523	1,407,879
Chesterville	6	707,672	175	212,585	608,267	1,324,456
Hanover	14	2,967,687	548	410,267	617,215	1,314,104
Aylmer	10	2,205,271	168	170,290	565,781	1,268,880
Dundas	23	3,878,438	497	498,840	462,105	1,255,044
Kingsville	11	1,477,137	268	190,710	783,551	1,253,864
Barrie	15	1,144,183	318	314,296	686,944	1,191,292
Grimsby	16	1,615,072	319	264,912	521,401	1,135,067
Port Hope	27	1,685,022	492	471,830	366,202	1,082,527
Listowel	15	766,558	401	264,090	608,883	1,068,015
Arnprior	17	1,615,794	223	261,806	323,486	1,011,613
Acton	10	2,008,578	381	349,695	604,369	1,002,378
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	559	70,201,107	16,119	17,426,358	26,989,727	56,415,286
St. Boniface	39	9,513,146	1,413	1,475,986	9,914,712	14,933,971
Transcona	4	6,287,763	1,606	1,700,538	2,194,965	4,225,732
Portage la Prairie	10	787,879	117	117,330	870,576	1,111,034
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	92	12,196,826	1,479	1,899,050	6,461,020	10,368,797
Saskatoon	71	7,877,570	1,146	1,397,450	3,952,118	7,704,435
Moose Jaw	34	10,388,082	690	823,738	4,113,066	6,572,467
Prince Albert	22	1,576,608	333	373,445	829,633	1,907,291
Alberta—						
Calgary	157	33,361,700	4,090	4,527,506	11,923,221	20,974,281
Edmonton	147	17,209,712	3,617	3,882,921	7,894,070	14,805,333
Medicine Hat	21	5,304,636	473	527,415	2,582,102	23,640,556
Raymond	4	3,039,513	231	233,250	1,048,107	2,371,954
Lethbridge	24	2,524,839	294	367,610	643,197	1,410,993
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	717	78,670,170	11,851	12,506,703	26,970,636	54,532,881
New Westminster	64	11,806,437	1,512	1,513,720	4,266,109	7,465,203
Victoria	146	10,194,898	1,912	2,058,217	1,965,939	5,585,836
Trail	14	12,202,937	435	772,554	1,019,576	1,712,474
North Vancouver	20	2,545,119	455	512,746	867,579	1,685,979
Prince Rupert	17	3,206,437	223	288,593	620,604	1,209,085

CHAPTER XV.—CONSTRUCTION.

Construction is the most conspicuous example of a great industry carried on in almost complete dependence on a local demand. The building industry is not only the most widespread in its operation, it is one which expands most rapidly in good times when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen—a characteristic which explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is decidedly seasonal, although new types of construction and mechanical improvements are making it possible to work more steadily on all branches of construction the year round. Conditions in the industry are being transformed on account of the increasing substitution of reinforced concrete for wood and brick construction. Nevertheless, in the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable number of the men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—Statistics showing activity in construction are of particular interest both to those engaged in the industry itself and to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913, construction, mainly financed with borrowed money, contributed in large measure to produce the "boom" of those years, as is indicated in the figures of Table **1.**

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the War the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and skilled labour, as shown in Table **4.** The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the War were fully met in the post-war years, but the peak of the inflation cycle in 1929 is reflected in the highest value of construction contracts on record, aggregating $576,651,800, exceeding 1928 by no less than $104,619,200 and the former peak year, 1912, by $113,568,800. This was followed by consistent declines.

In 1933 the total value of construction contracts awarded had declined to $97,289,800, which was $35,582,600 or 26·8 p.c. less than in 1932, and constituted a decline of $479,362,000 or 83·1 p.c. from the peak in 1929. In 1934, however, the value of the contracts awarded advanced to $125,811,500, a gain of $28,521,700 or 29·3 p.c. over 1933, but still $450,840,300 or 78·2 p.c. under the high point of 1929. (See Table **2.**)

Construction in Transportation and Public Utility Industries.—The expenditures by railways during 1933 were greatly curtailed; "maintenance of way and structures" was less than half of what it was in 1928, amounting to only $48,226,441, and "maintenance of equipment" was reduced to $47,962,504, or to 47 p. c. of the peak year 1928. Expenditures on new lines and additions and betterments were practically eliminated, amounting to only $208,671 and $107,684 respectively, whereas during 1926-31 they averaged $24 million and $59 million respectively.

Only 0·4 miles of new line were opened for operation during 1933 and 82 miles were closed. At the end of 1933 there were 291 miles of line completed but not opened to traffic and 346 miles of line under contract. Total track mileage in 1933 was 56,698 miles as against 57,023 miles in 1932.

Maintenance expenditures on electric railways have also decreased since 1929, owing to several railways ceasing operation and to retrenchments on the part of the operating lines. In 1933 "maintenance of way and structures" amounted to $2,300,709 and "maintenance of equipment" to $2,766,888. The cost of materials used by steam railways for construction purposes was $17,574,793 and by electric railways $515,274.

The pole line mileage of telegraph systems increased up to 53,228 miles in 1931, but decreased in 1932 and again in 1933 to 52,112 miles, while wire mileage was also reduced in these two years. During 1932 $1,228,660 was expended on construction work but in 1933 only $843,973 was so expended.

Telephone systems spent little on new construction in 1933 and the credits for reductions in lines more than offset the debits by $363,701. The total number of poles purchased during the year amounted to 50,813, at a cost of $147,144. The pole line mileage decreased from 220,459 in 1932 to 219,753, but the wire mileage increased from 5,089,261 miles to 5,134,871 miles.

Expenditures by central electric stations during 1933 on construction amounted to $3,250,940 as against $2,775,687 in 1932.

Contracts Awarded.—A record of contracts awarded during the years 1911-34, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table **1.** The aggregate for 1934 is 78 p.c. less than that for the record year 1929. It is, however, an improvement over 1933, which was the lowest figure since 1917, when new construction was largely suspended on account of the War. Immigration was exceptionally great in 1912 and an extensive building program was necessary to care for the rapidly growing population; railway construction was also very active. In 1928 the high level was largely accounted for by residential building and industrial contracts were considerably ahead of 1927. Although residential construction declined in 1929, the tremendous increase in engineering construction and the significant advances in building for business purposes combined to make the record total. It will be observed from Table **2** that construction for all purposes has declined greatly since then to the low levels recorded in 1933 and 1934.

1.—Summary of the Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-34, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.
	$		$
1911	345,425,000	1923	314,254,300
1912	463,083,000	1924	276,261,100
1913	384,157,000	1925	297,973,000
1914	241,952,000	1926	372,947,900
1915	83,916,000	1927	418,951,600
1916	99,311,000	1928	472,032,600
1917	84,841,000	1929	576,651,800
1918	99,842,000	1930	456,999,600
1919	190,028,000	1931	315,482,000
1920	255,605,000	1932	132,872,400
1921	240,133,300	1933	97,289,800
1922	331,843,800	1934	125,811,500

2.—Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1929-34, by Provinces and Types of Construction, as Compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Distribution.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
PROVINCE.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	627,300	1,120,500	186,800	1,071,500	386,900	384,600
Nova Scotia	12,744,500	7,238,500	6,923,800	4,009,500	2,880,800	4,993,700
New Brunswick	6,806,500	11,067,600	9,756,800	4,258,500	3,951,000	4,590,300
Quebec	187,771,600	154,672,000	106,125,700	52,525,300	32,539,200	34,135,500
Ontario	215,773,100	175,459,600	125,452,300	49,291,800	42,573,400	63,358,300
Manitoba	38,156,500	22,010,900	13,797,800	4,503,500	2,138,000	3,905,000
Saskatchewan	34,184,300	27,361,300	9,200,000	2,705,200	775,200	1,563,200
Alberta	29,159,600	25,081,700	14,334,700	5,948,200	2,825,900	3,489,400
British Columbia	51,428,400	32,987,500	29,704,100	8,558,900	9,219,400	9,391,500
Canada	**576,651,800**	**456,999,600**	**315,482,000**	**132,872,400**	**97,289,800**	**125,811,500**
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION.						
Apartments	22,527,200	15,330,300	16,202,200	1,536,000	903,900	1,641,900
Residences	106,374,100	77,961,200	65,482,100	27,356,600	23,025,900	28,946,200
Totals, Residential	**128,901,300**	**93,291,500**	**81,684,300**	**28,892,600**	**23,929,800**	**30,588,100**
Churches	8,867,800	7,265,600	7,744,600	2,736,800	2,052,100	1,827,900
Public garages	12,915,100	7,049,700	3,420,000	2,945,400	1,881,400	2,280,300
Hospitals	8,983,700	14,636,200	12,142,500	3,985,900	1,879,100	4,977,900
Hotels and clubs	20,110,500	13,806,700	2,881,100	1,436,600	1,294,900	1,756,000
Office buildings	37,465,100	26,529,600	3,575,200	3,192,600	1,096,100	3,989,300
Public buildings	19,062,600	16,804,600	16,803,200	8,174,300	2,784,500	7,012,800
Schools	22,482,800	35,079,800	17,852,700	6,749,900	5,391,100	6,161,900
Stores	27,353,900	10,006,100	9,035,900	4,742,100	3,629,900	4,127,000
Theatres	3,074,800	2,356,100	1,308,900	663,100	483,000	633,600
Warehouses	29,835,400	17,569,300	6,410,200	4,772,500	5,784,400	4,713,600
Totals, Business	**190,161,700**	**151,103,700**	**81,174,300**	**39,399,200**	**26,276,500**	**37,480,300**
Totals, Industrial	**62,968,800**	**31,520,000**	**14,816,000**	**7,820,400**	**9,101,900**	**8,037,900**
Bridges	11,218,500	11,333,700	16,064,600	7,675,500	6,315,900	5,329,800
Dams and wharves	24,721,300	10,281,600	3,943,300	2,777,600	627,500	2,932,800
Sewers and water-mains	17,552,200	28,680,800	25,620,400	10,638,000	5,577,400	3,873,000
Roads and streets	41,690,800	40,490,200	41,035,800	20,019,500	16,509,700	24,432,400
General engineering	99,437,200	90,298,100	51,143,300	15,649,600	8,951,100	13,137,200
Totals, Engineering	**194,620,000**	**181,084,400**	**137,807,400**	**56,760,200**	**37,981,600**	**49,705,200**

Building Permits.—The estimated value of construction in 61 cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1929 to 1934 inclusive in Table **3**. These cities had in 1931 about 36 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1934 building permits aggregated $27,457,524 or 21·8 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table **1**. In Table **3**, the 35 cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group.

Table **4** shows the value of the building permits issued by 35 cities in the years 1910-34. The average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials since 1912 are given, together with index numbers of employment in the construction industries as reported by employers 1920, both these indexes having been compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The average index numbers of wages in the building trades since 1910 as compiled by the Department of Labour are also given. These indexes show as far as possible the fluctuations in building costs with their effect upon construction work and employment. At various

times attempts have been made to determine the relative proportions of material and wage costs in general building; such proportions vary with the type of building and the centres studied, and accurate and representative data are difficult to obtain. However, the results of a survey made in 1934 and published in "Building in Canada" (June, 1934) showed that in fifteen cities the average proportions in all types of construction were 63·6 p.c. for materials and 36·4 p.c. for labour. The reduction in the cost of building operations in the past few years has probably been much more than is indicated by the declines in the indexes of wholesale prices and wages. Index numbers of wages in the building trades are based chiefly on union rates in cities, and the types of construction which have been stimulated have been those where the more highly paid trades have not been in great demand. The reduction in common labour costs has been proportionately greater than in the trades. The considerable gain in the index of employment in construction is due partly to a greater volume of public works undertaken as an unemployment relief measure, but there has also been an improvement in general building, as reflected in the value of the contracts awarded and of building permits issued in 1934.

Owing to the increasing use of the automobile and other means of rapid transportation, a growing percentage of those who work in the cities reside outside the municipal boundaries. Hence arises, in part, the necessity for an extension of the record of building permits to include such suburban areas as the York Townships in the case of Toronto, and North Vancouver in the case of Vancouver. South Vancouver and Point Grey were annexed to Vancouver as from Jan. 1, 1929.

The construction contracts in 1934 as shown in Table 2 increased by 29·3 p.c. compared with 1933 and the building permits of 61 cities in Table 3 increased by 26·1 p.c.

3.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 61 Cities for the calendar years 1929-34.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	**20,000**	**158,000**	[1]	**587,000**	**115,200**	**87,310**
Charlottetown	20,000	158,000	[1]	587,000	115,200	87,310
Nova Scotia	**5,748,282**	**3,564,302**	**3,174,980**	**1,109,753**	**655,294**	**835,672**
*Halifax	5,209,245	3,188,345	2,964,985	933,519	598,909	749,428
New Glasgow	305,370	141,250	107,165	35,890	23,060	11,252
*Sydney	233,667	234,707	102,830	140,344	33,325	74,992
New Brunswick	**2,037,934**	**3,034,614**	**1,783,462**	**648,434**	**394,514**	**1,277,333**
Fredericton	23,500	482,000	140,295	18,500	85,115	42,775
*Moncton	768,698	456,827	385,850	184,395	143,093	978,228
*Saint John	1,245,736	2,095,787	1,257,317	445,539	166,306	256,330
Quebec	**57,984,175**	**46,224,208**	**37,605,584**	**12,467,878**	**7,005,774**	**5,994,676**
*Montreal-*Maisonneuve	46,065,924	37,504,590	31,876,676	10,557,438	5,648,862	4,098,025
*Quebec	5,684,183	4,912,257	4,049,875	1,179,465	724,548	415,308
Shawinigan Falls	770,618	468,540	55,065	107,230	58,260	184,535
*Sherbrooke	755,240	812,150	676,350	229,300	186,400	130,060
*Three Rivers	1,488,065	851,730	242,030	108,075	28,588	465,765
*Westmount	3,220,145	1,674,941	705,588	286,370	359,116	700,983

[1] No information received.

3.—Values of Building Permits Taken Out in 61 Cities for the calendar years 1929-34 —concluded.

NOTE.—Asterisks indicate the 35 original cities, statistics for which are available since 1910.

Province and City.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario	**95,055,827**	**69,042,946**	**44,371,578**	**16,887,761**	**9,116,743**	**14,351,380**
Belleville	533,730	312,360	221,900	100,705	29,700	76,455
*Brantford	473,387	1,034,957	506,677	170,844	171,783	283,586
Chatham	813,560	821,258	201,365	56,215	88,720	55,200
*Fort William	1,759,000	1,227,300	451,000	294,100	213,400	621,700
Galt	527,315	264,901	239,022	88,768	101,256	135,006
*Guelph	607,377	371,351	221,082	152,885	108,665	110,078
*Hamilton	7,008,320	6,291,100	5,026,050	1,424,300	510,200	772,535
*Kingston	908,900	1,056,986	548,199	349,039	179,667	141,398
*Kitchener	1,645,351	1,344,232	627,853	363,048	140,233	234,449
*London	2,408,900	2,744,735	1,746,900	567,690	551,485	671,840
Niagara Falls	905,510	483,678	158,018	168,266	43,445	73,540
Oshawa	1,478,090	195,470	146,375	41,314	49,035	50,970
*Ottawa	3,403,333	6,295,275	3,154,000	1,549,515	916,065	1,257,000
Owen Sound	529,850	132,000	81,975	22,415	38,875	23,885
*Peterborough	618,278	797,895	278,526	192,919	133,900	149,238
*Port Arthur	555,945	995,487	341,975	284,437	114,815	101,807
*Stratford	354,849	414,410	164,535	50,068	71,662	53,095
*St. Catharines	1,432,392	610,067	563,626	221,566	115,356	151,648
*St. Thomas	172,190	180,327	139,640	44,955	64,863	42,261
Sarnia	1,021,962	633,899	171,818	62,404	63,847	127,203
Sault Ste. Marie	782,059	589,773	436,147	142,680	93,377	257,340
*Toronto	47,698,654	32,130,589	22,002,099	7,862,693	4,415,510	7,496,983
York Townships	9,824,273	6,240,998	5,948,037	1,598,357	698,841	899,792
Welland	301,500	196,125	209,726	67,650	46,286	108,326
*Windsor	5,571,849	2,250,130	436,507	848,377	70,485	170,102
East Windsor	561,382	424,233	22,136	44,043	1,807	142,950
Riverside	383,225	153,920	29,165	2,525	6,000	3,100
Sandwich	856,190	183,775	21,130	12,050	550	49,300
Walkerville	1,631,000	472,000	130,000	17,000	4,000	23,000
Woodstock	287,456	193,715	146,095	86,933	72,915	67,593
Manitoba	**12,007,695**	**7,631,620**	**4,953,908**	**2,381,433**	**851,681**	**833,048**
*Brandon	404,342	197,245	286,613	33,088	46,821	44,758
St. Boniface	553,103	780,625	270,695	218,945	62,660	80,640
*Winnipeg	11,050,250	6,653,750	4,396,600	2,129,400	742,200	707,650
Saskatchewan	**16,950,228**	**9,544,287**	**3,790,002**	**2,374,440**	**529,497**	**722,108**
*Moose Jaw	1,025,474	1,058,303	473,047	392,542	44,845	350,687
*Regina	10,022,631	2,971,544	1,598,440	277,069	376,742	291,696
*Saskatoon	5,902,123	5,514,440	1,718,515	1,704,829	107,910	79,725
Alberta	**17,953,321**	**9,460,834**	**4,730,465**	**2,243,718**	**947,240**	**1,262,407**
*Calgary	11,417,144	4,054,364	1,944,039	917,868	449,917	687,094
*Edmonton	5,670,185	4,300,935	1,377,175	1,093,045	428,565	479,108
Lethbridge	559,392	984,830	1,294,056	192,150	54,398	70,110
Medicine Hat	306,600	120,705	115,195	40,655	14,360	26,095
British Columbia	**27,187,087**	**17,718,514**	**11,812,866**	**3,618,980**	**2,160,553**	**2,093,590**
Kamloops	241,247	205,235	133,642	49,435	50,517	34,201
Nanaimo	112,640	117,053	45,350	56,269	33,356	49,841
*New Westminster	1,011,629	553,990	580,321	137,712	114,880	77,695
Prince Rupert	93,648	148,695	156,493	54,230	29,327	66,420
*Vancouver	21,572,727	14,645,206	10,066,425	2,854,206	1,564,541	1,418,816
North Vancouver	292,515	150,073	94,025	77,455	27,796	14,505
*Victoria	3,862,681	1,898,262	736,610	389,673	340,136	432,112
Totals—61 Cities	**234,944,549**	**166,379,325**	**112,222,845**	**42,319,397**	**21,776,496**	**27,457,524**
***Totals—35 Cities**	**211,228,814**	**151,324,214**	**101,647,955**	**38,370,313**	**19,883,793**	**24,696,180**

4.—Values of Building Permits Issued by 35 Cities in the calendar years 1910-34 and Index Numbers of the Construction Industries.

Year.	Value.	Average Index Numbers of—		
		Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.	Wages in the Building Trades.	Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries.
	$	(1913=100.)		(1926=100.)
1910	100,357,546	–	86·9	–
1911	138,170,390	–	90·2	–
1912	185,233,449	–	96·0	–
1913	153,662,842	100·0	100·0	–
1914	96,780,981	93·8	100·8	–
1915	33,566,749	90·3	101·5	–
1916	39,724,466	103·8	102·4	–
1917	33,936,426	130·7	109·9	–
1918	36,838,270	150·5	125·9	–
1919	77,113,413	175·0	148·2	–
1920	100,679,839	214·9	180·9	–
1921	94,508,164	183·2	170·5	71·1
1922	122,655,581	162·2	162·5	76·7
1923	111,174,325	167·0	166·4	80·9
1924	105,070,284	159·1	169·1	80·3
1925	101,021,798	153·5	170·4	84·9
1926	131,048,721	149·2	172·1	100·0
1927	154,904,047	143·4	179·3	109·0
1928	187,269,237	145·3	185·6	118·8
1929	211,228,814	147·7	197·5	129·7
1930	151,324,214	135·5	203·2	129·8
1931	101,647,955	122·2	195·7	131·4
1932	38,370,313	115·2	178·2	86·0
1933	19,883,793	116·8	158·0	74·6
1934	24,696,180	123·1	154·8	109·3

The index numbers of wages and wholesale prices of materials in Table 4 show the fluctuations in building costs over the period 1910-34. During 1934 the wages index declined by 2 p.c. as compared with 1933, but there was a moderate increase in the index of wholesale costs of building materials. As already stated on p. 514, the general decline in the cost of building in the past few years has probably been much more than is indicated by these index numbers.

The increase in the volume of employment afforded in the construction industries during 1934, as compared with 1932 and 1933, is mainly due to the important program of public works undertaken as an unemployment relief measure, although there was also greater activity in general building work, as reflected in the higher value of contracts awarded and of building permits issued.

CHAPTER XVI.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

This chapter commences with a historical sketch of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a brief account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of statistics of external trade under ten subordinate headings: historical statistics of Canadian trade; general analysis of current import and export trade; trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire; trade with the United States and other foreign countries; geographical distribution of Canadian trade by continents and countries; principal commodities imported and exported; trade in raw and manufactured products; Canada's position in international trade; main historical tables and tables showing current trends (Tables **1** to **21**); and comparison of the volumes of imports and exports (Table **22**). The chapter is finally brought to a close with sections on the tourist trade of Canada, and on Canada's balance of international payments in recent years.

Section 1.—The Development of Tariffs.

An outline of the development of tariffs as affecting Canada naturally falls into two divisions: first, a historical sketch showing the various phases of Canadian trade which have influenced tariff development; and second, the present tariff conditions under which Canadian trade is carried on.

Subsection 1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on, by Governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for "ships, colonies and commerce". Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the mother country and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering State arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels, perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the external trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants, who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal, for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the Colony fell into the hands of the traders from England, Scotland and New England, who had flocked into the country on the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leading figures in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New

England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as settlement extended westward along the International Boundary. In 1822 the United Kingdom made large concessions to United States traders in respect of the Canadian trade. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, (Sir) A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government and, coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up in Canada of a protective tariff, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials and import from the United Kingdom the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference on Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the consequent opening of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States. A treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. From its operation the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction between the United Kingdom and the United States during the Civil War period and partly because the new Canadian tariff of 1859 shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the ten-year period for which it had been negotiated and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent consume each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became conterminous with British North America, the area of internal

free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old province of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. Later on, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling-off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods "not otherwise provided" being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent, on the importations of 1881, to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper and silks, to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods and woodenware, to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid $2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the '80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards but in the '90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with the United Kingdom, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom, also France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was also extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain, under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by the United Kingdom of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and later of a remission of 33⅓ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900), was established. This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Subsection 2.—Preferential Tariff and Trade Treaties.*

Tariff of 1907 and Empire Preferences.—A new Canadian Customs Tariff was adopted on April 12, 1907, containing three columns of duties, British preferential, intermediate and general. This tariff with amendments is still in operation. The Tariff Act itself mentions, as being entitled to the British preference, those parts of the Empire which were already enjoying it under previous measures, namely: United Kingdom, British India, Ceylon, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Bermuda, British West Indies, British Guiana and Straits Settlements. Power was taken to extend the same advantages, by Order in Council, to other parts of the Empire. Under this authority the British preference was, on Jan. 25, 1913, granted to: Swaziland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, Uganda Protectorate, East Africa Protectorate, Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Somaliland Protectorate, Federated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, Mauritius and Dependencies thereof, Seychelles, St. Helena, Ascension, Friendly or Tonga Islands, Fiji, Falkland Islands and British Honduras. Further extensions were to: Irish Free State, Sept. 21, 1923; Territory of Western Samoa, Oct. 1, 1924; Newfoundland, June 26, 1928; Tanganyika Territory, Dec. 19, 1930; Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Kenya Colony and Protectorate (formerly East Africa Protectorate), Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, (formerly Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria), British Sphere of the Cameroons, British Sphere of Togoland, part of New Guinea under mandate of Australia, and Cyprus, all on Sept. 24, 1931; Unfederated Malay States, June 28, 1933; Cayman Islands, July 27, 1933; Australia, July 7, 1934 (on all products except butter, raisins, dried currants, wheat and wheat flour).

Trade Agreements with Australia.—A formal Trade Agreement between Canada and Australia (superseding an arrangement of 1925, exchanging limited preferences by legislation) was brought into force on Aug. 3, 1931, providing for exchange of British preferential rates, except as set forth in two schedules—one of which concedes special Canadian rates on some Australian products, while the other specifies the tariff treatment given by Australia to Canada on certain items, as well as enumerating items which Australia reserves as regards granting preferential treatment. Canada is accorded the British preferential tariff of Australia on all but 18 of the 439 items comprising the entire tariff. On six items intermediate rates apply and on the other twelve, the general tariff. An important concession to Canada is the creation of new or larger margins of preference than existed in the former tariff on some products of importance to Canada. Other general provisions waive anti-dumping laws, and permit either country to apply its general tariff rates to imports from the other which are injuriously affecting the sale of similar domestic goods, provided that, after three months notice, the exporting country has failed to remedy the situation.

Trade Agreements with British West Indies.—To the British West Indies concessions independent of the British preference were made in an Agreement of 1912, which obtained West Indian preferential rates of four-fifths of the general tariff on some Canadian goods. In 1920 a second Trade Agreement, broader both as to the extent of the preferences exchanged and the number of West Indian signatories, superseded the first. This in turn was replaced on July 6, 1925, by one

* Revised by W. Gilchrist, Chief, Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

still more extensive, brought formally into force by proclamation as from April 30, 1927. It is binding for a 12-year period and thereafter until terminated on a years notice. It includes: Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, Bahamas, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. The larger colonies give a preference of 2s. per brl. on flour, and various stated amounts on some other commodities of importance. The preference on manufactured goods in general, when not specially dealt with, ranges from 20 p.c. to 50 p.c. of the general tariff. In return Canada grants the colonies: (a) specific amounts of preference on sugar and some other selected tropical products; (b) a 50 p.c. reduction from the general tariff on goods for which no special provision is made.

Trade Agreement with New Zealand.—Imports from New Zealand have been accorded British preferential rates since 1904. Furthermore, on Oct. 1, 1925, the special rates of the Trade Agreement with Australia were extended to New Zealand. Canada was granted the British preferential rates of New Zealand established in 1903. However, from Oct. 12, 1930, after due notice, Canada withdrew the Australian treaty rates as regards imports from New Zealand, and on June 2, 1931, New Zealand withdrew her British preferential rates from all but a few items of Canadian goods. After negotiations a new Trade Agreement with New Zealand was brought into force for one year by proclamation as from May 24, 1932. On May 24, 1933, the Agreement was extended for six months; on Nov. 24, 1933, for another six months; and on May 24, 1934, for a further 12 months. By this Agreement Canada grants New Zealand rates lower than British preferential on various articles of outstanding interest to her, and otherwise extends to her the British preferential tariff. New Zealand restores the British preferential rates to Canada except on six items on which, however, she concedes rates lower than the general tariff. On lumber, laths, and shingles, where no preference existed previously, because the general and preferential rates were the same, New Zealand creates a differential between her British preferential and general tariffs, so as to afford Canada a tariff preference on such products. Under a general provision of the Agreement anti-dumping laws of both countries are suspended except in the case of imports injurious to domestic industry when the exporting country does not apply remedial measures after 30 days notice. Other general provisions extend the Agreement to Western Samoa and Cook Islands.

Preferences by The United Kingdom Prior to the Imperial Conference, 1932.—The United Kingdom, between 1919 and 1931, granted preferences to Empire products within the limited scope of her tariff of that time. By 1931 there were preferences on: motor cars, clocks and watches, musical instruments, cinematograph films, all known as "McKenna duties"; sugar, goods containing sugar, glucose, tobaccos, certain dried fruits, chicory, cocoa, coffee, hops, spirits, wines, silk and artificial silk goods; pottery, buttons, household hollow-ware (safeguarding duties); and on "key industry goods" mainly certain chemicals, optical instruments, arc lamp carbons, vacuum tubes, metallic tungsten, some scientific instruments and scientific glassware. In consequence of the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, passed Nov. 20, 1931, to remain in effect for six months, giving authority for Orders in Council imposing duties, not to exceed 100 p.c. *ad valorem*, on foreign manufactured goods, some 50 items were subjected to 50 p.c. *ad valorem*. The Horticultural Products (Emergency Customs Duties) Act, passed Dec. 11, 1931, to remain in force for twelve months, gave the Government power to impose duties by Orders in Council up to 100 p.c. *ad valorem* on certain fresh fruit, fresh vegetables and

plants of non-Empire origin. Five Orders were passed under this Act. The Import Duties Act effective Mar. 1, 1932, imposed a duty of 10 p.c. *ad valorem* on goods which were not otherwise subject to duty except for some exemptions including wheat and maize (afterwards made dutiable), meats (not including canned), live animals, raw cotton, flax and hemp, wool, hides and skins, newsprint, pulp, wooden pit-props, metallic ores, coal and certain other minerals, unwrought copper and all goods imported for shipbuilding. Products of the Dominions, India, and Southern Rhodesia were exempt from this duty until Nov. 15, 1932, their treatment after that date to depend on the Imperial Conference. Products of other parts of the British Empire were exempt from the 10 p.c. duty without limitation as to date. By an Order effective April 26, 1932, the 10 p.c. general tariff was increased to rates ranging from 15 to 33⅓ p.c. *ad valorem*, on a wide range of merchandise, chiefly manufactured goods. Over 100 subsequent orders have been issued either increasing rates on particular commodities or exempting articles from duty.

The Imperial Economic Conference, 1932.—*The United Kingdom-Canada Agreement.*—Under this Agreement the United Kingdom, while continuing to grant to products of Canada those preferences and exemptions from duty established by the Import Duties Act cited above, provided, for important Canadian products, additional preferences by the imposition of new or increased duties on competing foreign imports. Chief among these products were: eggs, butter, cheese, condensed milk, wheat, fresh and canned apples, and unwrought copper. The continuation of a 10 p.c. preference was guaranteed on dutiable timber, fresh and canned fish, asbestos, lead and zinc. Canada was granted unrestricted entry for a maximum quota of 2,500,000 cwt. per annum of bacon and hams, and for 10 years a margin of preference of 2s. ½d. per lb. on unmanufactured tobacco. Certain preferences accorded in United Kingdom Agreements with other Dominions apply automatically to Canada as an Empire country. As regards eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, free entry is guaranteed for three years, after which the position as regards these articles is subject to review. Increased preferences to Canada in many of the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates were provided for on selected articles. The British reserved the right to remove duties on foreign wheat, copper, lead and zinc if at any time Empire producers were unwilling or unable to provide, at world prices, the United Kingdom requirements. In return Canada agreed to widen the margin of preference on imports from the United Kingdom on a great variety of goods as set forth in a schedule attached to the Agreement. Actual changes were made in 225 Canadian tariff items, on 223 of which the margin of the British preference was increased. The tariff was lowered on 133 items, more than half of which were placed on the free list, in the other cases the margin was increased by raising the intermediate and general tariffs. By major groups, the tariff changes mainly concerned iron and steel, drugs and chemicals, textiles, leather goods, glass, vegetable oils, as well as a wide list of miscellaneous commodities. Generally speaking manufactured goods of a class or kind not produced in Canada were made free. Additional preferences were also provided for imports into Canada of various commodities produced largely in the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates. Canada agreed that the tariff should be based on the principle that protective duties should not exceed such a level as would give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition in Canada on the basis of the relative cost of economic and efficient production with special consideration to be given to industries not fully established. Canada undertook to institute the Tariff Board, already

authorized by Statute, to review duties on United Kingdom goods in accordance with these principles and not to increase these duties except in accordance with the Board's findings. Canada further agreed to abolish surcharges on imports from the United Kingdom as soon as Canada's finances would allow and to give sympathetic consideration to the abolition of the exchange dumping duty on British goods. (By an amendment to the special War Revenue Act, Canada on June 28, 1934, reduced an Excise Tax of 3 p.c. levied on duty-paid value to 1½ pc. as regards goods entered under the British preferential tariff or trade agreements with a British country.) The Agreement was to continue for 5 years and be subject thereafter to termination upon 6 months notice by either party.

Other Agreements.—The Agreement between Canada and the Union of South Africa places commercial relations between these two Dominions on a treaty basis for the first time. It covers the principal commodities which each Dominion can sell to the other, but is more limited in scope than the trade Agreements concluded earlier with Australia and New Zealand. A considerable extension of the preferred list of commodities has been obtained for Canada. Special consideration has been given to corn from South Africa, although fruits in certain seasons, peanuts, sugar and molasses are also given consideration. Wheat, flour, apples, hoisery, binder twine, machinery, vacuum cleaners, iron pipes, tools, shooks, lumber, canned fish, motor cars, electrical appliances, rubber goods and paper products are the chief items on which concessions are made to Canada.

The Agreement with the Irish Free State secured for all goods the produce and manufacture of Canada imported into the Irish Free State the benefits of the lowest rates of duty accorded to similar products of any country. In return, goods the produce of the Irish Free State, when imported into Canada, were to be accorded the same tariff treatment as similar goods imported from the United Kingdom.

The Agreement with Southern Rhodesia made provision for the exchange of preferential treatment on selected lists of commodities. In addition, other goods not enumerated in the schedules continue to enjoy the benefits of existing and future British preferences. Indian corn, citrous fruits and peanuts are given free entry by Canada, whereas Southern Rhodesia gives our manufacturers important concessions on cream separators, batteries, boots and shoes, and paper products.

Other Empire Preferences on Canadian Goods.—Even in the absence of trade agreements many tariff preferences are accorded to Canadian goods throughout the Empire. The general position now is that nearly all goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, shipped in accordance with prescribed regulations, are granted tariff preferences over non-Empire goods in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Samoa, British West Indies (thirteen tariffs), Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia (Zambesi Basin), Gambia, Sierra Leone, Seychelles, British Somaliland, Cyprus, and Isle of Man. To a considerable extent tariff preference is similarly granted to Canadian goods in the Irish Free State, the Union of South Africa, Ceylon, Mauritius, St. Helena, British Protectorate of Tonga, British Solomon islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Malta, also on some goods in the Federated Malay States, the Unfederated Malay States, British North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei. Empire motor cars enjoy preference in Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Guernsey; spirits and malt liquors in Gibraltar; and wines in the Falkland Islands.

Canadian Tariff Arrangements with Foreign Countries.—Arising out of some old British treaties, later British treaties or favoured-nation clauses sanctioned by Canadian Acts of Parliament, or in consequence of purely Canadian conventions of commerce, Canada extends, on a reciprocal basis, most-favoured-nation customs treatment, except where otherwise indicated, to the goods of the following countries:—

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Argentine Republic	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 2, 1825	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Austria	Exchange of Notes. Canadian Orders in Council of July 5, 1933, Dec. 29, 1933, and Jan. 14, 1935, latter for an indefinite period subject to termination on three months' notice	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Austria.
Belgium and Luxembourg, Belgian colonies, possessions and mandated territory	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 3, 1924	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Brazil	Exchange of Notes of Dec. 4, 1931	Canadian intermediate tariff exchange for most-favoured-nation treatment in Brazil.
Colombia	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom of Feb. 16, 1866	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Czechoslovakia	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Mar. 15, 1928	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Denmark	Treaties of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain of Feb. 13, 1660-1 and July 11, 1670	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Estonia	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 28 of United Kingdom-Estonia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Jan. 18, 1926	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Finland	Finland Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1925, accepted Article 23 of United Kingdom-Finland Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Dec. 14, 1923	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
France and French Colonies	Trade Agreement with Canada, signed May 12, 1933, in force June 10, 1933. Exchange of Notes, Sept. 29, 1934, extending concessions on both sides	As regards scheduled goods percentage reductions from Canadian intermediate tariff or actual intermediate exchanged for French minimum tariff or percentage reductions from general tariff, also quota arrangements.
Germany	Exchange of Notes. Canadian Orders in Council, Dec. 23, 1932; Mar. 31, 1933; Dec. 23, 1933, latter for an indefinite period subject to termination any time on condition that benefits of Agreement continue for six weeks after notice given	Canadian intermediate tariff exchanged for most-favoured-nation treatment in Germany.
Hungary	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 20 of United Kingdom-Hungary Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of July 23, 1926	Exchange of most-favoured nation treatment.
Italy, colonies and possessions	Convention of Commerce with Canada of Jan. 4, 1923	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Japan	Japanese Treaty Act of April 10, 1913, sanctioned (with provisos) United Kingdom-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of April 3, 1911.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Latvia	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 26 of the United Kingdom-Latvia Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of June 22, 1923	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Lithuania	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 4 of the United Kingdom-Lithuania Agreement respecting commercial relations of May 6, 1922	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Netherlands, Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao	Convention of Commerce with Canada of July 11, 1924	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Norway	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and (Sweden and) Norway of Mar. 18, 1826	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Country.	Treaty or Convention.	Terms.
Portugal, including Madeira, Porto Santo, and Azores	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 21 of the United Kingdom-Portugal Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Aug. 12, 1914	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Roumania	Exchange of Notes of Sept. 30, 1930, under Article 36, Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and Roumania of Aug. 6, 1930	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom (Yugoslavia)	Canadian Trade Agreements Act of June 11, 1928, accepted Article 30 of United Kingdom—Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of May 12, 1927	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Spain	Spanish Treaty Act of June 11, 1928, sanctioned United Kingdom-Spain Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of Oct. 31, 1922 (revised April 5, 1927), also United Kingdom-Spain Agreement of June 27, 1924, regulating treatment of companies	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Sweden	Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Sweden (and Norway) of Mar. 18, 1826.	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Switzerland	Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland of Sept. 6, 1855	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.
Venezuela	Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Colombia (of which Venezuela was then part) of April 18, 1825	Exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment.

Under mutual most-favoured-nation customs treatment each contracting country accords to the goods of the other the lowest duties applied to similar products of any foreign origin, unless there are reservations. These reservations would be tariff concessions, not considered of relatively great importance, which one country may grant to another on historical, geographical, or some related ground. Most-favoured-nation obligations do not include Canadian preferences given to other parts of the Empire. Canada's concessions to France in the Convention of Commerce of 1922 established the rates applicable to most-favoured foreign nations. This Convention expired on June 16, 1932. A new Trade Agreement between Canada and France, signed on May 12, 1933, went into force on June 10, 1933, and was followed by an Exchange of Notes on Sept. 29, 1934, extending concessions on both sides. Benefits to most-favoured nations under the Canadian tariff now consist of the rates of the intermediate tariff because they are granted by Agreements to Brazil, Germany and Austria, and in addition any rates lower than intermediate existing in the Trade Agreement between Canada and France.

The value to Canada of most-favoured-nation treatment in foreign countries depends on the customs system of the country concerned. Several countries have maximum and minimum schedules, meaning that there are reduced duties for practically all goods imported from reciprocating or treaty countries. Some countries, on account of rates conceded in treaties, maintain reduced duties on specified items of their tariffs. Many countries throughout the world have uniform tariffs regardless of the origin of the goods. The benefit of most-favoured-nation treatment depends also on the extent to which tariff favours apply to countries competing with Canada in the market in question.

Powers of the Governor in Council.—The Governor in Council may make reductions of duties on goods imported into Canada from countries granting reductions on Canadian products.

The Governor in Council is given power to prohibit the importation of any goods exported directly or indirectly from any country not a contracting party to the Treaty of Versailles executed at Paris, France, on June 28, 1919.

In the event of producers of goods taking advantage of any duty under the provisions of the customs tariff, the Governor in Council is empowered to reduce or remove such duty and, where a producer violates the provisions of Sec. 17, to impose upon all his products an excise duty equivalent to the amount of customs duty which would be paid by such goods if imported under the provisions of the general tariff. These provisions, however, do not apply to agricultural products.

Combination.—Whenever it is deemed in the public interest to inquire into any combination alleged to exist detrimental to consumers, the Governor in Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or of the Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any superior court or county court in Canada, to hold an inquiry in a summary way and to report to the Governor in Council whether such combination exists, the judge being empowered to compel attendance of witnesses, examine them under oath, and require production of books and papers, etc., and, upon the judge reporting the existence of such a combination, the Governor in Council is given authority to admit the article concerned free of duty, or so reduce the duty thereon as to give the public the benefit of reasonable competition if it appears that the disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article.

Section 2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.*

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets.

Organization at Ottawa.—Besides the overseas organization of the Commercial Intelligence Service, there is a headquarters staff at Ottawa. This is presided over by a Director, who is the head of the Service and administers and unifies the work assigned to the various Trade Commissioners. Assisting the Director are the following divisions: Trade Inquiries—where inquiries for Canadian products, forwarded by the Trade Commissioners, are prepared for publication and distribution, and the Exporters Directory listing Canadian exporters with their agents abroad, commodities handled, ratings, cables and codes used, etc., and the Foreign Importers Directory are kept up to date; Editorial—where the Commercial Intelligence Journal is compiled; Commodity Records—where information regarding markets for Canadian export commodities is indexed; Economics; Animal Products; Wood and Vegetable Products; Minerals, Metals and Chemicals; and Fish Products and Miscellaneous Manufactures. These last five divisions handle correspondence falling within their respective classifications.

* Revised by L. D. Wilgress, Director, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Also, in order to keep abreast of Canadian industrial development, each Trade Commissioner makes a periodic tour of Canada and while in this country gives first-hand information to the Canadian manufacturer regarding opportunities and conditions of trade in his territory.

Organization Abroad.—A list of the countries in which Canadian Trade Commissioners are located, showing territory covered, name, post office and cable address of the Trade Commissioner in each case, is given below:—

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

NOTE.—This list revised as at Jan. 1, 1935. Cable address of Trade Commissioners is "Canadian" unless otherwise stated.

Argentine Republic (Territory includes Uruguay)	H. A. Scott, B. Mitre 430, Buenos Aires (1).
Australia	L. M. Cosgrave. Address for letters—Box 196c, G.P.O. Melbourne. Office—Safe Deposit Building, Melbourne. Commercial Agent—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange, Sydney, N.S.W.
Belgium	Henri Turcot, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.
Brazil	L. S. Glass. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Da "A Noite", Sala 802, Praca Maua.
British Malaya (Territory includes the Straits Settlements, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, British Borneo, Northern Sumatra and Siam)	Acting Trade Commissioner, Union Building, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
British West Indies—	
Trinidad (Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward islands and British Guiana)	Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Bank Building.
Jamaica (Territory covers Jamaica, Haiti, the Bahamas, and British Honduras)	F. W. Fraser, P.O. Box 225. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers, Kingston.
China—	
Shanghai	Acting Trade Commissioner. P.O. Box 264, Shanghai. Office—Ewo Building, 27 The Bund, Shanghai.
Tientsin (Territory includes North China and Manchuria)	C. S. Bissett, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Building.
Cuba (Territory includes Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico)	E. L. McColl. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office address—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Calle Aguiar 75, Havana.
New Zealand (Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa)	C. M. Croft. Address for letters—P.O. Box 33, Auckland. Office—Yorkshire House, Shortland Street, Auckland.
Norway (Territory includes Scandinavian countries and Finland)	A. S. Bleakney, Stortingsgaten 28, Oslo.
Panama (Territory includes the Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica)	J. A. Strong. Address for letters—P.O. Box 222, Panama City. Office—Royal Bank of Canada Building, Santa Ana Plaza, Panama City.
Peru (Territory includes Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador)	Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Portal de Belen No. 166, Plaza San Martin, Lima.
South Africa—	
Cape Town (Territory includes Cape Province and Southwest Africa, Natal, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Mauritius and Madagascar)	G. R. Heasman. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683, Cape Town. Office—Cleghorn and Harris Building, Adderley Street, Cape Town. Cable address—Cantracom.
Johannesburg (Territory includes Transvaal, Orange Free State, Bechuanaland, Somaliland, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique and Nyasaland)	J. L. Mutter. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715, Johannesburg. Cable Address—Cantracom.
United Kingdom—	
London	Frederic Hudd, Chief Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable Address—Sleighing, London.
London (Territory covers Home Counties, Southeastern Counties, and East Anglia)	J. H. English, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONERS—concluded.

London (Territory—for fresh fruit only—covers United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Belgium and Germany)	W. B. Gornall, Fruit Trade Commissioner, Aldine House, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Cable address—Canfrucom.
London	W. A. Wilson, Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. Cable address—Agrilson.
Liverpool (Territory covers North of England, Lincolnshire, North Midlands and North Wales)	H. R. Poussette, Century Bldgs., 31 North John Street.
Bristol (Territory covers West of England, South Wales and South Midlands)	Frederick Palmer, Northcliffe House, Colston Ave.
Glasgow	G. B. Johnson, 200 St. Vincent Street. Cable address—Cantracom.
Egypt (Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Roumania)	Yves Lamontagne. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil, Cairo.
France (Territory includes French Colonies in North Africa)	Hercule Barré, Commercial Attaché, 3 rue Scribe, Paris (9). Cable address—Cancomac.
Germany (Territory covers Germany—except the Rhine Valley—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia)	Paul Sykes. Mönckebergstrasse 31, Hamburg.
Hong Kong (Territory includes South China, the Philippines and Indo-China)	V. E. Duclos. Address for letters—P.O. Box 80, Hong Kong. Office—Gloucester Building, Hong Kong.
India and Ceylon	R. T. Young. Address for letters—P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta. Office—23 Esplanade Mansions, Government Place East, Calcutta.
Irish Free State and Northern Ireland	James Cormack, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, Irish Free State; and 44 Ann Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland. Cable address—Adanac.
Italy (Territory includes Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, Malta, Albania and Yugoslavia)	A. B. Muddiman, Via Manzoni Nr. 5, Milan (102).
Japan—	
Tokyo	J. A. Langley, Commercial Secretary. Address for letters—P.O. Box 401, Tokyo Central. Office—Canadian Legation, 16 Omotecho, 3-chome, Akasakaku, Tokyo.
Kobe	Richard Grew. Address for letters—P.O. Box 230, Kobe. Office—309 Crescent Building, 72 Kyomachi.
Mexico (Territory includes Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador)	M. B. Palmer. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Banco de Londres y Mexico, Num. 30, Mexico City. Cable address—Cancoma.
Netherlands (Territory includes the Rhine Valley and Switzerland)	J. C. McGillivray, Beursplein 26B, Rotterdam.
Netherlands Indies	Acting Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—P.O. Box 84, Batavia, Java. Office—Chartered Bank Building, Melacca St., Batavia, Java. (This office is administered as a branch of that at Singapore—see under British Malaya.)
United States—	
New York City. (Territory includes Bermuda).	D. S. Cole, 25 Broadway. Cable address—Cantracom.

Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

Commercial Intelligence Journal.—The Commercial Intelligence Journal, containing the reports of the Trade Commissioners and other pertinent material relating to export trade, is published weekly by the Department of Trade and Commerce in both English and French editions. The subscription price for either edition is $1 per annum in Canada and $3.50 outside of the Dominion. Special reports dealing with various phases of Canada's export trade are also issued from time to time, as supplements to the Commercial Intelligence Journal.

Section 3.—Statistics of External Trade.*

NOTE.—For the correct interpretation of the statistics of external trade, it is necessary that the following definitions and explanations of the terms used should be carefully kept in mind.

Fiscal Years.—The Canadian fiscal year ended on June 30 of the years from 1868 to 1906, and on Mar. 31 of 1907 and subsequent years.

Quantities and Values.—In all tables of imports and exports, the quantities and values are based upon the declarations of importers (import entries) and exporters (export entries), as subsequently checked by customs officials.

Imports: Valuation.—"Imports" means "Imports entered for consumption". "Entered for consumption" does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but that they have passed into the possession of the importer and that duty has been paid on that portion liable for duty.

Under the main provisions of the law, the value of merchandise imported into Canada is the fair market value or price thereof when sold for home consumption in the principal markets of the country from which, and at the same time when, said merchandise was exported directly to Canada; but the value shall not be less than the price to jobbers and wholesalers generally, nor less than the actual cost of production at the time of shipment plus a reasonable advance for cost of selling, and profit. (See Sections 35 to 45 of the Customs Act.)

For Customs entry purposes, the value of the currency of the country of export is converted to Canadian currency at exchange ratios as authorized by law and Orders in Council. (See Section 55 of the Customs Act and Orders in Council respecting currency valuations.)

Canadian Exports: Valuation.—"Canadian produce" exported includes Canadian products or manufactures, also exports of commodities of foreign origin which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat, and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials. The value of exports of Canadian merchandise is the actual cost or the value at the time of exportation at the points in Canada whence consigned for export.

Foreign Exports: Valuation.—"Foreign produce" exported consists of foreign merchandise which had previously been imported (entered for home consumption). The value of such commodities is the actual cost.

Countries to which Trade is Credited.—Imports are classified as received from the countries whence they were consigned to Canada. The countries of consignment are the countries from which the goods have come, without interruption of transit, save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one conveyance to another. The countries whence goods are consigned are not necessarily the countries of actual origin, since goods produced in one country may be purchased by a firm in another country and thence despatched, after a longer or shorter interval, to Canada. In such cases the second country would be the country of consignment, to which the goods would be credited. An example is the case of tea grown in the Orient but purchased in the bonded market in London, England; Canadian statistics record such imports as coming from the United Kingdom.

*Revised by W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, the Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada (annual), the Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, the Calendar Year Report of the Trade of Canada, the Summary of the Trade of Canada (monthly), etc. For complete list of the publications of this Branch see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "External Trade".

Exports are credited to the country of final destination, *i.e.*, the country to which they are consigned, whether that country possesses a seaboard or not. The country of final destination is the country to which goods exported from Canada are intended to pass, without interruption of transit save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Discrepancies in Trade Statistics between Canada and Other Countries.—Canadian statistics of exports are rarely in exact agreement with the import figures of her customers and similar differences occur with Canadian imports. Many factors contribute to these discrepancies; among these are the following:—

(1) Differences in the basis of the Canadian valuations and those of the valuations of other countries.

(2) Even where the statistics cover the same period of time, there are quantities of goods on their way from the exporting to the importing country at the beginning and end of the period.

(3) By far the greatest discrepancies occur from the impossibility of determining the country of final destination for exports or the actual country of origin for imports. Thus about 14 p.c. of Canada's exports to overseas countries are shipped *via* the United States. Some of this is credited by importing countries to the United States. Canadian grain exports, for example, are to a large extent routed through the United States in bond. Most of this grain leaves Canada with the United Kingdom as the stated destination, but large quantities are later diverted to other European or overseas countries and some is taken out of bond for consumption in the United States. Thus the Canadian record of exports to the United Kingdom may be $100,000,000 or more in excess of Canadian products actually received by the United Kingdom, while stated exports to other overseas countries are short this amount. Again, United States' grain is routed through Canada and shipped from Montreal and is therefore frequently shown by other countries as imported from Canada, while it is included in United States statistics as an export to Canada. As mentioned above, purchases in bonded markets in England, Germany, Belgium and France are included in Canadian imports from those countries but are not included by those countries in exports to Canada.

For more detailed discussion of this subject see the article and tables on "Discrepancies in Trade Statistics" on pp. 778-781 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1928, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the trade of Canada in the fiscal years from 1868 to 1934 is furnished in Table **1** (p. 554), giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising from the different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce since 1920 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such goods exported. For the past 14 years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce during this period have been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods are debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that, in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. From 1915 to 1929, except in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, there was an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. In the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930 and 1931, however, there was an excess of imports which was changed to an excess of exports for the latest three years.

The percentage of exports to imports rose to a peak of 164·6 in 1918, owing to the exportation of war supplies, then dropped to 97·6 in 1921, rose again to a post-war high of 143·3 in 1926 and has since declined to 109·7 in 1929, 91·7 in 1930 and 90·1 in 1931, but rose to 101·6 in 1932, 118·3 in 1933 and 135·0 in 1934.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported are shown in Table 3, the later figures including much new Canadian gold refined at the Mint. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1892, and in import duties from 1868 to 1934, together with the cost of collection expressed as a percentage of the total duties, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 show, respectively, exports of Canadian produce and imports for home consumption from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, for example, 72·9 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which, in the same year, together provided 79·1 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1911, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868 to 1934. The higher rates collected on imports from the United Kingdom than on those from the United States in spite of the preferential tariff accorded British goods since 1897 is largely due to the following factors: (1) imports of alcoholic beverages, which are subject to high duties, bulk largely in imports from the United Kingdom but are negligible from the United States; (2) imports of raw materials for processing in Canada, which are free of duty, form an important part of imports from the United States; and (3) dutiable imports from the United Kingdom are largely highly manufactured goods which are subject to relatively higher rates than semi-manufactured goods for further manufacture in Canada, which form another large element of imports from the United States. This subject is treated in more detail at pp. 38-39 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1934. Table 18 of this chapter shows the imports from Empire countries which entered Canada in 1934 at lower rates or free of duty under the preferential tariff.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1934.

Subsection 2.—General Analysis of Current Import and Export Trade.

The external trade of Canada, like that of every other country in the world, declined considerably in volume and very greatly in value in the period of falling prices following the War. Thereafter it recovered and by 1929 had reached a value greater even than in the war period. The great world-wide depression which commenced in the autumn of 1929, however, was responsible for a very great reduction in the value, and a smaller reduction in the volume, of the trade of Canada and of every other country, the total value of our merchandise trade falling steadily

from $2,655,000,000 in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929 to $887,000,000 in the fiscal year 1933. The fiscal year ended 1934 saw the turn of the tide with a total merchandise trade of $1,019,000,000, further increased to $1,173,000,000 in the calendar year 1934.

The external trade of Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was valued at $1,019,453,094, as compared with $887,097,541 in 1933 and $1,166,069,421 in 1932, showing an increase in 1934 of $132,355,553 or 14·9 p.c. over 1933, and a decrease of $146,616,327 or 12·6 p.c. from 1932. Imports as well as exports showed an increase in 1934 compared with the year 1933, the increase in imports amounting to $27,414,881 or 6·7 p.c., and in exports to $104,940,672 or 21·8 p.c. In this latest fiscal year the trade balance of the Dominion was favourable to the extent of $151,855,844, compared with a favourable balance of $74,330,053 in 1933, and of $9,061,613 in 1932. If the trade in merchandise and coin and bullion are added together the trade balance with the world in the fiscal year 1934 was favourable to the extent of $218,708,714, compared with a favourable balance of $130,883,312 in 1933 and of $75,101,389 in 1932. The place of these trade balances of merchandise and coin and bullion in the larger sphere of international payments is shown in Section 5 at the end of this chapter, pp. 637–639.

I.—SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

[Increase or favourable (+); decrease or unfavourable (−).]

Item.	Years ended Mar. 31—			1934 Compared with—	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.
MERCHANDISE.	$	$	$	$	$
Imports—					
Dutiable goods	388,498,048	256,377,100	250,476,412	− 138,021,636	− 5,900,688
Free goods	190,005,856	150,006,644	183,322,213	− 6,683,643	+ 33,315,569
Totals, Imports	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625	− 144,705,279	+ 27,414,881
Exports—					
Canadian produce	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145	+ 2,998,843	+ 105,543,190
Foreign produce	11,221,215	6,913,842	6,311,324	− 4,909,891	− 602,518
Totals, Exports	587,565,517	480,713,797	585,654,469	− 1,911,048	+ 104,940,672
Totals, Merchandise Trade	1,166,069,421	887,097,541	1,019,453,094	− 146,616,327	+ 132,355,553
Balances of Trade in Merchandise	+ 9,061,613	+ 74,330,053	+ 151,855,844	+ 142,794,231	+ 77,525,791
COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	1,815,016	1,011,685	849,290	− 965,726	− 162,395
Exports—					
Canadian produce	44,994,578	50,722,602	64,952,531	+ 19,957,953	+ 14,229,929
Foreign produce	22,860,214	6,842,342	2,749,629	− 20,110,585	− 4,092,713
Totals, Exports	67,854,792	57,564,944	67,702,160	− 152,632	+ 10,137,216
Totals, Trade in Coin and Bullion	69,669,808	58,576,629	68,551,450	− 1,130,032	+ 9,963,147
Balances of Trade in Coin and Bullion	+ 66,039,776	+ 56,553,259	+ 66,852,870	+ 813,094	+ 10,299,611
MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	580,318,920	407,395,429	434,647,915	− 145,671,005	+ 27,252,486
Exports	655,420,309	538,278,741	653,356,629	− 2,063,680	+ 115,077,888
Balances of Total Trade	+ 75,101,389	+ 130,883,312	+ 218,708,714	+ 143,607,325	+ 87,825,402

Statistical Tables of Current Trade.—Tables **10** to **18** (pp. 562–627) deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables **10** and **11** are summary tables, showing by groups our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the latest four fiscal years. Table **12** shows the same in detail for exports and Table **13** for imports of all important articles. Table **14** shows by main classes imports as dutiable or free and exports as of Canadian or foreign produce for the five fiscal years 1930-34. Table **15** shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1934 by degree of manufacture and by origin, and Table **16** gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table **17** gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces, and Table **18** shows the values imported from different countries dutiable or free under the general, preferential and treaty rate tariffs in 1934.

Subsection 3.—Trade with the United Kingdom and the British Empire.

Ever since Confederation the external trade of Canada has been carried on predominantly with one or other of the two great English-speaking countries, the United Kingdom and the United States. In the early years of the Dominion, the United Kingdom, which was then lending us capital on a considerable scale for those times, supplied us with more than half our imports, though as a customer she came second to the United States. Later on, however, partly as the result of the free trade policy of the United Kingdom and the protectionist policy of the United States, the United Kingdom became the chief market for our exports, holding that position steadily from 1890 to 1920, while in certain of the more recent years the United States has been our largest customer. This latter tendency has again been reversed, however, owing on the one hand to the increasingly restrictive tariff legislation of the United States after 1920 and to the preferences granted to Canada and other Empire countries by the United Kingdom in 1932.

As regards our imports, on the other hand, the United States, though in the beginning ranking second in supplying our wants, took first place as early as 1876 and has maintained that position steadily since about 1883, the proximity of the two countries and the increasing population on both sides of the line being largely responsible. During the Great War, when the resources of the United Kingdom were absorbed in the struggle, the percentage of Canada's imports coming from the United States rose as high as 82·3 p.c. in 1918. From 1921 to 1930 it remained fairly constant at about two-thirds, while in recent years it has declined to 54·9 p.c. in 1934. Our imports from the United Kingdom, which fell as low as 8·0 p.c. of the total in 1919, fluctuated between 15·2 p.c. and 19·0 p.c. between 1921 and 1930, but rose from 15·2 p.c. in the latter year to 24·2 p.c. in 1934. Thus in four years the United Kingdom's share of our import trade has risen from less than a sixth to nearly one-quarter. In the same period the percentage of our exports taken by the United Kingdom has risen from 25·2 to 39·3 or from one-quarter to two-fifths.

The following statement gives summary statistics of Canadian trade with the United Kingdom in the latest years. Commodity imports in 1934 showed an increase of $18,634,709 or 21·5 p.c. as compared with 1933, while exports of Canadian products to the United Kingdom showed an increase of $43,240,392 or 23·5 p.c.

II.—SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

[Increase or favourable (+); decrease or unfavourable (−).]

Item.	Years ended Mar. 31—			1934, Compared with—	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.
MERCHANDISE.	$	$	$	$	$
Imports—					
Dutiable goods	79,693,730	55,691,414	57,037,796	− 22,655,934	+ 1,346,382
Free goods	26,678,049	30,774,641	48,062,968	+ 21,384,919	+ 17,288,327
Totals, Imports	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764	− 1,271,015	+ 18,634,709
Exports—					
Canadian produce	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411	+ 53,557,686	+ 43,240,392
Foreign produce	919,099	772,178	700,700	− 218,399	− 71,478
Totals, Exports	174,962,824	185,133,197	228,302,111	+ 53,339,287	+ 43,168,914
Totals, Merchandise Trade	281,334,603	271,599,252	333,402,875	+ 52,068,272	+ 61,803,623
Balances, Merchandise Trade	+ 68,591,045	+ 98,667,142	+ 123,201,347	+ 54,610,302	+ 24,534,205
COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	13,689	18,985	29,965	+ 16,276	+ 10,980
Exports—					
Canadian produce	−	10	49,043,153	+ 49,043,153	+ 49,043,143
Foreign produce	1,194	233	2,483,732	+ 2,482,528	+ 2,483,499
Totals, Exports	1,194	243	51,526,885	+ 51,525,691	+ 51,526,642
Totals, Trade in Coin and Bullion	14,883	19,228	51,556,850	+ 51,549,584	+ 51,545,239
Balances, Trade in Coin and Bullion	− 12,495	− 18,742	+ 51,496,920	+ 51,509,415	+ 51,515,662
MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	106,385,468	86,485,040	105,130,729	+ 1,254,739	+ 18,645,689
Exports	174,964,018	185,133,440	279,828,996	+ 104,864,978	+ 94,695,556
Balances, Total Trade	+ 68,578,550	+ 98,648,400	+ 174,698,267	+ 106,119,717	+ 76,049,867

The commodities making up Canada's export and import trade with the United Kingdom in recent years are dealt with in detail in Tables **12** and **13** of this chapter.

Trade of Canada with the British Empire.—Canada was the first of the British Dominions to grant a preference on goods the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Dominions and possessions. This preference was extended by Order in Council from time to time to other portions of the British Empire until now it is applicable to practically every British Dominion and possession. In the case of Newfoundland, in addition to the preference, Canada grants free admission to fish and fish products. Australia receives special concessions under the Trade Agreement of 1931 and the British West Indies under the Agreement of 1925 referred to on p. 520. Table **18** on p. 627 shows for the latest fiscal year the imports from countries of the British Empire entering Canada either at lower rates of duty or free under the preferential tariff. The British preferential tariff enacted in 1897 has had the effect of stimulating Canada's Empire trade. When the British preference became effective in 1897 Canada's total imports from the United Kingdom amounted to only $29,401,000, compared with imports in 1887 valued at $44,741,000 and in 1873 at $67,997,000, so that from 1873 to 1897 imports from the United Kingdom declined by $38,596,000 or 56·7 p.c. After the

introduction of the British preferential tariff, the downward trend in the value of imports from the United Kingdom was reversed, but imports from the Empire were at a low level. However, during the latest four years and especially since the Ottawa Agreements, the proportion of trade with both the United Kingdom and the total British Empire has shown a distinctly upward trend, although both the volume and direction of Canada's exports vary widely with the vicissitudes of crops here and in other parts of the world. Canada's exports to Empire countries other than the United Kingdom consist very largely of manufactured products.

In the interpretation of statistics covering a long period, such as those in Statement III following, the wide fluctuations in price levels should be borne in mind. Thus the fiscal year 1896, just prior to the introduction of the British preference, marked about the close of a long period of declining prices which began in the '70's. Prices followed a rising trend from then to the last pre-war fiscal year 1914, and rose very steeply throughout the War to a peak in the fiscal year ended 1921. In the following year, prices suffered a sudden drop and then remained fairly steady until 1929, after which the recent serious decline has occurred. (See Chapter XX.) The trade of Canada with the British Empire in certain fiscal years since 1886 was as under:—

III.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with—			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.	United Kingdom.	Other British Empire.	Total British Empire.
Imports.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1886	39,033,006	2,383,560	41,416,566	40·7	2·5	43·2
1896	32,824,505	2,388,647	35,213,152	31·2	2·2	33·4
1906	69,183,915	14,605,519	83,789,434	24·4	5·1	29·5
1914	132,070,406	22,456,440	154,526,846	21·4	3·6	25·0
1921	213,973,562	52,029,126	266,002,688	17·3	4·2	21·5
1922	117,135,343	31,973,910	149,109,253	15·7	4·3	20·0
1926	163,731,210	45,088,918	208,820,128	17·6	4·9	22·5
1929	194,041,381	63,346,829	257,388,210	15·3	5·0	20·3
1930	189,179,738	63,494,864	252,674,602	15·2	5·1	20·2
1931	149,497,392	56,491,896	204,898,426	16·5	6·2	22·7
1932	106,371,779	41,440,214	147,811,993	18·4	7·2	25·6
1933	86,466,055	33,918,269	120,384,324	21·3	8·3	29·6
1934	105,100,764	35,303,122	140,403,886	24·2	8·2	32·4
Exports (Canadian).						
1886	36,694,263	3,262,803	39,957,066	47·2	4·2	51·4
1896	62,717,941	4,048,198	66,766,139	57·2	3·7	60·9
1906	127,456,465	10,964,757	138,421,222	54·2	4·5	58·7
1914	215,253,969	23,388,548	238,642,517	49·9	5·4	55·3
1921	312,844,871	90,607,348	403,452,219	26·3	7·6	33·9
1922	299,361,675	46,473,735	345,835,410	40·4	6·3	46·7
1926	508,237,560	90,330,435	598,567,995	38·7	6·9	45·6
1929	429,730,485	106,258,803	535,989,288	31·5	7·8	39·3
1930	281,745,965	97,825,173	379,571,138	25·2	8·8	33·9
1931	219,246,499	73,617,897	292,864,396	27·4	9·2	36·6
1932	174,043,725	44,912,662	218,956,387	30·2	7·8	38·0
1933	184,361,019	37,757,908	222,118,927	38·9	8·0	46·9
1934	227,601,411	50,423,723	278,025,134	39·3	8·7	48·0

Subsection 4.—Trade with the United States and other Foreign Countries.

Trade with the United States.—In the period immediately following Confederation the United States was Canada's chief customer, trade still following its accustomed channels in spite of the denunciation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which had expired on Mar. 17, 1866. On the other hand, we bought more from the United Kingdom than from the United States.

In the '70's, however, the proportion of our exports going to the United States, which had been over 50 p.c. in the first few years of the Dominion, declined materially, but for the most part remained at over 40 p.c. until after the enactment of the McKinley Tariff of 1890, when it fell to 35 p.c. in 1892 and as low as 27 p.c. in 1898. In the first decade of the twentieth century it averaged about 35 p.c., but fell off considerably in the war years, rising again to about 40 p.c. on the average of the nineteen-twenties.

Imports from the United States exceeded half of our total imports for the first time in the years from 1877 to 1879, while in the eighteen-eighties they were approximately equivalent to those from the United Kingdom, at from 40 to 45 p.c. from either country. By 1896, however, imports from the United States again reached half of the total, and subsequently have never fallen below that point, increasing both absolutely and relatively during the great period of expansion until 1913, when they were 65·0 p.c. of all imports. In the extraordinary circumstances of the Great War they rose as high as 82·3 p.c. in 1918, and throughout the nineteen-twenties stood at about two-thirds of the total. In the most recent year, however, to some extent as the result of the Ottawa Agreements and the premium on United States funds, the percentage of imports coming from the United States has declined to 54·9 or approximately five-ninths of the total.

Analysis of Canada's Total Trade with the United States.—Canada's total merchandise trade with the United States in the fiscal year 1934 was valued at $437,538,613, compared with $381,077,886 in 1933, and $596,037,639 in 1932, the increase in 1934 over 1933 amounting to $56,460,727 or 14·8 p.c., but a decrease of $158,499,026 or 26·6 p.c. compared with 1932. Imports from the United States in 1934 were valued at $238,187,681, in 1933 at $232,548,055, and in 1932 at $351,686,775, the increase in 1934 compared with 1933 amounting to $5,639,626 or 2·4 p.c., but compared with 1932 the decrease was $113,499,094 or 32·3 p.c. The total exports to the United States in 1934 amounted to $199,350,932, in 1933 to $148,529,831, and in 1932 to $244,350,864, the increase in 1934 compared with 1933 amounting to $50,821,099 or 34·2 p.c., while compared with 1932 the decrease was $44,999,932 or 18·4 p.c. The domestic exports to the United States in 1934 amounted to $194,443,139, in 1933 to $143,160,400, and in 1932 to $235,186,674, the increase in 1934 compared with 1933 amounting to $51,282,739 or 35·8 p.c., but compared with 1932 the decrease was $40,743,535 or 17·3 p.c. The trade balance with the United States has been unfavourable to Canada in each year since 1882. For the year ended Mar. 31, 1934, Canada's unfavourable merchandise trade balance with the United States totalled $38,836,749, being less than for any fiscal year since 1901 (when it was $36,971,065). In 1929 the unfavourable trade balance with the United States amounted to $346,745,142, in 1930 to $310,753,856, in 1931 to $220,483,994, in 1932 to $107,335,911 and in 1933 to $84,018,224. If the trade in merchandise and coin and bullion are combined, the trade balance with the United States was unfavourable in 1934 to the extent of $23,472,761, compared with an unfavourable balance in 1933 of $27,443,575, and in 1932 of $43,314,645.

IV.—SUMMARY OF CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

[Increase or favourable (+); decrease or unfavourable (−).]

Item.	Years ended Mar. 31—			1934 Compared with—	
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1932.	1933.
MERCHANDISE.	$	$	$	$	$
Imports—					
Dutiable goods	229,639,736	143,806,122	139,955,233	− 89,684,503	− 3,850,889
Free goods	122,047,039	88,741,933	98,232,448	− 23,814,591	+ 9,490,515
Totals, Imports	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681	− 113,499,094	+ 5,639,626
Exports—					
Canadian produce	235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139	− 40,743,535	+ 51,282,739
Foreign produce	9,164,190	5,369,431	4,907,793	− 4,256,397	− 461,638
Totals, Exports	244,350,864	148,529,831	199,350,932	− 44,999,932	+ 50,821,099
Totals, Merchandise Trade	596,037,639	381,077,886	437,538,613	− 158,499,026	+ 56,460,727
Balances, Merchandise Trade	− 107,335,911	− 84,018,224	− 38,836,749	+ 68,499,162	+ 45,181,475
COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	1,721,437	968,372	800,238	− 921,199	− 168,134
Exports—					
Canadian produce	44,057,911	50,722,592	15,909,378	− 28,148,533	− 34,813,214
Foreign produce	21,684,792	6,820,429	254,848	− 21,429,944	− 6,575,581
Totals, Exports	65,742,703	57,543,021	16,164,226	− 49,578,477	− 41,378,795
Totals, Trade in Coin and Bullion	67,464,140	58,511,393	16,964,464	− 50,499,676	− 41,546,929
Balances, Trade in Coin and Bullion	+ 64,021,266	+ 56,574,649	+ 15,363,988	− 48,657,278	− 41,210,661
MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.					
Imports	353,408,212	233,516,427	238,987,919	− 114,420,293	+ 5,471,492
Exports	310,093,567	206,072,852	215,515,158	− 94,578,409	+ 9,442,306
Balances, Total Trade	− 43,314,645	− 27,443,575	− 23,472,761	+ 19,841,884	+ 3,970,814

For a more detailed treatment of the commodities making up our export and import trade with the United States, see Tables **12** and **13** of this chapter.

Canadian Trade via the United States.—Imports from overseas countries *via* the United States have steadily declined in recent years, especially those from the British Empire. This decrease has followed: (1) general propaganda to utilize Canadian sea and river ports; (2) additional concessions to goods imported under the preferential tariff if they come direct. Provision has been made, in trade treaties and agreements negotiated with foreign countries, that goods must be imported *via* a Canadian sea or river port in order to obtain the full benefits of special rates of duty. Between 1920 and 1934 imports *via* the United States have decreased from 9·5 p.c. to 1·85 p.c. of the total imports from overseas countries.

The proportion of exports from Canada to overseas countries going *via* the United States shows a considerable decline since 1927, the percentages for the pa t eight fiscal years being: 1927, 39·4; 1928, 38·7; 1929, 36·6; 1930, 33·7; 1931, 27·3; 1932, 18·7; 1933, 14·2; 1934, 14·4. The decline has thus been very marked in the latest years. Details by countries are given in Table **21** of this chapter.

Trade with Other Foreign Countries.—The relative changes in the positions occupied by the United States and other foreign countries in Canada's trade in various years from 1886 to 1934 are shown in Statement V below. During the War and the years immediately following, when production and exports by many European countries were curtailed, imports from the United States rose to a high proportion and were 69 p.c. in 1921, while those from other foreign countries declined. With this exception the proportion of imports from other foreign countries has remained surprisingly constant over the period of nearly half a century at about one-tenth to one-eighth of total imports. Canadian exports to the United States have fluctuated between 30 p.c. and 46 p.c. of the total, while those to other foreign countries have increased from 4·5 p.c. to as high as 24·0 p.c. in 1929, declining to 18·4 p.c. in 1934.

V.—CANADA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Item and Fiscal Year.	Canadian Trade with —			Percentage of Total Trade with—		
	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.	All Foreign Countries.
Imports.	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1886	42,818,651	11,756,920	54,575,571	44·6	12·2	56·8
1896	53,529,390	16,618,619	70,148,009	50·8	15·8	66·6
1906	169,256,452	30,694,394	199,950,846	59·6	10·9	70·5
1914	396,302,138	68,365,014	464,667,152	64·0	11·0	75·0
1921	856,176,820	117,979,374	974,156,194	69·0	9·5	78·5
1922	515,958,196	82,736,883	598,695,079	69·0	11·0	80·0
1926	608,618,542	109,890,062	718,508,604	65·6	11·9	77·5
1929	868,012,229	140,278,652	1,008,290,881	68·6	11·1	79·7
1930	847,442,037	148,156,943	995,598,980	67·9	11·8	79·7
1931	584,407,018	117,307,251	701,714,269	64·5	12·9	77·4
1932	351,686,775	79,005,136	430,691,911	60·8	13·6	74·4
1933	232,548,055	53,451,365	285,999,420	57·2	13·2	70·4
1934	238,187,681	55,207,058	293,394,739	54·9	12·7	67·6
Exports (Canadian).						
1886	34,284,490	3,515,148	37,799,638	44·1	4·5	48·6
1896	37,789,481	5,152,185	42,941,666	34·4	4·7	39·1
1906	83,546,306	13,516,428	97,062,734	35·5	5·8	41·3
1914	163,372,825	29,573,097	192,945,922	37·9	6·8	44·7
1921	542,322,967	243,388,515	785,711,482	45·6	20·5	66·1
1922	292,588,643	101,816,627	394,405,270	39·5	13·8	53·3
1926	474,987,367	241,800,429	716,787,796	36·1	18·3	54·4
1929	499,612,145	328,108,239	827,720,384	36·7	24·0	60·7
1930	515,049,763	225,637,401	740,687,164	46·0	20·0	66·0
1931	349,660,563	157,217,708	506,878,271	43·7	19·7	63·4
1932	235,186,674	122,201,241	357,387,915	40·8	21·2	62·0
1933	143,160,400	108,520,628	251,681,028	30·2	22·9	53·1
1934	194,443,139	106,874,872	301,318,011	33·6	18·4	52·0

With further reference to the trade of Canada with countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, attention is directed to Tables 10 to 37 (pp. 153–188) of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1934, published by the Bureau of Statistics. These tables show the trade of Canada in leading commodities with 84 British and foreign countries for the fiscal years 1933 and 1934.

Subsection 5.—Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade by Continents and Countries.

Canadian Trade by Continents, 1934.—In the latest fiscal year both exports of Canadian products and imports increased substantially, imports by $27,600,000 and exports by $105,500,000. Imports from the United Kingdom increased by $18,700,000 and from the United States by $5,700,000, while imports from "other Europe", "other North America" and Africa showed slight declines, and imports from South Africa, Asia and Oceania recorded minor increases. Of the increase in exports of Canadian products totalling $105,500,000, the United Kingdom accounted for $43,200,000, the United States for $51,300,000, Asia for $3,600,000, Oceania for $5,100,000, Africa for $4,000,000 and South America for $1,300,000. "Other Europe" and "other North America" recorded slight declines. Details respecting Canada's trade by continents, 1929 to 1934, are given in the following statement.

VI.—CANADA'S TRADE BY CONTINENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1929 TO 1934.

Item and Continent.	Values in Millions of Dollars.						Percentages of Totals.					
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Imports.	$	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Europe—												
United Kingdom	194·0	189·2	149·5	106·4	86·4	105·1	15·3	15·2	16·5	18·4	21·3	24·2
Other	92·7	95·7	74·7	50·6	34·9	34·0	7·3	7·6	8·2	8·7	8·6	7·9
North America—												
United States	868·1	847·4	584·4	351·7	232·5	238·2	68·6	67·9	64·5	60·8	57·2	54·9
Other	26·2	24·0	23·4	17·6	13·9	13·1	2·1	1·9	2·6	3·0	3·4	3·0
South America	26·5	31·9	25·6	17·3	10·6	11·6	2·1	2·6	2·9	3·0	2·6	2·7
Asia	33·5	31·1	27·7	18·8	12·4	16·2	2·6	2·5	3·0	3·3	3·1	3·7
Oceania	22·5	24·5	14·4	9·5	9·1	9·7	1·8	1·9	1·6	1·7	2·2	2·3
Africa	2·2	4·5	6·9	6·6	6·4	5·9	0·2	0·4	0·7	1·1	1·6	1·3
Totals, Imports	1,265·7	1,248·3	906·6	578·5	406·2	433·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Exports (Canadian).												
Europe—												
United Kingdom	429·7	281·7	219·2	174·0	184·4	227·6	31·5	25·2	27·4	30·2	38·9	39·3
Other	213·1	125·9	90·0	77·2	72·7	72·4	15·6	11·2	11·3	13·4	15·3	12·5
North America—												
United States	500·2	515·0	349·6	235·2	143·1	194·4	36·7	46·0	43·7	40·8	30·2	33·6
Other	42·9	46·2	45·8	31·6	25·9	23·2	3·1	4·1	5·7	5·5	5·5	4·0
South America	32·6	34·7	20·6	8·9	6·6	7·9	2·4	3·1	2·6	1·5	1·4	1·4
Asia	87·2	63·1	39·4	28·3	22·7	26·3	6·4	5·6	4·9	4·9	4·8	4·5
Oceania	37·6	36·1	20·0	10·2	12·4	17·5	2·8	3·2	2·5	1·8	2·6	3·0
Africa	20·3	17·6	15·0	10·9	6·0	10·0	1·5	1·6	1·9	1·9	1·3	1·7
Totals, Exports	1,363·6	1,120·3	799·6	576·3	473·8	579·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Imports from Principal Countries.—The following statement on imports from thirty-five leading countries in 1934 shows how predominant the two great English-speaking countries are as the source of supply of Canadian imports, the United States supplying approximately 55 p.c. of all our imports, while the United Kingdom, with less than half the share of the United States in our import trade, has, nevertheless, more than ten times as large a share as Germany, ranking third. Again it is to be noted that in 1934 three British countries, India, Australia and South Africa, took fifth, sixth and seventh places, respectively, in our import trade, ranking immediately after Germany and France. These same countries twelve years earlier ranked ninth, thirtieth and forty-fourth, respectively, in supplying us with imports and the change is indicative of the growing proportion of Empire trade to total trade.

VII.—CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM THIRTY-FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES, 1934.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1934.

Rank.				Country.	Value of Imports, 1934.	Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1934 Compared with—					
						1922.		1932.		1933.	
1922	1932	1933	1934		$	$		$		$	
1	1	1	1	United States	238,187,681	−	277,770,515	−	113,499,094	+	5,639,626
2	2	2	2	United Kingdom	105,100,764	−	12,034,579	−	1,271,015	+	18,634,709
19	4	3	3	Germany	9,922,704	+	7,881,688	−	1,735,165	+	833,799
3	3	4	4	France	6,898,411	−	6,583,594	−	6,671,730	−	814,147
9	8	7	5	British India	5,941,863	+	662,006	+	842,127	+	1,847,662
30	7	5	6	Australia	5,406,582	+	4,327,258	−	290,188	−	496,005
44	13	6	7	British South Africa	3,642,197	+	3,514,459	−	680,972	−	1,264,867
7	17	15	8	Peru	3,579,726	−	3,403,677	+	64,137	+	1,006,205
35	10	11	9	Colombia	3,569,707	+	3,209,198	−	1,465,604	+	204,199
6	5	8	10	Japan	3,311,687	−	4,882,994	−	2,678,714	−	549,224
11	6	9	11	Netherlands	3,241,669	−	760,378	−	2,586,300	−	474,329
12	9	10	12	Belgium	3,200,168	−	645,550	−	1,847,553	−	442,350
14	20	13	13	Barbados	3,126,857	+	132,298	+	453,422	+	270,022
5	16	17	14	Switzerland	2,808,308	−	5,863,300	−	879,209	+	408,673
36	12	12	15	Jamaica	2,640,286	+	424,755	−	1,765,738	−	554,078
28	14	14	16	Italy	2,579,950	+	1,192,580	−	1,613,487	−	226,411
21	29	26	17	New Zealand	2,575,158	+	791,658	+	1,494,928	+	1,605,454
26	15	21	18	China	2,330,559	+	917,032	−	1,394,999	+	725,107
15	21	27	19	Argentina	2,049,563	−	305,537	−	558,800	+	1,154,581
23	18	16	20	Trinidad and Tobago	1,986,716	+	308,058	−	1,138,186	−	441,536
20	22	19	21	Fiji	1,647,324	−	318,856	−	959,106	−	571,027
17	23	25	22	Ceylon	1,409,959	−	777,370	−	163,957	+	328,937
36	19	20	23	Czechoslovakia	1,403,472	+	1,051,548	−	1,356,392	−	365,572
8	11	18	24	British Guiana	1,389,183	−	4,777,481	−	3,152,739	−	910,631
29	24	23	25	Other British West Indies	1,357,089	+	132,064	−	203,427	+	121,613
38	32	32	26	Sweden	1,138,443	+	893,148	+	258,967	+	434,250
22	27	24	27	Spain	1,128,755	−	650,653	−	347,875	−	31,998
4	31	31	28	Cuba	1,063,239	−	11,979,329	+	82,148	+	357,415
25	35	38	29	British Straits Settlements	1,001,878	−	452,864	+	451,101	+	615,454
65	28	30	30	British East Africa	928,543	+	921,433	−	507,795	+	203,565
75	25	22	31	Dutch West Indies	867,486	+	865,981	−	632,215	−	690,302
−	44	37	32	Egypt	701,155	+	632,592	+	431,652	+	293,574
27	26	34	33	Newfoundland	630,070	−	761,956	−	853,811	+	84,543
24	30	33	34	Brazil	626,586	−	868,659	−	355,958	+	35,445
18	34	36	35	Hong Kong	624,336	−	1,485,401	−	36,603	+	108,722
				Totals, above 35 Countries	428,018,074	−	306,464,937	−	144,568,150	+	27,081,078
				Totals, Imports	433,798,625	−	314,005,707	−	144,705,279	+	27,414,881
				British Empire	140,403,886	−	8,705,367	−	7,408,107	+	20,019,562
				Foreign Countries	293,394,739	−	305,300,340	−	137,297,172	+	7,395,319

Exports to Principal Countries.—Figures in the following statement, as in the import statement, are indicative of the predominance of the United Kingdom and the United States as our customers. The third country, the Netherlands, takes from us only about 10 p.c. of the commodities taken by the United States. It may be noted that in the latest year the Netherlands and Belgium were our best customers on the continent of Europe, surpassing France and Germany in this respect, while Italy ranked only sixteenth as a customer compared with third in 1922. The relative positions of these countries are largely due, of course, to the attitudes taken by the various countries to imports of Canadian wheat, France, Germany and Italy all desiring to be independent of imported food supplies.

As among the Empire countries, the rise of British South Africa from sixteenth in 1922 to ninth in 1934 may be noted as of special significance, while Australia ranked sixth in 1934, as in 1922, and New Zealand was twelfth in 1934 as compared with thirteenth in 1922. In the Orient, Japan maintained fourth place in 1934, the same as twelve years earlier.

VIII.—CANADA'S DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO FORTY LEADING COUNTRIES, 1934.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance, 1934.

Rank.				Country.	Value of Exports, 1934.	Increases (+) or Decreases (−) 1934 Compared with—		
1922	1932	1933	1934			1922.	1932.	1933.
					$	$	$	$
1	2	1	1	United Kingdom	227,601,411	− 71,760,264	+ 53,557,686	+ 43,240,392
2	1	2	2	United States	194,443,139	− 98,145,504	− 40,743,535	+ 51,282,739
7	6	3	3	Netherlands	19,655,271	+ 10,072,347	+ 6,153,114	+ 3,197,361
4	4	6	4	Japan	13,802,760	− 1,028,760	− 2,752,930	+ 3,475,268
5	5	4	5	Belgium	12,538,143	+ 178,843	− 1,498,294	− 1,952,796
6	12	10	6	Australia	12,138,869	+ 1,460,269	+ 6,750,887	+ 4,826,295
9	3	5	7	France	11,907,478	+ 3,699,250	− 6,046,843	− 822,748
12	7	7	8	Germany	10,588,450	+ 6,078,903	+ 183,194	+ 2,531,345
16	9	13	9	British South Africa	7,680,446	+ 3,002,252	− 721,050	+ 3,678,908
8	10	11	10	Newfoundland	6,130,698	− 3,186,941	− 471,154	+ 486,473
23	11	8	11	China	5,395,970	+ 3,495,343	− 512,163	− 2,273,258
13	16	15	12	New Zealand	4,480,219	+ 351,688	+ 755,994	+ 871,719
40	8	9	13	St. Pierre and Miquelon	4,346,925	+ 3,917,735	− 4,295,194	− 3,246,278
15	17	14	14	Norway	3,912,408	− 964	+ 587,636	+ 217,073
25	18	21	15	British India	3,743,360	+ 2,106,215	+ 701,838	+ 1,328,774
3	14	12	16	Italy	3,543,315	− 11,792,503	− 722,009	− 583,047
−	19	22	17	Irish Free State	3,514,785	+ 3,514,785	+ 853,364	+ 1,267,623
17	13	18	18	Argentina	2,793,801	− 439,622	− 1,550,934	+ 284,216
21	20	20	19	Jamaica	2,633,019	+ 418,855	− 1,680	+ 202,609
20	15	16	20	Denmark	2,160,467	− 82,714	− 1,715,213	− 533,745
11	24	24	21	Trinidad and Tobago	1,997,460	− 2,551,075	− 150,177	+ 224,221
33	37	19	22	Spain	1,822,626	+ 1,005,649	+ 1,256,523	− 659,091
22	32	27	23	Brazil	1,758,380	− 244,069	+ 778,526	+ 364,150
30	28	28	24	Mexico	1,680,766	+ 483,169	+ 313,819	+ 369,530
29	23	17	25	Sweden	1,441,030	+ 220,834	− 944,759	− 1,195,370
24	22	25	26	Other British West Indies	1,353,324	− 476,474	− 1,045,048	− 360,798
26	27	29	27	Hong Kong	1,253,866	− 157,833	− 180,793	+ 191,623
31	25	26	28	Bermuda	1,146,065	+ 156,952	− 802,833	− 440,937
27	29	30	29	Barbados	1,056,146	− 321,838	− 36,279	+ 6,202
14	26	33	30	Cuba	993,019	− 2,981,413	− 644,657	+ 162,842
48	30	32	31	Portuguese Africa	952,519	+ 777,490	− 110,764	+ 110,073
65	36	35	32	Peru	926,453	+ 854,770	+ 298,286	+ 205,191
19	33	34	33	British Guiana	800,578	− 1,497,527	+ 22,109	− 5,972
35	47	40	34	British Straits Settlements	681,682	+ 73,388	+ 341,610	+ 293,244
68	53	37	35	Hawaii	620,675	+ 566,115	+ 419,592	+ 186,135
50	49	42	36	Philippine Islands	616,979	+ 446,158	+ 320,048	+ 269,611
51	44	38	37	British East Africa	525,434	+ 357,231	+ 153,046	+ 116,158
56	39	39	38	Colombia	421,184	+ 293,985	− 112,707	+ 31,888
53	31	36	39	British Honduras	256,869	+ 105,905	− 751,543	− 409,053
98	46	31	40	French Oceania	81,940	+ 81,890	− 671,702	− 817,866
				Totals, above 40 Countries	573,397,929	− 150,159,676	+ 6,965,011	+ 106,120,704
				Totals, Exports (Domestic)	579,343,145	− 160,897,535	+ 2,998,843	+ 105,543,190
				British Empire	278,017,978	− 67,817,432	+ 59,061,591	+ 55,899,051
				Foreign Countries	301,325,167	− 93,080,103	− 56,062,748	+ 49,644,139

Statistical Tables of Trade by Countries.—Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the latest five fiscal years, by countries with which Canada carries on trade, will be found in Tables **19** (imports) and **20** (exports). Table **21** shows by countries the values and percentages of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the latest two fiscal years.

A series of tables showing Canadian trade in principal commodities with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables **12** and **13**) followed Table **21** in the 1931 Year Book. These tables have since been omitted to economize space. They will be found in the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada 1934, (pp. 153-188). Historical tables showing our trade with leading countries in each year since Confederation, will be found on pp. 13-19 of the Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for 1934, both volumes published by, and obtainable from, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Subsection 6.—Principal Commodities Imported and Exported.

Canada's Principal Imports.—Statement IX, which follows, shows the long-term trend of principal commodities imported into Canada in the fiscal years 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934, the commodities being arranged in order of importance in 1934. In the interpretation of the trends in imports shown by the figures in this statement, the effect of price changes and of fluctuations of the so-called business cycle should be kept in mind. Thus the Bureau of Statistics' index number of wholesale prices on the 1926 base was 59·3 in the calendar year 1889, 52·1 in 1899, 59·5 in 1909, 134·0 in 1919, 95·6 in 1929 and 67·1 in 1933, these calendar years approximating to the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934. In the matter of business fluctuations, the fiscal year 1910 was influenced by the general development boom in Western Canada, 1920 was affected by the feverish activity which immediately followed the War, 1930 represented the end of the security inflation period and the beginning of the downturn, while in 1934 the effects of the depression and price decline were still being severely felt, although there was a distinct improvement as compared with 1933.

During the period of 44 years covered by the statement, great changes have occurred in the character of the leading imports, due to developments both in the industrial organization of the country and the goods consumed by the people. Thus in 1890, many present-day leading imports such as crude petroleum, automobiles and parts, artificial silk, electric apparatus, aluminium, were either non-existent or formed very insignificant items of trade. Imports of farm implements in 1890 were valued at only $161,000 but, due to the tremendous agricultural expansion in Canada since that time, as well as to increasing mechanization of agricultural operations, imports of farm implements have grown to a large item in spite of the wide development of their manufacture within the country. On the other hand, a number of the leading imports of 1890, such as woollen goods and raw wool, sugar and products, cotton goods and raw cotton, tea, grain products and meats, have become relatively much less important as imports. Then again, there were certain leading imports in 1890, such as coal, rolling-mill products, machinery and fruits, which still remain among the chief items of imports owing to the absence of coal and high grade iron ore deposits in the central portion of Canada, where population and industry are chiefly concentrated, and to the demand for fruits which cannot be grown in Canada.

IX.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934.

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1934.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Coal	8,013,156	11,012,223	27,516,678	60,072,629	56,812,418	29,201,459
2	Crude petroleum	–	23,244	1,189,071	20,306,693	50,951,202	25,010,663
3	Rolling-mill products	5,645,704	11,905,937	15,692,051	39,985,746	61,943,553	16,533,843
4	Fruits	2,400,851	3,133,407	8,316,462	33,463,270	34,277,882	16,041,568
5	Sugar and products	6,452,654	8,610,845	14,962,770	73,618,354	27,987,156	14,535,640
6	Raw cotton	3,539,249	4,229,198	9,384,801	33,854,457	21,682,463	14,343,617
7	Alcoholic beverages	1,695,161	1,938,112	4,459,566	9,135,536	45,026,487	14,223,899
8	Machinery	1,877,551	5,159,952	14,690,873	36,716,791	69,702,213	13,847,326
9	Automobile parts	–	–	269,586	12,674,823	35,746,929	13,760,242
10	Cotton goods	3,792,584	6,399,705	17,928,093	51,435,017	27,275,170	11,211,567
11	Woollen goods (incl. carpets)	10,900,600	9,427,575	20,767,010	45,545,127	32,632,927	9,560,085
12	Books and printed matter	1,404,583	1,588,432	4,127,179	11,228,018	18,130,779	8,372,627
13	Tea	3,073,643	3,604,027	5,347,854	8,336,163	10,694,379	7,389,717
14	Flax, hemp and jute	1,416,217	3,551,037	5,340,312	15,923,836	14,995,198	7,295,514
15	Petroleum, refined	690,283	830,025	2,326,681	10,566,692	25,180,476	6,929,314

IX.—CANADA'S LEADING IMPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934. —concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
16	Vegetable oil	612,671	826,882	1,862,265	15,973,417	12,244,151	6,128,311
17	Electric apparatus	317,515	810,900	3,688,538	15,550,254	37,611,263	5,915,024
18	Rubber and products	1,512,427	2,942,044	6,151,157	18,059,435	20,025,316	5,895,034
19	Grain and grain products	3,034,049	8,298,884	7,806,665	9,086,073	25,082,671	5,499,468
20	Engines and boilers	188,759	778,364	2,019,558	12,997,757	15,146,437	5,417,082
21	Noils, tops and waste wool	12,100	151,510	599,446	5,830,957	3,833,801	5,339,912
22	Paper	1,208,683	1,378,749	4,567,810	9,949,574	14,764,904	5,242,168
23	Clay and products	948,876	1,593,255	3,418,844	6,371,567	12,256,769	5,178,936
24	Furs	1,058,001	2,106,441	5,768,075	12,877,520	11,953,949	5,046,441
25	Dyeing and tanning materials	484,217	711,508	1,412,099	5,623,720	3,548,656	4,843,532
26	Raw silk	193,529	277,708	393,011	3,090,845	8,360,968	4,534,182
27	Glass and glassware	1,268,314	1,658,694	2,932,104	6,926,459	10,453,706	4,365,249
28	Leather	1,173,777	1,879,333	4,202,934	17,102,702	11,537,331	4,015,475
29	Vegetables	337,859	625,749	1,751,265	5,722,600	11,040,765	3,818,476
30	Raw wool	1,729,058	1,574,834	1,587,175	2,672,211	4,306,945	3,747,155
31	Settlers' effects	1,810,217	3,065,410	10,273,428	10,181,034	11,181,203	3,714,401
32	Woollen yarn	117,729	402,328	1,671,765	4,445,270	5,870,353	3,273,695
33	Coffee, green	591,158	491,148	1,194,061	4,711,079	5,924,635	3,186,465
34	Wood, unmanufactured	1,444,727	3,775,240	8,324,585	14,112,391	15,348,150	3,172,625
35	Hides and skins, raw	1,703,093	4,214,012	8,235,819	22,654,661	8,402,075	3,159,646
36	Artificial silk	–	–	–	–	13,418,910	3,003,250
37	Aluminium	159	12,543	794,490	2,747,385	6,058,864	2,967,437
38	Coke	155,513	506,839	1,695,603	2,476,450	6,403,354	2,921,707
39	Silk goods	2,654,505	3,880,535	5,590,829	31,341,944	19,202,541	2,826,851
40	Paints and varnishes	672,885	1,012,535	1,376,023	3,821,880	5,957,078	2,723,858
41	Nuts, edible	231,449	400,441	1,237,292	5,889,573	5,095,109	2,713,675
42	Drugs and medicines	513,331	481,359	962,083	3,402,932	3,808,721	2,621,563
43	Wood, manufactured	1,355,230	824,195	3,085,079	7,893,284	12,711,307	2,570,567
44	Sulphur	44,276	215,433	430,632	1,296,458	3,823,245	2,559,159
45	Cotton yarn	17,879	321,348	767,760	4,078,510	3,827,867	2,511,890
46	Manila, sisal, istle, etc	–	–	1,548,457	5,195,812	3,822,613	2,379,135
47	Farm implements	161,277	2,148,867	2,661,207	14,578,106	30,075,453	2,283,771
48	Stone and products	862,037	1,029,711	1,773,953	3,687,702	8,702,988	2,201,137
49	Soda and soda compounds	329,084	624,873	785,524	2,982,371	4,410,621	2,179,827
50	Tobacco, raw	1,344,985	1,508,359	3,229,239	13,604,757	6,471,626	2,147,001
51	Hardware and cutlery	1,250,369	1,434,209	1,937,647	4,210,142	4,950,119	1,996,244
52	Fertilizers	14,444	88,974	5,395,423	1,796,752	5,033,592	1,989,498
53	Brass and products	554,545	851,606	2,228,215	4,531,015	7,000,455	1,699,857
54	Gums and resins	159,508	287,276	2,256,307	4,987,716	3,431,591	1,573,726
55	Cocoa and chocolate	118,569	286,363	1,130,335	7,626,745	3,651,425	1,472,174
56	Automobiles	–	–	1,732,215	15,035,545	34,464,666	1,395,619
57	Fish	899,683	1,060,708	1,630,744	3,491,678	3,474,921	1,281,299
58	Seeds	478,397	1,916,994	1,167,321	4,210,782	5,061,255	1,149,847
59	Celluloid in lumps	18,311	27,136	120,002	743,856	2,042,941	1,143,846
60	Animals, living	837,385	841,168	1,711,723	2,570,377	2,802,754	1,030,439
61	Clocks and watches	773,538	698,378	1,459,617	3,126,267	3,495,659	1,024,092
62	Stamped and coated products	42,042	268,545	492,884	1,016,777	2,349,230	984,413
63	Tools	427,305	825,541	891,820	2,050,286	3,192,449	967,225
64	Wire (iron)	387,490	1,844,788	3,530,226	5,843,623	3,658,798	923,493
65	Surgical instruments	25,186	103,740	209,302	1,137,567	1,937,334	913,269
66	Tubes and pipe (iron)	484,008	1,122,987	2,358,848	4,160,378	5,948,162	855,444
67	Meats	1,632,143	1,371,184	2,427,901	22,100,333	7,599,473	832,644
68	Spices	213,677	242,597	428,075	1,130,902	1,478,575	705,091
69	Hats and caps	1,258,409	1,637,422	3,420,609	4,216,333	2,908,340	665,187
70	Salt	309,840	325,433	465,253	1,336,176	897,925	659,535
71	Plants and trees	136,326	28,510	178,470	709,507	1,913,447	633,141
72	Nickel plated ware	13,578	18,843	573,591	1,630,047	3,022,935	625,652
73	Copper and products	484,189	1,271,270	3,488,260	8,568,035	14,898,632	497,919
74	Butter	62,212	290,220	92,934	176,994	14,471,688	413,949
75	Iron ore	551	282,191	3,345,550	4,601,716	5,020,921	402,034
76	Diamonds, unset	110,480	451,792	1,902,710	4,470,846	3,193,871	388,126
77	Soap	148,618	446,135	813,619	1,534,082	1,316,418	381,189
78	Musical instruments	434,814	390,407	1,207,592	4,329,093	3,130,873	347,596
79	Optical instruments	40,515	181,852	575,929	947,075	1,391,045	338,342

Canada's Principal Exports.—Statement X, which follows, gives Canada's leading domestic exports for the fiscal years ended 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 and 1934, arranged in descending order of importance in 1934. In the interpretation of these figures of the main commodities exported the same qualifications should

apply regarding price changes and business fluctuations as cited above in the case of imports.

Over the period of 44 years covered by the statement, the changes in Canada's exports have been very great, both in volume and in the relative importance of commodities. The great agricultural expansion of the Canadian West had scarcely begun in 1890. The leading exports then were sawmill and timber products, cheese, fish, cattle, barley, coal and furs—indicating the large dependence of Canadian production at that time upon the eastern forests, mixed-farming areas, and fisheries. Of the five leading exports in 1934 four were very unimportant in 1890. The year 1910 is the earliest year in the statement in which wheat appears as the leading export, although this first occurred in 1906. The rise of the great pulp and paper industry to a leading position has been still more recent, and similarly with regard to the production of non-ferrous metals, automobiles and rubber tires. On the other hand, exports of the products of mixed-farming operations, such as cattle, hides, cheese and butter, while showing wide fluctuations, have not expanded proportionately, and in some cases were very little or no greater in 1934 than in 1890. Much of the new agricultural area developed since 1890 has been better adapted to grain growing than to mixed-farming operations, so that, owing to the growth of population, the production of the older mixed-farming districts is to a larger extent consumed within the country. The rising importance during the past two decades of the mining and metallurgical industries producing non-ferrous metals in Canada is illustrated in this statement by the increased importance since 1910 of exports of copper, nickel, zinc, silver, lead, aluminium and platinum. Gold refined in Canada and exported as bullion is not shown in the table.

X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934

NOTE.—Commodities arranged in order of importance, 1934.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Wheat	388,861	11,995,488	52,609,351	185,044,806	215,753,475	118,969,445
2	Newsprint paper	–	–	2,612,243	53,640,122	145,610,519	73,238,482
3	Nickel	–	1,040,498	3,320,054	9,039,221	25,034,975	28,198,238
4	Wood pulp	168,180	1,816,016	5,204,597	41,383,482	44,704,958	25,102,381
5	Planks and boards	17,637,308	22,015,990	33,100,387	75,216,193	49,446,887	21,258,286
6	Fish	8,099,674	10,564,688	15,179,015	40,687,172	34,767,739	20,304,933
7	Wheat flour	521,383	2,791,885	14,859,854	94,262,922	45,457,195	19,729,782
8	Whiskey	25,383	396,671	1,010,657	1,504,132	25,856,136	16,028,484
9	Meats	895,757	13,615,621	8,013,680	96,161,234	15,030,671	15,503,994
10	Copper bars, etc	–	–	–	541,338	48,181	15,254,562
11	Fruits, chiefly apples	1,073,890	3,305,662	5,492,197	8,347,549	9,593,484	14,607,881
12	Furs, raw	1,874,327	2,264,580	3,749,005	20,628,109	18,706,311	14,030,007
13	Automobiles	–	–	405,011	14,883,607	35,307,645	11,454,088
14	Cheese	9,372,212	19,856,324	21,607,692	36,336,863	18,278,004	8,176,271
15	Zinc	–	–	–	950,082	8,366,712	6,284,375
16	Aluminium in bars, etc	–	–	1,202,723	5,680,871	13,828,010	6,174,995
17	Lead	2,000	688,691	529,422	1,193,144	10,637,887	5,902,332
18	Silver ore and bullion	201,615	1,354,053	15,009,937	14,255,601	11,569,855	5,686,890
19	Asbestos, raw	444,159	490,909	1,886,613	8,767,856	12,074,065	5,494,002
20	Vegetables	597,074	503,993	1,534,228	11,656,483	11,240,747	4,911,728
21	Pulpwood	80,005	902,772	6,076,628	8,454,803	13,860,209	4,883,318
22	Rubber tires	–	–	–	7,395,172	18,153,225	4,307,374
23	Cattle	6,949,417	8,704,523	10,792,156	46,064,631	13,119,462	3,965,769
24	Stone and products	949,158	575,749	955,636	3,531,916	6,909,442	3,930,937
25	Shingles (wood)	340,872	1,131,506	2,331,443	10,848,602	6,704,494	3,764,418
26	Fertilizers	4,291	51,410	371,315	6,694,037	7,990,313	3,474,192
27	Copper ore and blister	133,251	1,387,388	6,023,925	11,871,039	37,735,413	3,355,866
28	Sodium compounds	–	–	–	–	4,208,518	3,314,348
29	Leather, unmanufactured	727,087	1,535,440	1,296,480	11,742,268	6,496,951	3,289,695
30	Rubber footwear	–	–	129,618	1,750,967	9,986,392	3,202,929
31	Acids	5,545	67	–	901,397	5,096,529	3,190,794
32	Settlers' effects	818,001	1,095,536	2,274,005	7,631,498	6,304,199	3,128,615

X.—CANADA'S LEADING DOMESTIC EXPORTS, FISCAL YEARS 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1934—concluded.

No.	Commodity.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1934.
		$	$	$	$	$	$
33	Malt	150,380	10,939	11,328	1,320,773	64,736	3,017,394
34	Cereal foods	–	–	1,689,648	1,087,901	2,431,137	2,981,706
35	Pigs, ingots, etc., iron	–	137,651	228,183	6,595,688	4,727,137	2,937,512
36	Machinery	143,815	446,391	924,510	6,416,591	7,154,706	2,923,526
37	Films	–	–	7,746	1,486,079	4,790,619	2,713,905
38	Logs	682,572	760,416	999,681	1,819,083	3,677,917	2,679,474
39	Electrical energy	–	–	–	–	4,028,154	2,641,110
40	Gold, raw	657,022	14,148,543	6,016,126	5,974,334	34,375,003	2,629,346
41	Hides and skins, raw	506,402	1,396,907	5,508,185	19,762,646	7,730,914	2,590,163
42	Platinum concentrates	–	–	61,717	39,058	357,748	2,110,949
43	Tobacco leaf	234	3,661	76,564	130,264	1,504,264	2,110,265
44	Paper board	–	–	–	4,568,066	2,506,496	2,092,037
45	Electrical apparatus	–	–	27,743	424,474	2,521,045	2,023,985
46	Bran and shorts	86,225	145,206	1,842,620	2,983,843	2,582,484	2,015,610
47	Milk, preserved	–	–	541,372	8,517,771	3,262,101	1,853,597
48	Farm implements	367,198	1,692,155	4,319,385	11,614,400	18,396,688	1,819,826
49	Oats	256,156	2,143,179	1,566,612	9,349,455	4,055,855	1,747,650
50	Petroleum products	15,812	1,653	1,155	1,176,644	2,527,178	1,734,940
51	Timber, square	4,353,870	2,013,746	934,723	2,148,162	4,235,809	1,716,051
52	Oatmeal and rolled oats	254,857	474,991	1,123,861	4,283,772	2,440,968	1,705,451
53	Seeds	182,200	322,652	4,602,797	9,915,391	3,237,774	1,650,395
54	Sugar and products	18,101	100,108	153,357	30,695,005	4,798,712	1,568,353
55	Rye	220,761	279,286	84,658	3,475,834	1,451,640	1,513,598
56	Automobile parts	–	–	–	3,097,466	2,298,742	1,444,515
57	Hardware	84,109	278,054	100,085	7,730,826	1,743,096	1,363,473
58	Coal	2,447,936	4,599,602	5,013,221	13,183,666	3,998,692	1,093,631
59	Sausage casings	–	–	–	564,222	955,933	1,046,010
60	Brass	–	–	–	1,644,157	2,332,962	1,002,979
61	Butter	340,131	5,122,156	1,010,274	9,844,359	543,851	818,996
62	Tubes and pipe, iron	–	–	–	2,325,369	2,202,769	750,397
63	Binder twine	–	–	–	5,530,908	1,502,921	705,496
64	Barley	4,600,409	1,010,425	1,107,732	20,206,972	10,388,735	658,747
65	Poles, telegraph and telephone	92,326	36,891	56,177	206,834	3,917,536	569,495
66	Wrapping paper	–	–	9,098	2,917,197	1,655,568	519,662
67	Ale, beer and porter	10,347	6,272	2,687	145,077	1,995,990	435,546
68	Stationery	–	–	23,380	276,224	602,170	435,070
69	Laths, wood	392,500	749,301	1,882,950	3,668,511	3,095,417	425,616
70	Hay	1,068,554	1,414,109	1,805,849	4,087,670	2,007,944	295,232
71	Milk and cream, fresh	–	–	–	1,699,090	5,379,174	36,995

Subsection 7.—Proportions of Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.

The stage attained in the industrial development of a country is indicated by the character of the goods it imports and exports. In the early years of Canada's development the imports were made up chiefly of manufactured products and the exports of raw and semi-manufactured products. Since the opening of the twentieth century this has been almost reversed, a large percentage of the imports consisting of raw and semi-manufactured products for use in Canadian manufacturing industries, and the exports consisting predominantly of products which have undergone some process of manufacture. In fact, the leading manufactures of Canada are for the processing of raw materials in the production of which Canada excels, and many of these processed domestic products are marketed abroad. Furthermore, as the population of the country grows, the range of elaborated goods formerly imported which may be manufactured on a competitive basis of mass production within the country expands, so that there are now many industries in Canada, serving the domestic and even foreign markets, using imported raw materials such as rubber, cotton and sugar. Since the opening of the present century, Canada has passed through much the same stages of development in her economic life as did the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, although

the trend in Canada has been more pronounced in increasing the proportion of partly and fully manufactured goods as compared with raw materials exported, rather than in increasing the proportion of raw materials compared with that of partly and fully manufactured goods imported. Since 1929, the rapid decline in commodity prices, which has affected raw materials more than manufactured goods, has tended to increase the percentages of both imports and exports of manufactures.

Statement XI shows how Canada's imports and exports, analysed into the three categories of raw materials, partly manufactured goods, and fully or chiefly manufactured goods, are distributed among the continents and leading countries of the world. The close of the analysis demonstrates that the imports into Canada from the British Empire except the United Kingdom, consist chiefly of raw and semi-manufactured products, while the exports to "other Empire" are made up mainly of fully manufactured products (81·8 p.c. in 1934).

In trade with industrialized continents, such as Europe and Asia, Canadian imports are largely manufactured goods and our exports raw materials or partly manufactured goods, while in trade with South America, Oceania, Africa and North America (if the United States be excluded) the situation is the reverse.

See also Table **15** of this chapter on this subject.

XI.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—Values in millions of dollars. Totals for continents include trade with countries other than those specified. Figures are preliminary.

Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
EUROPE.												
Belgium	0·2	5·5	0·5	15·0	2·5	79·5	10·6	87·8	1·5	11·9	0·4	3·3
Czechoslovakia	0·1	9·1	–	1·6	1·3	89·3	–	–	–	9·7	0·1	90·3
Denmark	–	8·2	0·2	82·3	–	9·5	1·2	53·4	0·2	9·2	0·8	37·4
France	0·6	8·0	0·2	2·8	6·2	89·2	8·1	68·4	1·8	15·0	2·0	16·6
Germany	0·8	7·7	0·8	8·2	8·3	84·1	6·9	65·3	3·0	28·4	0·7	6·3
Irish Free State	–	56·2	–	–	–	43·8	1·5	41·4	0·1	3·7	1·9	54·9
Italy	0·7	28·2	0·2	7·8	1·7	64·0	1·7	47·2	0·7	19·4	1·2	33·4
Netherlands	0·7	22·1	0·2	5·2	2·4	72·7	12·2	62·0	6·5	32·8	1·0	5·2
Norway	–	6·4	–	6·6	0·5	87·0	3·0	75·8	0·1	3·6	0·8	20·6
Spain	0·2	18·3	0·1	10·4	0·8	71·3	–	0·8	–	2·5	1·8	96·7
Sweden	0·1	4·8	0·1	4·6	1·0	90·6	0·8	52·4	0·2	16·9	0·4	30·7
Switzerland	0·1	1·9	–	0·2	2·7	97·9	–	0·4	–	7·9	0·3	91·7
United Kingdom	13·0	12·3	7·1	6·8	85·0	80·9	114·7	50·4	42·3	18·6	70·6	31·0
Totals, Europe	16·7	11·9	9·5	6·8	112·9	81·3	161·0	53·7	56·6	18·8	82·4	27·5
N. AMERICA.												
British West Indies	3·6	39·4	3·5	38·5	2·0	22·1	0·3	4·2	0·4	6·1	6·3	89·7
Mexico	0·3	72·8	0·1	13·1	0·1	14·1	–	0·4	0·1	6·2	1·6	93·4
Newfoundland	0·2	32·2	–	0·2	0·4	67·6	1·2	19·7	–	0·8	4·9	79·5
St. Pierre-Miquelon	–	2·1	–	–	0·2	97·9	0·1	1·9	–	0·4	4·2	97·7
United States	90·4	37·9	14·4	6·1	133·4	56·0	40·8	21·0	52·7	27·1	101·0	51·9
Totals, N. America	96·0	38·2	18·9	7·5	136·4	54·3	43·3	19·9	53·5	24·6	120·8	55·5

XI.—CANADA'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CONTINENTS AND LEADING COUNTRIES, ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF MANUFACTURE, YEAR ENDED MAR. 31, 1934—concluded.

NOTE.—Values in millions of dollars. Totals for continents include trade with countries other than those specified. Figures are preliminary.

Continent and Country.	Imports.						Exports (Domestic).					
	Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.		Raw Materials.		Partly Manufactured.		Fully Manufactured.	
	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.	Value.	Per cent of Total.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
S. AMERICA.												
Argentina	1·6	76·3	–	0·1	0·5	23·6	–	1·7	0·3	9·8	2·5	88·5
Brazil	0·6	90·4	–	–	0·1	9·6	0·2	10·4	0·3	17·5	1·3	72·1
British Guiana	–	3·2	1·2	84·4	0·2	12·4	0·1	11·5	–	3·5	0·7	85·0
Colombia	3·6	99·9	–	–	–	0·1	0·1	21·8	–	0·5	0·3	77·7
Peru	3·4	95·4	–	–	0·2	4·6	0·3	31·1	0·2	23·2	0·4	45·7
Totals, S. America	9·6	83·5	1·2	10·1	0·9	6·4	1·0	11·9	0·9	11·3	6·0	76·8
ASIA.												
British India	0·3	5·6	–	0·3	5·6	94·1	–	0·2	1·4	38·2	2·3	61·6
Ceylon	–	2·8	0·1	6·6	1·3	90·6	–	0·9	–	–	0·1	99·1
China	0·8	33·8	0·6	27·0	0·9	39·2	0·5	9·1	2·7	50·4	2·2	40·5
Japan	0·9	26·5	0·1	2·9	2·3	70·6	4·3	31·0	6·5	46·8	3·0	22·2
Totals, Asia	3·2	19·8	1·3	8·0	11·7	72·2	4·9	18·5	10·7	41·0	10·7	40·5
OCEANIA.												
Australia	0·9	16·3	2·1	38·8	2·4	44·9	0·7	5·4	1·7	14·3	9·7	80·2
Fiji	–	–	1·6	99·9	–	0·1	–	1·1	–	25·6	0·1	73·3
New Zealand	2·0	78·2	0·4	14·8	0·2	7·0	0·3	5·9	0·1	1·8	4·1	92·3
Totals, Oceania	2·9	30·2	4·1	42·6	2·6	27·2	0·9	5·4	1·9	10·7	14·7	83·9
AFRICA.												
British East Africa	0·8	91·2	–	1·5	0·1	7·3	–	0·4	–	–	0·5	99·6
British South Africa	0·2	4·3	3·4	92·0	0·1	3·7	0·2	2·2	0·4	5·6	6·7	92·2
Totals, Africa	2·1	36·3	3·5	59·6	0·2	4·1	0·4	3·6	0·5	5·4	9·1	91·0
Grand Totals	**130·5**	**30·1**	**38·5**	**8·9**	**264·7**	**61·0**	**211·5**	**36·5**	**124·1**	**21·4**	**243·7**	**42·1**
BRITISH EMPIRE.												
United Kingdom	13·0	12·3	7·1	6·8	85·0	80·9	114·7	50·4	42·3	18·6	70·6	31·0
Other Br. Empire	9·2	26·3	12·7	36·0	13·3	37·7	4·8	9·3	4·5	8·9	41·1	81·8
Totals, Br. Empire	22·2	15·8	19·8	14·1	98·3	70·1	119·5	42·9	46·8	16·9	111·7	40·2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.												
United States	90·4	37·9	14·4	6·1	133·4	56·0	40·8	21·0	52·7	27·1	101·0	51·9
Other foreign countries	17·9	32·7	4·3	7·8	33·0	59·5	51·2	47·9	24·6	23·1	31·0	29·0
Totals, Foreign Countries	108·3	36·9	18·7	6·4	166·4	56·7	92·0	30·5	77·3	25·7	132·0	43·8

Subsection 8.—Canada's Position in International Trade in 1933.

Canada's Position in World Trade, 1933.—In 1932 Canada, in world trade, had occupied seventh place in total trade, ninth place in imports, and fifth place in exports. In the calendar year 1933 there have been some notable changes in the relative position of certain chief trading countries of the world. The United Kingdom has moved from third position in 1932 up to second position in 1933 in

the value of exports, displacing Germany, while Canada has moved from fifth place in 1932 down to sixth place in 1933, being displaced by Belgium. For the calendar year 1933 Belgian exports exceeded those for Canada by only $10,000,000, while for the period July–December, 1933, the exports from Canada amounted to $325,400,000 compared with a similar trade for Belgium of $297,700,000, so that during this period Canada occupied fifth position in export trade. In import trade Canada moved from ninth place down to eleventh place, yielding ninth place to Switzerland and tenth place to British India; while, in total trade, she moved from seventh place in 1932 down to ninth place in 1933, Japan moving from eighth place up to seventh, and Italy from ninth place into eighth place.

XII.—TRADE OF TWELVE LEADING COMMERCIAL COUNTRIES, EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN CURRENCY, CALENDAR YEAR 1933.

NOTE.—The figures in parentheses represent relative positions in 1932.

Country.	Total Trade.		Net Imports.		Domestic Exports.	
	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.	Rank.	Amount.
		Million $		Million $		Million $
United Kingdom	1 (1)	4,559·4	1 (1)	2,874·4	2 (3)	1,685·0
United States	2 (2)	3,350·9	2 (2)	1,552·2	1 (1)	1,798·7
Germany	3 (3)	2,977·7	4 (4)	1,379·3	3 (2)	1,598·4
France	4 (4)	2,531·2	3 (3)	1,535·5	4 (4)	995·7
Belgium	5 (5)	1,111·4	6 (6)	569·7	5 (6)	541·7
Netherlands	6 (6)	1,074·5	5 (5)	671·5	11 (10)	403·0
Japan	7 (8)	1,038·1	8 (8)	526·9	7 (7)	511·2
Italy	8 (9)	964·4	7 (7)	533·8	9 (9)	430·6
Canada	9 (7)	926·9	11 (9)	395·2	6 (5)	531·7
British India	10 (10)	901·2	10 (10)	398·9	8 (8)	502·3
Argentina	11 (11)	695·4	12 (12)	309·2	12 (11)	386·2
Australia	12 (14)	655·1	15 (15)	246·8	10 (13)	408·3

Canada's Share in World Trade.—Two tables on pp. 86 and 87 of the Condensed Preliminary Report on the Trade of Canada, 1934, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and not reproduced here to economize space, show in values and percentages Canada's share in the imports and in the exports of the forty principal trading countries of the world for the calendar years 1913, 1922 and 1932.

Since 1913 Canada has made remarkable progress in the expansion of her export trade to the world's markets, and in supplying her requirements from all parts of the world. The first of the above-mentioned tables showing "Canada's Share in Imports of Principal Countries", indicates that, while in 1913 Canada provided only 1·95 p.c. of the total imports of these countries, in 1932 her share was 4·05 p.c.

The other side of this trade expansion is shown in the other table, "Canada's Share in Domestic Exports of Principal Countries", which indicates the increasing proportion of the exports of 40 countries taken by Canada. The exports of these countries to Canada increased from 3·39 p.c. of their total exports in 1913 to 3·53 p.c. in 1932.

More detailed information relative to Canada's position in international trade in recent years is given in the following statements dealing respectively with:—XIII, Comparison of the Trade of Twenty Principal Countries of the World, 1913 and 1933; XIV, Trade of Twenty Principal Trading Countries of the World, 1923 to 1933; XV, Per Capita Trade of Twenty Principal Countries of the World, 1923 to 1933; and XVI, Trade Balances of Twenty Principal Countries of the World, 1913, 1932 and 1933.

XIII.—COMPARISON OF THE TRADE OF TWENTY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1913 AND 1933.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of trade, 1933.

Ranks.		Item and Country.	Foreign Trade.		Increase (+) or Decrease (−) 1933 Compared with 1913.		Trade per capita.	
1913.	1933.		1913.	1933.	Amount.	Proportion	1913.	1933.
		NET IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.	Million $	Million $	Million $	p.c.	$	$
1	1	United Kingdom	3,207·9	2,874·4	− 333·5	− 10·4	69·68	61·76
3	2	United States	1,756·9	1,552·2	− 204·7	− 11·6	18·10	12·35
4	3	France	1,625·3	1,535·5	− 89·8	− 5·5	41·04	36·70
2	4	Germany	2,563·3	1,379·3	− 1,184·0	− 46·2	38·62	20·85
5	5	Netherlands	1,575·0	671·5	− 903·5	− 57·4	256·35	82·07
6	6	Belgium	894·9	569·7	− 325·2	− 36·3	118·07	69·36
7	7	Italy	703·6	533·8	− 169·8	− 24·1	20·28	12·93
13	8	Japan	363·3	526·9	+ 163·6	+ 45·0	6·94	8·06
12	9	Switzerland	370·5	425·5	+ 55·0	+ 14·8	97·99	103·68
9	10	British India	594·1	398·9	− 195·2	− 32·9	1·88	1·13
8	11	Canada	659·1	395·2	− 263·9	− 40·0	87·55	37·00
10	12	Argentina	406·6	309·2	− 97·4	− 23·9	46·76	26·47
16	13	Sweden	226·9	259·5	+ 32·6	+ 14·4	40·44	41·92
17	14	Denmark	208·3	250·2	+ 41·9	+ 20·1	75·08	69·68
11	15	Australia	370·6	246·8	− 123·8	− 33·4	78·30	37·28
18	16	Union of South Africa	196·5	226·4	+ 29·9	+ 15·2	28·72	27·44
14	17	Brazil	326·0	190·8	− 135·2	− 41·5	13·41	4·60
19	18	Norway	148·0	151·3	+ 3·3	+ 2·2	60·11	53·18
15	19	Spain	252·1	96·2	− 155·9	− 61·8	12·64	4·08
20	20	New Zealand	104·1	93·7	− 10·4	− 10·0	98·89	60·96
		EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).						
2	1	United States	2,448·3	1,798·7	− 649·6	− 26·5	25·23	14·31
1	2	United Kingdom	2,556·2	1,685·0	− 871·2	− 34·1	55·52	36·21
3	3	Germany	2,402·9	1,598·4	− 804·5	− 33·5	36·22	24·16
4	4	France	1,327·9	995·7	− 332·2	− 25·0	33·53	23·80
7	5	Belgium	701·5	541·7	− 159·8	− 22·7	92·55	65·96
10	6	Canada	436·2	531·7	+ 95·5	+ 21·9	57·95	49·79
13	7	Japan	313·5	511·2	+ 197·7	+ 63·1	5·99	7·82
6	8	British India	781·9	502·3	− 279·6	− 35·7	2·48	1·42
8	9	Italy	484·7	430·6	− 54·1	− 11·2	13·97	10·43
11	10	Australia	354·0	408·3	+ 54·3	+ 15·3	74·78	61·67
5	11	Netherlands	1,239·4	403·0	− 836·4	− 67·5	201·71	49·25
9	12	Argentina	465·6	386·2	− 79·4	− 17·0	53·61	33·06
18	13	Union of South Africa	133·9	323·6	+ 189·7	+ 141·7	19·58	39·22
15	14	Sweden	219·0	256·7	+ 37·7	+ 17·2	39·05	41·47
12	15	Brazil	314·7	248·5	− 66·2	− 21·0	12·94	5·99
17	16	Denmark	170·8	236·9	+ 66·1	+ 38·7	61·55	65·99
14	17	Switzerland	265·6	227·6	− 38·0	− 14·3	70·25	55·45
19	18	New Zealand	102·1	149·3	+ 47·2	+ 46·2	97·01	97·15
20	19	Norway	102·1	126·9	+ 24·8	+ 24·3	41·46	44·61
16	20	Spain	204·1	76·9	− 127·2	− 62·3	10·23	3·26
		AGGREGATE TRADE.						
1	1	United Kingdom	5,764·1	4,559·4	− 1,204·7	− 20·9	125·20	97·97
3	2	United States	4,205·2	3,350·9	− 854·3	− 20·3	43·33	26·66
2	3	Germany	4,966·2	2,977·7	− 1,988·5	− 39·6	74·84	45·01
4	4	France	2,953·2	2,531·2	− 422·0	− 14·3	74·57	60·50
6	5	Belgium	1,596·4	1,111·4	− 485·0	− 30·4	210·62	135·32
5	6	Netherlands	2,814·4	1,074·5	− 1,739·9	− 61·8	458·06	131·32
12	7	Japan	676·8	1,038·1	+ 361·3	+ 53·4	12·93	15·88
8	8	Italy	1,188·3	964·4	− 223·9	− 18·8	34·25	23·36
9	9	Canada	1,095·3	926·9	− 168·4	− 15·4	145·50	86·79
7	10	British India	1,376·0	901·2	− 474·8	− 34·5	4·36	2·55
10	11	Argentina	872·2	695·4	− 176·8	− 20·3	100·37	59·53
11	12	Australia	724·6	655·1	− 69·5	− 9·6	153·08	98·95
14	13	Switzerland	636·1	653·1	+ 17·0	+ 2·7	168·24	159·13
18	14	Union of South Africa	330·4	550·0	+ 219·6	+ 66·5	48·30	66·66
16	15	Sweden	445·9	516·2	+ 70·3	+ 15·8	79·49	83·39
17	16	Denmark	379·1	487·1	+ 108·0	+ 28·5	136·63	135·67
13	17	Brazil	640·7	439·3	− 201·4	− 31·4	26·35	10·59
19	18	Norway	250·1	278·2	+ 28·1	+ 11·2	101·57	97·79
20	19	New Zealand	206·2	243·0	+ 36·8	+ 17·8	195·90	158·11
15	20	Spain	456·2	173·1	− 283·1	− 62·1	22·87	7·34

XIV.—TRADE OF TWENTY PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN CURRENCY, CALENDAR YEARS, 1923-33.

Item and Country.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
NET IMPORTS.					(Millions of Dollars.)						
Argentina	846·5	799·7	846·2	793·7	826·8	875·2	831·8	713·3	498·4	244·4	309·2
Australia	620·0	635·7	702·3	753·4	771·6	663·5	692·0	448·4	191·4	206·1	246·8
Belgium	665·2	826·5	846·4	774·2	807·6	880·0	993·1	863·9	690·3	513·8	569·7
Brazil	239·9	311·3	420·3	387·6	388·8	443·7	420·8	256·6	141·0	124·2	190·8
British India	713·8	766·7	814·4	864·6	896·9	910·8	944·8	696·1	484·3	402·2	398·9
Canada	889·4	795·6	878·2	993·0	1,066·7	1,197·9	1,273·1	989·0	616·2	444·6	395·2
Denmark	354·2	367·4	407·5	395·8	415·4	434·2	455·8	438·0	361·0	233·7	250·2
France	2,445·6	2,134·3	2,097·7	1,928·8	2,071·8	2,095·2	2,296·4	2,057·1	1,724·7	1,327·3	1,535·5
Germany	1,447·1	2,174·1	2,957·9	2,368·3	3,366·1	3,354·0	3,197·4	2,473·6	1,660·7	1,258·6	1,379·3
Italy	807·8	851·1	1,042·3	1,015·2	1,049·0	1,156·8	1,120·4	907·8	631·2	480·6	533·8
Japan	983·0	1,007·4	1,037·7	1,085·7	995·4	991·4	1,008·6	746·0	615·5	447·5	526·9
Netherlands	801·5	914·5	986·5	978·7	1,022·4	1,080·5	1,113·8	974·1	794·7	594·7	671·5
New Zealand	199·8	214·3	249·6	237·9	213·4	214·8	232·7	204·1	113·0	88·9	93·7
Norway	224·2	212·8	248·0	241·3	254·5	267·2	284·2	283·4	220·7	119·2	151·3
Spain	447·6	729·2	322·1	319·6	439·7	499·1	511·6	287·5	116·5	89·1	96·2
Sweden	363·7	374·4	385·8	399·5	422·1	458·6	478·4	443·1	376·8	241·2	259·5
Switzerland	413·0	478·4	509·4	466·0	493·8	528·9	540·6	517·1	456·0	388·3	425·5
Union of S. Africa	256·3	284·4	305·8	339·3	343·1	378·9	419·7	314·2	248·1	180·4	226·4
United Kingdom	4,564·2	5,094·4	5,641·1	5,437·5	5,335·4	5,239·4	5,411·0	4,661·6	3,740·4	2,595·2	2,874·4
United States	3,789·4	3,552·5	4,136·8	4,333·9	4,077·9	3,992·0	4,316·3	2,999·5	2,132·6	1,462·1	1,552·2
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).											
Argentina	827·1	976·0	837·6	764·5	974·0	987·2	920·4	592·6	618·1	376·4	386·2
Australia	501·8	602·6	739·6	627·4	671·0	646·4	584·3	434·3	417·8	298·7	408·3
Belgium	469·4	653·1	688·3	655·8	739·2	840·4	902·0	733·4	672·4	468·3	541·7
Brazil	348·5	431·2	491·7	460·4	432·9	476·8	460·5	318·5	254·8	207·5	248·5
British India	1,056·5	1,204·3	1,456·7	1,188·5	1,162·4	1,209·9	1,182·1	917·4	587·5	410·2	502·3
Canada	1,014·7	1,058·1	1,271·0	1,268·6	1,218·3	1,349·7	1,182·4	885·9	605·3	493·8	531·7
Denmark	287·2	329·9	380·2	367·9	386·1	412·4	432·9	406·8	325·9	231·7	236·9
France	1,891·5	2,204·5	2,166·2	1,929·5	2,164·7	2,012·8	1,972·8	1,683·2	1,243·3	876·3	995·7
Germany	1,446·8	1,554·9	2,094·0	2,336·7	2,432·1	2,721·0	3,208·7	2,696·1	2,272·7	1,547·8	1,598·4
Italy	518·6	629·2	728·2	732·6	804·2	762·0	783·2	634·8	545·2	396·4	430·6
Japan	716·2	738·6	894·7	930·7	907·9	888·4	978·4	710·3	570·3	440·6	511·2
Netherlands	519·8	642·5	726·3	701·1	762·0	799·6	805·1	692·4	550·8	387·3	403·0
New Zealand	207·9	229·3	260·6	213·0	228·8	263·6	266·0	215·2	158·0	122·4	149·3
Norway	137·5	146·5	184·5	178·3	175·9	178·8	199·6	180·7	119·5	114·7	126·9
Spain	233·4	381·4	226·9	240·3	322·1	362·7	312·0	270·2	95·1	67·5	76·9
Sweden	307·8	334·3	364·6	379·2	431·9	420·3	487·4	415·5	295·2	198·5	256·7
Switzerland	324·2	381·9	394·3	354·4	389·7	411·3	408·7	343·1	273·2	176·5	227·6
Union of S. Africa	341·2	348·5	380·9	340·4	361·5	375·5	416·3	330·6	282·7	367·8	323·6
United Kingdom	3,575,7	3,555·3	3,732·4	3,172·5	3,451·0	3,520·7	3,550·5	2,776·7	1,823·8	1,452·9	1,685·0
United States	4,172·9	4,542·7	4,818·3	4,711·5	4,758·3	5,029·7	5,157·4	3,781·8	2,481·0	1,790·9	1,798·7
AGGREGATE TRADE.											
Argentina	1,673·6	1,775·7	1,683·8	1,558·2	1,800·8	1,862·4	1,752·2	1,305·9	1,116·5	620·8	695·4
Australia	1,121·8	1,238·3	1,441·9	1,380·8	1,442·6	1,309·9	1,276·3	882·7	609·2	504·8	655·1
Belgium	1,134·6	1,479·6	1,534·7	1,430·0	1,546·8	1,720·4	1,895·1	1,597·3	1,362·7	982·1	1,111·4
Brazil	588·4	742·5	912·0	848·0	821·7	920·5	881·3	575·1	395·8	331·7	439·3
British India	1,770·3	1,971·0	2,271·1	2,053·1	2,059·3	2,120·7	2,126·9	1,613·5	1,071·8	812·4	901·2
Canada	1,904·1	1,853·7	2,149·2	2,261·6	2,285·0	2,547·6	2,455·5	1,874·9	1,221·5	938·4	926·9
Denmark	641·4	697·3	787·7	763·7	801·5	846·6	888·7	844·8	686·9	465·4	487·1
France	4,337·1	4,338·8	4,263·9	3,858·3	4,236·5	4,108·0	4,269·2	3,740·3	2,968·0	2,203·6	2,531·2
Germany	2,893·9	3,729·0	5,051·9	4,705·0	5,798·2	6,075·0	6,406·1	5,169·7	3,933·4	2,806·4	2,977·7
Italy	1,326·4	1,480·3	1,770·5	1,747·8	1,853·2	1,918·8	1,903·6	1,542·6	1,176·4	877·0	964·4
Japan	1,699·2	1,746·0	1,932·4	2,016·4	1,903·3	1,879·8	1,987·0	1,456·3	1,185·8	888·1	1,038·1
Netherlands	1,321·3	1,557·0	1,712·8	1,679·8	1,784·4	1,880·1	1,918·9	1,666·5	1,345·5	982·0	1,074·5
New Zealand	407·7	443·6	510·2	450·9	442·2	478·4	498·7	419·3	271·0	211·3	243·0
Norway	361·7	359·3	432·5	419·6	430·4	446·0	483·8	464·1	340·2	233·9	278·2
Spain	681·0	1,110·6	549·0	559·9	761·8	861·8	823·6	557·7	211·6	156·6	173·1
Sweden	671·5	708·7	750·4	778·7	854·0	878·9	965·8	858·6	672·0	439·7	516·2
Switzerland	737·2	860·3	903·7	820·4	883·5	40·2	949·3	860·2	729·2	564·8	653·1
Union of S. Africa	597·5	632·9	686·7	679·7	704·6	754·4	836·0	644·8	530·8	548·2	550·0
United Kingdom	8,139·9	8,649·7	9,373·5	8,610·0	8,786·4	8,760·1	8,961·5	7,438·3	5,564·2	4,048·1	4,559·4
United States	7,962·3	8,095·2	8,955·1	9,045·4	8,836·2	9,021·7	9,473·7	6,781·3	4,613·6	3,253·0	3,350·9

XV.—PER CAPITA TRADE OF TWENTY PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS, 1923-33.

Item and Country.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
NET IMPORTS.											
Argentina	97·31	79·24	86·00	76·70	79·90	82·20	76·28	63·72	43·56	20·96	26·47
Australia	114·04	109·53	118·46	124·66	125·11	105·58	108·59	69·69	29·49	31·47	37·28
Belgium	87·80	108·67	110·15	99·09	102·55	110·94	124·20	107·19	85·31	62·97	69·36
Brazil	7·83	9·22	12·51	10·51	10·55	11·35	10·45	6·37	3·50	3·08	4·60
British India	2·24	2·40	2·55	2·72	2·81	2·85	2·96	2·18	1·38	1·14	1·13
Canada	97·25	86·23	93·78	105·75	112·06	124·03	128·14	99·35	59·51	42·32	37·00
Denmark	106·76	109·61	121·57	116·07	120·35	124·94	130·34	124·44	101·65	65·54	69·68
France	62·07	54·43	52·61	48·37	50·84	51·42	55·06	50·01	41·22	31·71	36·70
Germany	24·17	36·32	46·78	37·46	53·24	53·05	49·65	38·20	25·51	19·23	20·85
Italy	20·80	21·92	27·71	25·16	25·95	28·35	27·46	21·77	15·31	11·52	12·93
Japan	17·56	17·23	17·74	18·35	16·04	15·73	15·79	11·51	9·42	6·95	8·06
Netherlands	114·87	128·13	134·07	131·00	134·06	139·98	144·07	123·30	100·34	74·51	82·07
New Zealand	156·83	158·72	180·36	169·16	149·57	148·07	159·00	136·96	74·86	58·30	60·96
Norway	82·41	77·69	90·03	87·32	91·24	95·51	101·09	100·47	78·99	42·09	53·18
Spain	20·97	33·44	14·66	14·55	19·88	22·09	17·92	12·72	5·08	3·78	4·08
Sweden	61·09	62·33	64·08	66·08	69·61	75·35	78·36	72·40	61·36	39·20	41·92
Switzerland	106·41	122·95	130·02	118·39	124·73	132·66	134·55	127·62	112·14	95·15	103·68
Union of South Africa	36·99	40·31	43·34	45·09	45·52	38·39	45·98	28·03	30·96	21·86	27·44
United Kingdom	96·48	114·26	125·56	120·23	117·97	114·83	118·29	101·56	76·30	56·00	61·76
United States	34·69	31·63	35·86	37·00	34·37	33·26	35·96	24·44	17·37	11·71	12·35
EXPORTS (DOMESTIC).											
Argentina	95·07	99·19	85·13	73·87	94·12	92·72	84·40	52·94	54·02	32·28	33·06
Australia	92·29	103·83	124·74	103·80	108·81	102·87	91·68	67·50	64·38	45·61	61·67
Belgium	62·90	85·87	89·57	83·94	93·87	105·96	112·81	90·99	83·10	57·40	65·96
Brazil	11·37	12·77	14·64	12·48	11·74	12·19	11·44	7·91	6·32	5·15	5·99
British India	3·31	3·77	4·57	3·73	3·64	3·79	3·71	2·88	1·67	1·16	1·42
Canada	110·94	114·67	135·73	135·09	127·99	139·75	119·01	89·17	58·46	47·00	49·79
Denmark	86·53	98·41	113·42	107·91	111·86	118·67	123·78	115·57	91·77	64·97	65·99
France	48·01	56·23	54·33	48·39	53·12	49·40	48·16	40·92	29·72	20·94	23·80
Germany	24·17	25·98	33·12	36·96	38·47	43·04	49·83	41·64	34·91	23·65	24·16
Italy	13·36	16·20	19·36	18·16	19·90	18·68	19·19	15·23	13·22	9·50	10·43
Japan	12·79	12·63	15·29	15·73	14·63	14·10	15·32	10·96	8·72	6·84	7·82
Netherlands	74·51	89·25	98·71	93·84	99·92	103·59	104·14	87·64	69·54	48·52	49·25
New Zealand	163·17	169·85	188·32	151·51	160·30	182·57	181·72	144·40	104·62	80·28	97·15
Norway	50·55	53·50	66·97	64·55	63·05	63·93	71·03	64·05	42·74	40·50	44·61
Spain	10·93	17·49	10·33	10·94	14·56	16·05	13·80	11·96	4·14	2·86	3·26
Sweden	51·69	55·66	60·56	62·72	71·22	69·04	79·83	67·89	48·06	32·27	41·47
Switzerland	83·54	98·17	100·63	90·05	98·43	103·16	101·71	84·67	67·19	43·24	55·45
Union of South Africa	49·24	49·39	53·98	45·23	47·95	38·04	45·61	29·49	35·28	44·58	39·22
United Kingdom	75·58	79·74	83·08	70·15	76·30	77·16	77·62	60·50	37·21	31·35	36·21
United States	38·20	40·45	41·76	40·22	40·11	41·91	42·97	30·82	20·21	14·35	14·31
AGGREGATE TRADE.											
Argentina	192·38	178·43	171·13	150·57	174·02	174·92	160·68	116·66	97·58	53·24	59·53
Australia	206·33	213·36	243·20	228·46	233·92	208·45	200·27	137·19	93·87	77·08	98·95
Belgium	150·70	194·54	199·72	183·03	196·42	216·90	237·01	198·18	168·41	120·37	135·32
Brazil	19·20	21·99	27·15	22·99	22·29	23·54	21·89	14·28	9·82	8·23	10·59
British India	5·55	6·17	7·12	6·45	6·45	6·64	6·67	5·06	3·05	2·30	2·55
Canada	208·19	200·90	229·51	240·84	240·05	263·78	247·15	188·52	117·97	89·32	86·79
Denmark	193·29	208·02	234·99	223·98	232·21	243·61	254·12	240·01	193·42	130·51	135·67
France	110·08	110·66	106·94	96·76	103·96	100·82	103·22	90·93	70·94	52·65	60·50
Germany	48·34	62·30	79·90	74·42	91·71	96·09	99·48	79·84	60·42	42·88	45·01
Italy	34·16	38·12	47·07	43·32	45·85	47·03	46·65	37·00	28·53	21·02	23·36
Japan	30·35	29·86	33·03	34·08	30·67	29·83	31·11	22·47	18·14	13·79	15·88
Netherlands	189·38	217·38	232·78	224·84	233·98	243·57	248·21	210·94	169·88	123·03	131·32
New Zealand	320·00	328·57	368·68	320·67	309·87	330·64	340·72	281·36	179·48	138·58	158·11
Norway	132·96	131·19	157·00	151·87	154·29	159·44	172·12	164·52	121·73	82·59	97·79
Spain	31·90	50·93	24·99	25·49	34·44	38·14	31·72	24·68	9·22	6·64	7·34
Sweden	112·78	117·99	124·64	128·80	140·83	144·39	158·19	140·29	109·42	71·47	83·39
Switzerland	189·95	221·12	230·65	208·44	223·16	235·82	236·26	212·29	179·33	138·39	159·13
Union of South Africa	86·23	89·70	97·32	90·32	93·47	76·43	91·59	57·52	66·24	66·44	66·66
United Kingdom	172·06	194·00	208·64	190·38	194·27	191·99	195·91	162·06	113·51	87·35	97·97
United States	72·89	72·08	77·62	77·22	74·48	75·17	78·93	55·26	37·58	26·06	26·66

XVI.—TRADE BALANCES OF TWENTY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, CALENDAR YEARS 1913, 1932 AND 1933.

NOTE.—Countries arranged in order of importance of trade balances, 1933. Credit balances marked (+); debit balances marked (−).

Ranks.			Country.	1913.		1932.		1933.	
1913	1932	1933		Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.	Amount.	Per capita.
				Million $	$	Million $	$	Million $	$
1	1	1	United States	+ 691·4	+ 7·13	+ 328·9	+ 2·64	+ 246·5	+ 1·96
14	2	2	Germany	− 160·4	− 2·42	+ 289·3	+ 4·42	+ 219·1	+ 3·31
7	5	3	Australia	− 16·6	− 3·51	+ 92·6	+ 14·14	+ 161·5	+ 24·39
17	7	4	Canada	− 222·9	− 29·61	+ 49·2	+ 4·68	+ 136·6	+ 12·79
2	9	5	British India	+ 187·8	+ 0·60	+ 7·9	+ 0·02	+ 103·4	+ 0·29
12	3	6	Union of South Africa	− 62·6	− 9·00	+ 187·4	+ 22·72	+ 97·2	+ 11·78
3	4	7	Argentina	+ 59·0	+ 6·78	+ 131·9	+ 11·32	+ 77·0	+ 6·59
6	6	8	Brazil	− 11·3	− 0·46	+ 83·3	+ 2·07	+ 57·7	+ 1·39
4	8	9	New Zealand	− 2·0	− 1·90	+ 33·5	+ 21·98	+ 55·6	+ 36·19
5	14	10	Sweden	− 7·9	− 1·41	− 42·6	− 6·93	− 2·8	− 0·45
8	10	11	Denmark	− 37·5	− 13·51	− 2·0	− 0·57	− 13·2	− 3·69
11	12	12	Japan	− 49·8	− 0·95	− 6·9	− 0·11	− 15·7	− 0·24
10	13	13	Spain	− 48·0	− 2·41	− 21·6	− 0·92	− 19·3	− 0·82
9	11	14	Norway	− 45·9	− 18·60	− 4·5	− 1·59	− 24·4	− 8·57
15	15	15	Belgium	− 193·4	− 25·50	− 45·5	− 5·57	− 27·9	− 3·40
16	16	16	Italy	− 218·9	− 6·31	− 84·2	− 2·02	− 103·2	− 2·50
13	18	17	Switzerland	− 105·1	− 27·80	− 211·8	− 51·91	− 197·9	− 48·23
19	17	18	Netherlands	− 335·6	− 54·62	− 207·5	− 25·99	− 268·5	− 32·82
18	19	19	France	− 297·4	− 7·51	− 450·9	− 10·77	− 539·8	− 12·90
20	20	20	United Kingdom	− 651·7	− 14·16	− 1,142·3	− 24·65	− 1,189·4	− 25·55

Subsection 9.—Main Historical Tables and Tables Showing Current Trends in External Trade.

In this subsection are assembled, in summary form, the main tables of Canadian trade since Confederation, while the figures of trade in the latest years are given in greater detail by countries and commodities. Tables **1** to **9** inclusive are of a historical character, while Tables **10** and **11** give in summary form, and Tables **12** and **13** in detail, our exports and imports for the four latest fiscal years. In Table **14** imports are divided into dutiable and free, and exports into Canadian and foreign produce. Table **15** analyses our trade in the latest year by main groups of origin and degrees of manufacture. Table **16** classifies that trade according to purpose. Table **17** gives trade by provinces and customs ports, and Table **18** by tariffs. Tables **19** and **20** deal with our imports and exports by countries in the latest five years, while Table **21** shows the values and percentages of our imports and exports transported *via* the United States.

AGGREGATE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA 1907-34



1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	Imports of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption.			Exports of Merchandise.[1]			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce.[1]	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,653	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,030,546	7,111,108	75,141,654	169,268,048
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,188
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,329	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,389,106	89,222,204	195,195,182
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,586	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894.....	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,702	241,075,530
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,303,296
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,308	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,439	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,846	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907[2].....	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,831
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,516,562
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,683,657	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,223,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914.....	410,258,744	208,636,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916.....	289,366,527	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,370
1919.....	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,186,832
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923.....	537,258,782	265,320,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925.....	516,014,455	280,918,082	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180
1926.....	583,051,670	344,277,062	927,328,732	1,315,355,791	13,344,346	1,328,700,137	2,256,028,869
1927.....	659,897,013	370,995,492	1,030,892,505	1,252,157,506	15,415,636	1,267,573,142	2,298,465,647
1928.....	710,050,228	398,906,238	1,108,956,466	1,228,349,343	22,248,691	1,250,598,034	2,359,554,500
1929.....	821,075,430	444,603,661	1,265,679,091	1,363,709,672	25,186,403	1,388,896,075	2,654,575,166
1930.....	819,230,474	429,043,108	1,248,273,582	1,120,258,302	24,679,768	1,144,938,070	2,393,211,652
1931.....	574,090,230	332,522,465	906,612,695	799,742,667	17,285,381	817,028,048	1,723,640,743
1932.....	388,498,048	190,005,856	578,503,904	576,344,302	11,221,215	587,565,517	1,166,069,421
1933.....	256,377,100	150,006,644	406,383,744	473,799,955	6,913,842	480,713,797	887,097,541
1934.....	250,476,412	183,322,213	433,798,625	579,343,145	6,311,324	585,654,469	1,019,453,094

[1]Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900. [2] Nine months.

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Values per Capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, fiscal years 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	Excess of Imports Entered for Consumption over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports Entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Total Exports to Imports Entered for Consumption.	Values per Capita.		
				Exports Canadian Produce.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.[2]
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1868	14,388,439	–	78·55	14·38	19·90	34·28
1869	6,898,368	–	89·07	15·35	18·50	33·85
1870	1,330,862	–	98·01	17·09	19·37	36·46
1871	16,731,120	–	80·13	16·38	23·94	40·32
1872	26,326,102	–	74·92	18·23	29·06	47·29
1873	38,565,194	–	69·03	20·87	33·94	54·81
1874	35,824,794	–	70·92	20·06	32·20	52·26
1875	40,561,426	–	64·45	17·93	30·21	48·14
1876	12,786,709	–	86·18	18·36	23·43	41·79
1877	18,984,740	–	79·83	16·97	23·45	40·42
1878	11,241,173	–	87·56	16·67	22·16	38·83
1879	7,915,850	–	89·94	15·06	18·98	34·04
1880	–	16,239,161	123·23	17·29	16·58	33·87
1881	–	6,831,489	107·05	19·36	20·86	40·22
1882	9,379,074	–	91·57	21·47	25·35	46·82
1883	24,407,292	–	79·97	19·78	27·49	47·27
1884	16,750,774	–	84·19	17·80	23·63	41·43
1885	12,544,394	–	87·42	17·43	21·98	39·41
1886	10,797,354	–	88·75	16·94	20·92	37·86
1887	15,596,968	–	85·16	17·46	22·66	40·12
1888	10,486,162	–	89·58	17·36	21·47	38·83
1889	21,187,285	–	79·93	16·94	23·02	39·96
1890	17,373,206	–	84·44	17·79	23·30	41·09
1891	14,063,585	–	87·39	18·31	23·02	41·33
1892	3,006,156	–	97·39	20·26	23·55	43·81
1893	740,176	–	99·36	21·37	23·33	44·70
1894	–	6,614,658	106·06	20·84	21·88	42·72
1895	–	8,637,593	108·58	20·43	20·00	40·43
1896	–	10,453,382	110·40	21·57	20·72	42·29
1897	–	27,839,876	126·11	24·04	20·73	44·77
1898	–	33,222,383	126·30	27·80	24·29	52·09
1899	–	5,458,464	103·65	26·12	28·41	54·53
1900	–	10,585,879	106·13	31·75	32·44	64·19
1901	–	16,578,224	109·32	32·84	33·13	65·97
1902	–	13,233,060	106·73	35·43	35·56	70·99
1903	–	134,952	100·06	37·79	39·68	77·47
1904	32,853,737	–	86·53	34·06	41·87	75·93
1905	50,492,153	–	79·96	31·85	42·05	73·90
1906	37,082,478	–	86·93	38·16	45·98	84·14
1907[1]	58,138,602	–	76·77	28·65	39·70	68·35
1908	89,171,927	–	74·71	38·05	54·31	92·36
1909	28,671,830	–	90·06	36·24	43·10	79·34
1910	71,554,200	–	80·68	40·37	53·54	93·91
1911	162,724,393	–	64·06	38·06	62·82	100·88
1912	214,688,524	–	58·90	39·40	70·93	110·33
1913	294,138,879	–	56·18	47·26	89·17	136·43
1914	163,756,774	–	73·56	56·10	80·49	136·59
1915	–	5,486,601	101·20	52·08	57·99	110·07
1916	–	271,098,936	153·34	92·29	63·24	155·53
1917	–	332,760,222	139·31	140·75	103·48	244·23
1918	–	622,637,214	164·62	184·91	115·69	300·60
1919	–	349,053,580	137·95	143·48	108·48	251·96
1920	–	222,130,586	120·87	143·61	123·34	266·95
1921	29,730,763	–	97·60	135·32	141·20	276·52
1922	–	6,122,677	100·82	83·00	83·84	166·84
1923	–	142,716,593	117·78	103·39	89·09	192·48
1924	–	165,396,430	118·51	114·35	97·72	212·07
1925	–	284,429,106	135·69	115·04	85·76	200·80
1926	–	401,371,405	143·28	139·19	98·13	237·32
1927	–	236,680,637	122·92	129·96	106·99	236·95
1928	–	141,641,568	112·76	124·92	112·78	237·70
1929	–	123,216,984	109·72	136·00	126·23	262·23
1930	103,335,512	–	91·72	117·83	122·31	240·14
1931	89,584,647	–	90·12	77·09	87·39	164·48
1932	–	9,061,613	100·16	54·86	55·06	109·92
1933	–	74,330,053	118·28	44·36	38·05	82·41
1934	–	151,855,844	135·00	53·47	40·04	93·51

[1] Nine months. [2] Not including exports of foreign produce.

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, fiscal years 1868-1934.

NOTE.—Up to 1919 "silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets and plates, unmanufactured" was included in "coin and bullion" but since that time it has been regarded as "merchandise". The figures from 1899 have been revised in accordance with the new arrangement.

Fiscal Year.	Total Imports.	Exports.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1868	4,895,147	4,866,168	–	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869	4,247,229	4,218,208	–	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870	4,335,529	8,002,278	–	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871	2,733,094	6,690,350	–	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872	2,753,740	4,010,398	–	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873	3,005,465	3,845,987	–	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874	4,223,282	1,995,835	–	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875	2,210,089	1,039,837	–	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876	2,220,111	1,240,037	–	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877	2,174,089	–	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878	803,726	–	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879	1,639,089	–	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880	1,881,807	–	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881	1,123,275	–	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882	1,503,743	–	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883	1,275,523	–	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884	2,207,666	–	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885	2,954,244	–	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886	3,610,557	–	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887	532,218	–	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888	2,175,472	–	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889	575,251	–	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890	1,083,011	–	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,235,319	8,901,939
1896	5,226,319	207,532	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901	3,307,069	–	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902	6,053,791	–	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903	8,695,707	–	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904	7,554,917	–	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905	9,961,340	–	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906	6,670,527	–	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 months)	7,029,047	–	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908	5,887,737	–	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910	5,514,817	–	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911	9,226,715	–	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912	25,077,515	–	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913	4,309,811	–	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917	26,986,548	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919[1]	–	–	–	–	–
1920	50,463,494	230,117	49,815,279	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921	7,218,775	24,368,846	9,815,827	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922	4,788,246	18,085,904	5,251,430	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923	26,455,231	1,766,060	25,782,806	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265
1926	51,437,859	45,880,408	25,242,303	71,122,711	122,560,570
1927	46,086,458	2,011,391	43,040,819	45,052,210	91,138,668
1928	31,308,807	30,855,656	31,031,311	61,886,967	93,195,774
1929	29,560,310	36,932,465	58,299,998	95,232,463	124,792,773
1930	2,716,218	410,435	4,494,783	4,905,218	7,621,436
1931	39,126,924	80	44,996,512	44,996,592	84,123,516
1932	1,815,016	44,994,578	22,860,214	67,854,792	69,669,808
1933	1,011,685	50,722,602	6,842,342	57,564,944	58,576,629
1934	849,290	64,952,531	2,749,629	67,702,160	68,551,450

[1] No record of 1919 imports and exports.

4.—Duties Collected on Exports, 1868-92, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1934, with Percentages of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue Collected, fiscal years 1868-1934.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For net customs revenue see statistics of revenue from customs duties, in the historical revenue table in Chapter XXI on Public Finance.

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Exports.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	$	$	p.c.		$	$	p.c.
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	5·99	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645	3·87
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	7·09	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028	3·33
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	5·41	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553	3·26
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	4·21	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448	3·96
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	4·04	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254	4·14
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	4·35	1886	20,726	19,427,398	4·10
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	4·55	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309	3·64
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	4·44	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869	3·81
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	5·61	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317	3·62
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	5·75	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234	3·63
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	5·58	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266	3·83
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	5·56	1892.....	108	20,550,474	4·39
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953	5·04				

Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.	Fiscal Year.	Duties Collected on Imports.	Percentage of Expense of Collection to Gross Customs Revenue.
	$	p.c.		$	p.c.		$	p.c.
1893.....	21,161,711	4·26	1907[2]...	40,290,172	3·04	1921...	179,667,683[1]	3·36
1894.....	19,379,822	4·75	1908...	58,331,074	3·30	1922...	121,487,394[1]	3·22
1895.....	17,887,269	5·13	1909...	48,059,792	4·15	1923...	133,803,370[1]	2·58
1896.....	20,219,037	4·43	1910...	61,024,239	3·31	1924...	135,122,345	2·49
1897.....	19,891,997	4·73	1911...	73,312,368	2·98	1925...	120,222,454	3·09
1898.....	22,157,788	4·37	1912...	87,576,037	2·78	1926...	143,933,111	2·83
1899.....	25,734,229	4·02	1913...	115,063,688	2·74	1927...	158,966,367	2·66
1900.....	28,889,110	3·71	1914...	107,180,578	3·59	1928...	171,872,768	3·09
1901.....	29,106,980	3·86	1915...	79,205,910[1]	4·77	1929...	200,479,505	3·02
1902.....	32,425,532	3·62	1916...	103,940,101[1]	3·55	1930...	199,011,628	3·30
1903.....	37,110,355	3·31	1917...	147,631,455[1]	2·54	1931...	149,250,992	4·45
1904.....	40,954,349	3·31	1918...	161,595,629[1]	2·51	1932...	113,997,851	4·87
1905.....	42,024,340	3·49	1919...	158,046,334[1]	3·13	1933...	77,271,965	3·86
1906.....	46,671,101	3·31	1920...	187,524,182[1]	2·49	1934...	73,154,472	3·37

[1] Includes war tax. [2] Nine months.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to Other Countries, of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.K. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Per cent Cdn. Exports to U.S. to Total Cdn. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	$
1868	17,905,808	36·9	25,349,568	52·3	5,249,433	48,504,809
1869	20,486,389	39·1	26,717,656	51·0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870	22,512,991	38·1	30,361,328	51·4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871	21,733,556	37·7	29,164,358	50·6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872	25,223,785	38·3	32,871,496	49·9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873	31,402,234	41·0	36,714,144	48·0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874	35,769,190	46·6	33,195,805	43·3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875	34,199,134	49·1	27,902,748	40·0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876	34,379,005	47·4	30,080,738	41·5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877	35,491,671	52·2	24,326,332	35·8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878	35,861,110	52·7	24,381,009	35·9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879	29,393,424	47·1	25,491,356	40·8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880	35,208,031	48·3	29,566,211	40·6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881	42,637,219	50·8	34,038,431	40·5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882	39,816,813	42·3	45,782,584	48·6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883	39,538,067	45·1	39,513,225	45·1	8,651,139	87,702,431
1884	37,410,870	46·9	34,332,641	43·0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885	36,479,051	46·1	35,566,810	44·9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886	36,694,263	47·2	34,284,490	44·1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887	38,714,331	47·8	35,269,922	43·6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888	33,648,284	41·3	40,407,483	49·6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889	33,504,281	41·7	39,519,940	49·2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890	41,499,149	48·7	36,213,279	42·5	7,545,158	85,257,586
1891	43,243,784	48·8	37,743,430	42·6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892	54,949,055	55·5	34,666,070	35·0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893	58,409,606	55·4	37,296,110	35·4	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894	60,878,056	58·6	32,562,509	31·4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895	57,903,564	56·3	35,603,863	34·6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896	62,717,941	57·2	37,789,481	34·4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897	69,533,852	56·2	43,664,187	35·3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898	93,065,019	64·4	38,989,525	27·0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899	85,113,681	62·0	39,326,485	29·0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900	96,562,875	57·1	57,996,488	34·2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901	92,857,525	52·3	67,983,673	38·3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902	109,347,345	55·8	66,567,784	34·0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903	125,199,980	58·4	67,766,367	31·6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904	110,120,892	55·5	66,856,885	33·7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905	97,114,867	50·9	70,426,765	36·9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906	127,456,465	54·1	83,546,306	35·5	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907[1]	98,691,186	54·7	62,180,439	34·4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908	126,194,124	51·1	90,814,871	36·8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909	126,384,724	52·1	85,334,806	35·2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910	139,482,945	50·0	104,199,675	37·3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911	132,156,924	48·2	104,115,823	38·0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912	147,240,413	50·7	102,041,222	35·2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913	170,161,903	47·8	139,725,953	39·3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914	215,253,969	49·9	163,372,825	37·9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915	186,668,554	45·6	173,320,216	42·3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916	451,852,399	60·9	201,106,488	27·1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917	742,147,537	64·5	280,616,330	24·4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918	845,480,069	54·9	417,233,287	27·0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919	540,750,977	44·5	454,873,170	37·4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920	489,152,637	39·5	464,028,183	37·4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921	312,844,871	26·3	542,322,967	45·6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922	299,361,675	40·4	292,588,643	39·5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923	379,067,445	40·7	369,080,218	39·6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924	360,057,782	34·4	430,707,544	41·2	254,585,730	1,045,351,056
1925	395,843,433	37·0	417,417,144	39·0	255,806,766	1,069,067,353
1926	508,237,560	38·6	474,987,367	36·1	332,130,864	1,315,355,791
1927	446,872,851	35·7	466,422,789	37·3	338,861,866	1,252,157,506
1928	410,691,392	33·4	478,145,383	38·9	339,512,568	1,228,349,343
1929	429,730,485	31·5	499,612,145	36·7	434,367,042	1,363,709,672
1930	281,745,965	25·2	515,049,763	46·0	323,462,574	1,120,258,302
1931	219,246,499	27·4	349,660,563	43·7	230,835,605	799,742,667
1932	174,043,725	30·2	235,186,674	40·8	167,113,903	576,344,302
1933	184,361,019	38·9	143,160,400	30·2	146,278,536	473,799,955
1934	227,601,411	39·3	194,443,139	33·6	157,298,595	579,343,145

[1] Nine months.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from Other Countries, of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home Consumption.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	$
1868	37,617,325	56·1	22,660,132	33·8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869	35,496,764	56·2	21,497,380	34·0	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870	37,537,095	56·1	21,697,237	32·4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871	48,498,202	57·6	27,185,586	32·3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872	62,209,254	59·7	33,741,995	32·1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873	67,996,945	54·6	45,189,110	36·3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874	61,424,407	49·9	51,706,906	42·0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875	60,009,084	51·1	48,930,358	41·7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876	40,479,253	43·8	44,099,880	47·7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877	39,331,621	41·8	49,376,008	52·5	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878	37,252,769	41·2	48,002,875	53·1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879	30,967,778	39·3	42,170,306	53·6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880	33,764,439	48·3	28,193,783	40·3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881	42,885,142	47·4	36,338,701	40·6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882	50,356,268	45·3	47,052,935	42·3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883	51,679,762	42·4	55,147,243	45·3	15,034,491	121,861,496
1884	41,925,121	39·6	49,785,888	47·0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885	40,031,448	40·1	45,576,510	45·7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886	39,033,006	40·7	42,818,651	44·6	14,140,480	95,992,137
1887	44,741,350	42·6	44,795,908	42·6	15,569,952	105,107,210
1888	39,167,644	38·9	46,440,296	46·1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889	42,251,189	38·7	50,029,419	45·9	16,817,588	109,098,196
1890	43,277,009	28·8	51,365,661	46·0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891	42,018,943	37·7	52,033,477	46·7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892	41,063,711	35·7	51,742,132	44·9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893	42,529,340	36·9	52,339,796	45·4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894	37,035,963	34·0	50,746,091	46·5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895	31,059,332	30·9	50,179,004	49·8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896	32,824,505	31·2	53,529,390	50·8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897	29,401,188	27·6	57,023,342	53·5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898	32,043,461	25·4	74,824,923	59·2	19,438,778	126,307,162
1899	36,966,552	24·7	88,506,881	59·2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900	44,280,041	25·7	102,224,917	59·2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901	42,820,334	24·1	107,377,906	60·3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902	49,022,726	25·0	115,001,533	58·4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903	58,793,038	26·2	129,071,197	57·3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904	61,724,893	25·3	143,329,697	58·7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905	60,342,704	24·0	152,778,576	60·6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906	69,183,915	24·4	169,256,452	59·6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907[1]	64,415,756	25·8	149,085,577	59·5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908	94,417,320	26·8	205,309,803	58·2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909	70,682,600	24·5	170,432,360	59·0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910	95,337,058	25·8	218,004,556	58·9	56,976,585	370,318,199
1911	109,934,753	24·3	275,824,265	60·8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912	116,905,360	22·4	331,384,657	63·4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913	138,742,644	20·7	436,887,315	65·0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914	132,070,406	21·4	396,302,138	64·0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915	90,157,204	19·8	297,142,059	65·2	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916	77,404,361	15·2	370,880,549	73·0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917	107,096,735	12·7	665,312,759	78·6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918	81,324,283	8·4	792,894,957	82·3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919	73,035,118	8·0	750,203,024	81·6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920	126,362,631	11·9	801,097,318	75·3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921	213,973,562	17·3	856,176,820	69·0	170,008,500	1,240,158,882
1922	117,135,343	15·7	515,958,196	69·0	114,710,793	747,804,332
1923	141,330,143	17·6	540,689,738	67·4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924	153,586,690	17·2	601,256,447	67·3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925	151,083,946	19·0	509,780,009	64·0	136,068,582	796,932,537
1926	163,731,210	17·6	608,618,542	65·6	154,978,980	927,328,732
1927	163,939,065	15·9	687,022,521	66·6	179,930,919	1,030,892,505
1928	186,435,824	16·7	718,896,270	64·9	203,624,372	1,108,956,466
1929	194,041,381	15·3	868,012,229	68·6	203,625,481	1,265,679,091
1930	189,179,738	15·2	847,442,037	67·9	211,651,807	1,248,273,582
1931	149,497,392	16·5	584,407,018	64·5	172,708,285	906,612,695
1932	106,371,779	18·4	351,686,775	60·8	120,445,350	578,503,904
1933	86,466,055	21·3	232,548,055	57·2	87,369,634	406,383,744
1934	105,100,764	24·2	238,187,681	54·9	90,510,180	433,798,625

[1] Nine months.

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively, to Totals of Dutiable and Free in the fiscal years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1927-28, p. 499.

Fiscal Year ended Mar. 31.	United Kingdom.			United States.		
	Dutiable to Total Dutiable.	Free to Total Free.	Dutiable and Free to All Imports.	Dutiable to Total Dutiable.	Free to Total Free.	Dutiable and Free to All Imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1911	29·82	15·05	24·34	54·14	72·05	60·84
1912	26·69	14·72	22·42	58·72	71·74	73·37
1913	24·47	13·43	20·71	62·57	69·78	65·03
1914	24·95	14·26	21·35	60·81	70·16	63·96
1915	24·31	12·61	19·79	60·27	72·85	65·13
1916	17·97	11·63	15·24	68·93	78·29	72·95
1917	16·35	8·24	12·67	71·91	86·59	78·57
1918	10·70	5·54	8·45	79·61	86·29	82·27
1919	9·50	5·90	7·97	79·10	84·74	81·50
1920	13·44	8·93	11·87	72·04	81·26	75·25
1921	20·07	11·17	17·25	64·19	79·51	69·04
1922	19·20	8·72	15·66	62·97	80·88	69·02
1923	21·61	9·49	17·61	61·85	78·66	67·41
1924	21·32	9·12	17·19	60·20	81·21	67·30
1925	24·16	9·40	18·96	55·63	79·36	64·00
1926	22·83	8·89	17·65	57·97	78·94	65·76
1927	20·44	7·81	15·90	59·52	79·53	66·73
1928	21·13	8·98	16·76	58·59	76·06	64·87
1929	18·82	8·91	15·34	63·82	77·40	68·56
1930	18·14	9·45	15·16	63·88	75·55	67·89
1931	18·91	12·31	16·49	62·65	67·59	64·46
1932	20·51	14·04	18·39	59·11	64·23	60·78
1933	21·71	20·52	21·28	56·07	59·16	57·20
1934	22·77	26·22	24·22	55·85	53·56	54·88

8.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty Collected on Dutiable and Total Imports from the United Kingdom, the United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries		Fiscal Year.	U.K.		U.S.		All Countries	
	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.		Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.	Dutiable Imports.	Total Imports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868	–	–	–	–	20·2	13·1	1902	24·0	17·2	25·2	13·2	27·3	16·5
1869	16·9	13·5	20·1	7·3	20·2	13·1	1903	23·3	16·7	24·9	13·3	27·1	16·5
1870	16·8	13·4	19·5	7·8	20·9	14·1	1904	24·1	17·6	25·2	13·6	27·5	16·8
1871	16·4	13·5	16·3	8·4	19·6	14·0	1905	24·8	18·5	26·1	13·5	27·8	16·7
1872	16·4	12·7	18·0	7·1	19·1	12·4	1906	24·6	18·7	24·8	13·1	27·0	16·4
1873	15·6	10·9	17·7	6·5	18·3	10·4	1907 (9 ms.)	24·3	18·4	24·2	12·8	26·5	16·1
1874	16·5	12·8	17·4	7·1	18·9	11·7	1908	24·2	18·3	24·6	13·2	26·7	16·5
1875	18·1	14·8	17·3	7·9	19·6	13·1	1909	25·8	19·0	24·9	13·2	27·5	16·7
1876	18·8	15·0	19·2	9·3	21·3	13·9	1910	25·1	18·9	24·8	13·5	26·8	16·5
1877	19·4	16·2	18·7	7·9	20·6	13·3	1911	24·6	18·9	24·7	13·7	25·9	16·2
1878	20·1	17·3	20·4	9·4	21·4	14·2	1912	25·0	19·1	25·0	14·8	26·1	16·8
1879	20·5	18·0	23·2	13·1	23·3	16·4	1913	25·1	19·6	24·9	15·8	26·1	17·1
1880	24·0	20·0	23·1	16·0	26·1	20·2	1914	25·2	19·5	24·8	15·6	26·1	17·3
1881	24·5	20·5	22·0	15·5	25·8	20·4	1915	27·1	20·5	25·1	14·2	27·4	16·8
1882	24·1	19·9	21·5	15·0	25·3	19·5	1916	28·4	19·1	25·0	13·5	27·2	15·5
1883	24·3	19·2	21·1	14·8	25·3	19·0	1917	24·9	17·6	22·7	11·4	23·8	13·0
1884	24·4	19·1	20·7	14·9	25·2	19·0	1918	24·3	17·3	20·5	11·1	21·5	12·1
1885	24·8	19·0	21·2	14·5	26·1	19·2	1919	22·3	15·3	20·9	11·6	21·5	12·3
1886	25·7	20·0	22·8	15·8	27·5	20·2	1920	22·1	16·2	22·5	14·0	22·5	14·7
1887	26·1	20·8	23·8	16·2	28·7	21·3	1921	20·9	16·6	20·3	12·9	20·6	14·1
1888	29·1	22·9	26·2	15·3	31·8	22·0	1922	24·8	20·1	23·0	13·9	24·5	16·2
1889	29·3	22·4	25·4	14·7	31·9	21·8	1923	24·5	20·1	22·5	13·8	24·9	16·7
1890	28·8	22·1	26·6	15·8	31·0	21·4	1924	22·3	18·3	22·3	13·2	22·9	15·1
1891	29·0	21·7	26·0	14·9	31·4	21·0	1925	22·1	18·2	23·1	13·0	23·3	15·1
1892	29·4	22·1	26·5	16·1	29·7	17·8	1926	21·6	18·4	23·9	13·2	24·7	15·5
1893	29·8	22·3	26·7	14·6	30·3	18·4	1927	23·9	19·7	23·1	13·2	24·1	15·4
1894	30·0	22·3	27·0	13·7	30·9	17·8	1928	25·6	20·6	23·3	13·5	24·2	15·5
1895	30·1	22·6	26·7	13·7	30·5	17·8	1929	25·9	20·6	23·4	14·1	24·4	15·8
1896	30·2	22·4	26·7	14·5	30·0	19·2	1930	25·5	20·0	23·3	14·4	24·3	15·9
1897	30·7	21·1	26·7	14·3	30·0	18·7	1931	26·9	19·5	24·8	15·2	26·0	16·4
1898	29·5	20·8	26·1	13·3	29·7	17·5	1932	29·2	21·9	27·4	17·9	29·3	19·7
1899	26·6	19·8	26·3	13·2	28·8	17·2	1933	25·8	16·6	28·1	17·4	30·1	19·0
1900	25·6	18·2	25·0	13·2	27·7	16·7	1934	26·2	14·2	28·6	16·8	29·2	16·9
1901	24·7	18·3	24·8	12·4	27·5	16·4							

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of Certain Raw Materials Used in Canadian Manufactures, fiscal years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1902 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1926, p. 463.

Fiscal Year.	Sugar, Raw.	Vegetable Oil for Soap Industry.	Crude Cotton-seed Oil.	Raw Rubber (including Balata).	Tobacco, Raw.	Hides and Skins.	Cotton, Raw (including Linters).	Hemp, Dressed or Undressed.	Silk, Raw, etc.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	$	cwt.	cwt.	lb.
1911....	271,532	297,338	–	28,035	17,204,271	8,105,330	812,622	81,017	121,748
1912....	281,402	407,825	80,916	44,313	17,203,513	8,903,727	727,939	82,661	112,581
1913....	310,101	393,239	243,872	56,755	22,153,588	13,486,459	774,578	64,990	75,776
1914....	347,168	393,862	265,789	44,504	17,598,449	8,831,010	769,930	55,572	101,669
1915....	335,820	411,797	293,849	65,045	18,595,957	12,842,558	730,325	55,370	94,458
1916....	298,433	615,923	430,013	99,132	20,834,672	12,441,731	969,679	50,914	80,745
1917....	365,772	1,267,174	315,621	107,580	17,702,637	12,873,970	877,634	15,846	138,765
1918....	382,807	2,081,672	408,850	130,956	17,824,947	8,796,966	880,374	45,177	158,648
1919....	359,470	2,390,107	459,685	192,272	25,103,080	5,427,544	1,117,235	72,887	213,441
1920....	540,787	861,462	578,986	244,335	24,345,295	22,654,661	964,715	46,553	298,985
1921....	347,504	1,103,672	417,301	228,062	20,007,411	10,652,787	986,315	47,090	272,508
1922....	432,212	1,342,390	488,683	189,525	20,870,509	5,898,087	953,860	77,833	371,570
1923....	571,728	1,928,386	258,381	253,957	14,548,694	7,947,410	1,252,615	203,844	368,026
1924....	419,710	1,886,162	216,082	288,857	15,941,339	461,581[1]	955,966	340,402	335,495
1925....	419,371	1,692,744	213,201	344,509	13,712,885	502,586[1]	1,008,793	249,032	361,403
1926....	579,272	2,591,232	335,755	469,893	14,943,864	534,089[1]	1,355,738	281,639	529,446
1927....	564,779	3,177,800	297,706	502,312	17,446,774	579,085[1]	1,497,438	123,426	679,923
1928....	447,389	3,377,856	623,148	582,039	18,475,772	678,670[1]	1,462,246	99,503	938,459
1929....	409,585	4,182,659	302,197	777,169	18,726,618	507,773[1]	1,511,270	27,390	1,282,815
1930....	402,871	3,749,571	400,653	733,400	17,113,472	486,442[1]	1,260,699	42,620	1,668,972
1931....	415,090	3,982,440	174,711	595,591	16,580,394	345,439[1]	1,067,222	28,423	1,954,395
1932....	405,607	3,922,152	386,275	552,694	13,075,335	281,316[1]	1,009,023	18,348	2,539,133
1933....	311,365	3,610,175	407,055	410,939	10,199,212	268,355[1]	1,009,073	15,810	2,572,949
1934....	229,330	4,577,451	165,257	511,681	8,129,142	313,482[1]	1,394,536	23,498	2,505,200

Fiscal Year.	Wool, Raw.[2]	Noils and Worsted Tops.	Artificial Silk Rovings, Yarns, etc.	Manila, Sisal, Istle, Tampico.	Rags, Waste Paper and other Waste.	Iron Ore.	Alumina, Bauxite, Cryolite.	Tin in Blocks, Ingots, etc.	Crude Petroleum for Refining.[3]
	cwt.	$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	ton.	cwt.	cwt.	gal.
1911....	64,224	778,320	–	274,493	536,604	–	186,152	35,706	54,310,597
1912....	71,954	689,304	–	291.976	564,296	–	218,998	41,740	72,231,006
1913....	92,092	980,432	115,710	346.109	750,003	2,116,933	276,170	51,319	143,338,070
1914....	72,521	1,072,066	129,982	190.867	716,882	1,972,207	312,259	46,076	177,879,835
1915....	131,940	1,312,885	128,148	284,620	540,922	1,055,724	261,553	29,402	196,203,287
1916....	211,407	2,587,949	183,278	384.152	510,472	1,595,995	385,959	32,756	186,753,081
1917....	145,812	2,988,177	276,873	327,691	780,062	2,318,547	816,509	35.726	135,533,089
1918....	115,380	4,418,854	160,090	496,904	505,643	2,203,506	1,664,799	38,683	191,376,057
1919....	158,767	5,314,793	161,206	315.067	570,211	2,227,919	1,916,929	28,044	260,819,944
1920....	117,717	5,847,787	360,297	456,801	826,593	1,632,011	451,349	44,010	298,540,725
1921....	92,772	55,331[1]	512,109	457,497	1,142,850	1,950,291	1,198,605	42,727	311,719,057
1922....	125,867	72,254[1]	570,450	189,071	686,483	656,902	166,695	27,242	391,292,960
1923....	182,556	91,103[1]	933,791	219.591	870,542	1,044,999	792,210	39,258	397,603,716
1924....	193,217	86,062[1]	1,239,986	272,462	1,123,282	1,807,223	1,266,799	39,837	418,791,375
1925....	143,629	58,231[1]	1,684,811	258,804	1,232,567	911,586	1,358,148	43,535	440,671,846
1926....	134,344	61,421[1]	1,689,730	442.561	1,307.473	1,053,593	1,336,538	44,409	470,616,511
1927....	164,234	78,875[1]	1,516,448	523,074	1,364,897	1,445,504	1,647,244	50.858	596.466,714
1928....	138,957	81,331[1]	1,563,020	529,541	1,371,469	1,491,234	2,663,166	48,742	709.959,837
1929....	140,219	86,470[1]	2,240,704	770.936	1,314.494	2,272,130	3,444,911	58,928	865,335.849
1930....	103,343	62,939[1]	2,132,362	464,378	1,606,931	2,456,919	2,738,777	56,318	1,110,169,704
1931....	107,449	66,493[1]	2,569,574	487,035	1,254.557	1,428,970	2,221,550	49,727	994,384,918
1932....	96,245	73,694[1]	1,501,739	469.827	1,363.974	802,163	1,704,029	38,095	1,016,355,361
1933....	83,557	80,071[1]	958,047	753.350	792,085	66,514	745,455	28.763	845,587,999
1934....	172,153	119,317[1]	2,082,202	699,657	880,381	205,811	1,241,609	31,322	1,026,711,083

[1]Cwt. [2] Includes hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, etc. [3] Prior to 1917 includes all crude petroleum.

10.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise the Produce of Canada, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1931-34.

VALUES.

Class.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	141,108,053	27,644,374	292,280,037	98,725,113	11,035,258	204,398,365	114,201,252	3,905,813	203,370,418	112,497,846	22,312,739	205,804,526
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	31,173,615	34,068,408	83,714,772	32,028,165	22,342,515	68,798,683	29,952,648	13,948,692	54,333,047	44,707,074	18,435,329	75,151,480
Fibres, textiles and textile products	1,048,925	2,068,531	6,504,182	1,386,235	1,743,794	5,512,130	1,293,979	867,628	4,731,094	1,949,624	2,530,968	7,828,684
Wood, wood products and paper	17,350,424	188,949,408	230,604,474	13,734,973	140,473,352	175,740,269	11,301,796	93,914,355	120,886,796	20,403,201	102,156,637	143,142,398
Iron and its products	4,073,233	6,118,120	38,937,661	3,798,363	3,097,883	15,462,977	5,574,895	1,958,419	17,277,099	5,237,085	4,348,230	26,641,482
Non-ferrous metals and their products	17,153,570	58,835,683	95,652,063	17,266,439	36,176,490	69,072,888	14,598,651	13,807,581	42,642,318	35,834,863	22,399,555	81,764,208
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	1,546,819	13,255,258	21,107,780	894,408	8,233,323	13,456,701	1,290,055	4,937,126	9,215,837	1,897,685	9,217,668	14,808,912
Chemicals and allied products	2,714,386	6,361,691	12,825,852	3,130,795	4,123,489	10,535,038	2,893,574	4,668,260	11,099,814	3,130,678	6,429,888	13,843,829
Miscellaneous commodities	3,077,474	12,359,090	18,115,846	3,079,234	7,960,570	13,367,251	3,254,169	5,152,526	10,243,532	1,943,355	6,612,125	10,357,626
Totals	**219,246,499**	**349,660,563**	**799,742,667**	**174,043,725**	**235,186,674**	**576,344,302**	**184,361,019**	**143,160,400**	**473,799,955**	**227,601,411**	**194,443,139**	**579,343,145**

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	64·4	7·9	36·5	56·7	4·7	35·5	62·0	2·7	42·9	49·4	11·5	35·5
Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres)	14·2	9·8	10·5	18·4	9·5	11·9	16·2	9·8	11·5	19·6	9·5	13·0
Fibres, textiles and textile products	0·5	0·6	0·8	0·8	0·7	1·0	0·7	0·6	1·0	0·9	1·3	1·3
Wood, wood products and paper	7·9	54·1	28·8	7·9	59·7	30·5	6·1	65·6	25·5	9·0	52·6	24·7
Iron and its products	1·9	1·7	4·9	2·2	1·3	2·7	3·0	1·4	3·7	2·3	2·2	4·6
Non-ferrous metals and their products	7·8	16·8	12·0	9·9	15·4	12·0	7·9	9·6	9·0	15·7	11·5	14·1
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	0·7	3·8	2·6	0·5	3·5	2·3	0·7	3·4	1·9	0·8	4·7	2·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	1·8	1·6	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·6	3·3	2·3	1·4	3·3	2·4
Miscellaneous commodities	1·4	3·5	2·3	1·8	3·4	2·3	1·8	3·6	2·2	0·9	3·4	1·8
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from All Countries, of Classes of Merchandise Entered for Home Consumption, by Values and Percentages, fiscal years 1931-34.

VALUES.

Class.	1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	41,761,537	67,554,312	177,597,464	30,219,897	44,564,271	128,599,321	17,387,932	30,212,284	88,288,966	20,341,396	30,987,789	90,828,810
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	3,783,222	26,153,450	45,995,756	2,614,531	14,184,754	24,563,470	2,406,007	8,574,474	15,438,634	3,102,972	10,459,740	19,841,877
Fibres, textiles and textile products	49,207,120	48,244,419	130,717,022	30,549,937	30,944,027	83,879,362	25,580,195	22,479,022	61,214,824	35,123,319	28,553,731	79,372,470
Wood, wood products and paper	4,542,054	38,164,097	46,073,343	3,828,124	25,599,404	32,030,107	3,398,230	15,104,602	20,506,134	3,243,905	14,547,027	19,357,987
Iron and its products	18,039,899	166,793,795	192,614,200	13,381,747	80,538,800	98,297,622	11,996,542	43,934,110	58,917,834	16,711,935	49,098,932	69,126,641
Non-ferrous metals and their products	6,340,567	50,043,844	61,899,298	4,275,877	27,493,878	34,802,350	3,314,548	12,940,862	18,095,404	2,967,035	14,142,239	20,171,000
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	12,902,472	118,984,418	153,578,658	10,286,241	77,871,155	102,147,347	12,582,165	62,921,986	87,658,005	13,229,645	58,923,311	83,396,761
Chemicals and allied products	4,601,666	23,201,992	35,650,772	4,096,696	20,359,822	30,731,345	4,583,344	15,465,420	25,455,432	5,662,584	14,492,071	25,583,675
Miscellaneous commodities	8,318,855	45,266,691	62,486,182	7,118,729	30,130,664	43,452,980	5,217,092	20,915,295	30,808,511	4,717,973	16,982,841	26,119,404
Totals	**149,497,392**	**584,407,018**	**906,612,695**	**106,371,779**	**351,686,775**	**578,503,904**	**86,466,055**	**232,548,055**	**406,383,744**	**105,100,764**	**238,187,681**	**433,798,625**

PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS.

	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)	27·9	11·6	19·6	28·4	12·7	22·2	20·1	13·0	21·7	19·3	13·0	20·9
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres)	2·5	4·5	5·1	2·5	4·0	4·3	2·8	3·7	3·8	3·0	4·4	4·6
Fibres, textiles and textile products	32·9	8·2	14·4	28·7	8·8	14·5	29·6	9·7	15·1	33·4	12·0	18·3
Wood, wood products and paper	3·0	6·5	5·1	3·6	7·3	5·5	3·9	6·5	5·0	3·1	6·1	4·5
Iron and its products	12·1	28·5	21·3	12·6	22·9	17·0	13·9	18·9	14·5	15·9	20·6	15·9
Non-ferrous metals and their products	4·3	8·6	6·8	4·0	7·8	6·0	3·8	5·6	4·4	2·8	6·0	4·7
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)	8·6	20·4	16·9	9·6	22·1	17·7	14·6	27·0	21·6	12·6	24·7	19·2
Chemicals and allied products	3·1	4·0	3·9	3·9	5·8	5·3	5·3	6·6	6·3	5·4	6·1	5·9
Miscellaneous commodities	5·6	7·7	6·9	6·7	8·6	7·5	6·0	9·0	7·6	4·5	7·1	6·0
Totals	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.				
	A. Mainly Food.				
	Fruits—				
	Fresh—				
1	Apples..... brl.	1,167,736	1,422,603	1,677,220	3,057,897
	$	5,091,415	5,577,339	6,878,165	11,368,385
2	Blueberries..... lb.	750	–	–	895
	$	90	–	–	44
3	Dried apples..... lb.	160,605	86,975	371,825	988,125
	$	14,276	5,874	26,875	70,926
4	Canned fruits..... lb.	2,783,008	6,774,664	9,403,284	16,886,164
	$	194,129	392,081	528,852	898,049
5	Juices and syrups, n.o.p..... gal.	246,407	230,210	399,351	269,485
	$	157,362	175,758	295,812	155,734
	Totals, Fruits[1]..... $	5,523,656	6,194,367	7,958,246	12,706,637
	Vegetables—				
	Fresh—				
6	Potatoes..... bush.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
7	Turnips..... bush.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
8	Canned..... lb.	8,301,431	9,077,018	4,557,634	14,212,770
	$	500,010	454,125	178,978	674,183
9	Pickled..... $	1,346,262	1,512,530	1,043,555	1,357,265
	Totals, Vegetables[1]..... $	1,846,272	1,966,655	1,222,565	2,031,538
	Grains and Farinaceous Products—				
	Grains—				
10	Barley..... bush.	2,235,137	8,168,571	5,758,394	1,398,043
	$	686,120	3,025,852	2,426,115	579,194
11	Buckwheat..... bush.	36,544	170,507	238,102	71,353
	$	20,302	76,093	88,760	33,952
12	Oats..... bush.	850,599	6,082,621	8,522,742	4,009,382
	$	303,816	1,971,456	2,605,419	1,138,017
13	Peas, whole..... bush.	9,138	8,685	14,127	7,429
	$	39,971	29,748	38,398	22,574
14	Rye..... bush.	1,082,433	2,116 572	1,287,472	241,820
	$	398,546	916,138	483,983	107,631
15	Wheat..... bush.	131,679,398	110,552,532	150,791,339	112,787,849
	$	106,759,872	65,302,614	79,636,390	75,699,056
	Totals, Grains[1]..... $	108,209,063	71,330,905	85,326,533	77,600,084
	Milled Products—				
16	Bran, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	13,602	204,889	1,635,934	682,554
	$	18,928	171,709	1,226,559	517,894
17	Oatmeal..... cwt.	427,580	650,395	505,294	403,733
	$	2,216,712	2,201,827	1,727,523	1,430,565
18	Wheat flour..... brl.	2,727,865	2,065,077	2,400,747	2,551,249
	$	12,540,874	7,317,910	7,823,094	8,781,577
	Totals, Milled Products[1]..... $	14,786,687	9,713,893	10,784,127	10,731,849
19	Cereal foods, prepared..... $	2,441,154	2,323,635	2,260,207	2,795,236
20	Malt..... $	36	–	2,968	–
	Totals, Grains and Farinaceous Products[1] $	125,444,100	83,421,504	98,473,465	91,275,357
	Sugar and Its Products—				
21	Candy..... lb.	5,583	3,493	26,154	58,597
	$	2,118	1,260	4,282	9,591
22	Maple sugar and syrup..... $	16,024	–	16,837	8,851
23	Sugar, n.o.p..... cwt.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products[1]..... $	94,380	104,987	61,005	83,274
24	Hops..... lb.	196,393	42,191	54,032	572,271
	$	45,802	4,876	10,742	198,242
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products —A. Mainly Food[1]..... $	**132,984,168**	**91,705,797**	**107,747,405**	**106,393,193**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
52,039	17,292	17,074	3,213	1,664,739	1,658,882	1,780,026	3,476,114	1
253,567	68,030	89,032	8,427	7,095,719	6,537,584	7,352,912	12,823,785	
6,221,594	1,909,653	1,949,887	3,453,277	6,222,574	1,910,279	1,950,639	3,455,188	2
508,239	157,597	108,938	186,137	508,349	157,665	109,012	186,285	
–	–	80	44,500	2,445,555	775,616	489,305	3,252,333	3
–	–	7	2,250	184,599	50,435	34,313	223,032	
356,747	101,861	4,655	200,895	3,334,617	7,195,132	9,742,653	17,520,268	
27,335	9,422	375	11,102	239,902	423,452	553,971	941,964	
116	3,780	10	102	273,731	260,959	423,168	300,318	
114	2,603	39	423	180,973	197,142	315,529	282,030	
892,847	319,623	271,523	227,446	8,403,141	7,507,040	8,676,256	14,607,881	
5,010,348	2,949,377	774,821	1,901,128	7,102,119	4,723,618	1,861,843	2,707,693	6
3,971,048	1,472,510	219,259	1,337,304	5,658,367	2,466,204	770,272	1,876,331	
1,911,025	1,954,615	1,937,288	1,920,249	1,928,332	1,967,162	1,950,482	1,949,022	7
539,009	367,481	358,543	630,679	545,682	371,411	362,214	638,733	
236,562	11,446,874	26,530	98,629	11,023,835	22,477,523	6,755,112	17,099,688	8
12,393	304,304	1,813	3,381	674,986	849,946	281,207	810,295	
570	2,923	961	813	1,377,228	1,538,447	1,080,851	1,433,524	9
4,896,832	2,406,728	657,720	2,042,592	8,695,725	5,554,068	2,686,598	4,911,728	
632,119	55,723	133	50	3,468,729	24,337,678	9,863,054	1,569,569	10
230,010	16,989	83	15	1,169,403	10,002,911	4,293,341	658,747	
448,399	23,692	24,183	129,633	661,189	741,041	788,137	535,514	11
306,564	10,533	9,390	61,397	425,183	332,077	306,538	265,474	
817,414	46,729	18,897	120,905	3,258,501	13,841,300	13,824,449	5,707,502	12
164,038	13,456	7,088	44,043	1,146,266	4,662,335	4,300,592	1,747,650	
6,538	46,300	49,607	27,520	19,262	57,775	67,932	40,543	13
29,030	77,613	91,407	41,521	77,386	111,809	137,057	74,706	
63	348	100	2,545,771	1,327,453	4,359,813	8,211,332	2,788,213	14
111	169	50	1,405,538	534,549	2,025,199	4,030,240	1,513,598	
10,337,690	4,815,985	51,910	431,499	217,243,037	191,315,933	239,373,255	175,534,255	15
7,727,678	2,670,650	26,578	261,505	177,419,769	115,739,383	130,546,365	118,969,445	
8,523,162	2,809,586	134,680	1,829,154	180,874,218	132,930,429	143,695,931	123,284,392	
2,924,538	1,725,442	426,266	1,829,932	3,008,574	2,018,332	2,142,785	2,598,860	16
2,854,854	1,021,491	232,439	1,416,635	2,962,696	1,273,648	1,531,524	2,015,610	
5	1,150	402	–	488,334	798,840	568,731	463,245	17
21	1,512	526	–	2,523,868	2,633,632	2,000,807	1,705,451	
634	1,204	1,662	3,114	7,218,188	5,413,740	5,268,371	5,619,937	18
2,549	3,756	3,757	13,527	32,876,234	18,897,543	16,987,110	19,729,782	
2,867,320	1,029,197	237,908	1,430,924	38,407,020	22,881,956	20,602,606	23,574,176	
13,477	25,543	39,832	40,906	2,492,467	2,405,404	2,399,732	2,981,706	19
198,632	998,663	863,696	2,731,557	284,866	1,211,448	1,061,880	3,017,394	20
12,260,528	5,015,620	1,372,145	6,223,536	222,916,888	159,726,251	168,050,881	153,318,519	
2,300	1,259	1,306	1,909	1,411,004	899,877	583,702	497,474	21
570	405	398	247	393,477	233,867	133,640	110,021	
1,466,921	562,467	551,392	386,002	1,486,005	576,346	569,729	397,053	22
3,069	13	18	6	187,754	140,825	84,252	190,721	23
15,092	112	89	40	904,209	687,150	393,846	896,950	
1,711,914	677,462	601,723	444,823	3,188,138	1,753,174	1,223,214	1,568,353	
–	–	–	26,038	216,065	54,819	69,388	743,404	24
–	–	–	14,184	48,362	6,204	11,813	262,053	
19,820,570	**8,484,020**	**2,957,699**	**8,983,137**	**243,509,342**	**174,768,000**	**180,850,597**	**174,959,074**	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom. 1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
	B. Other than Food.					
	Beverages—					
1	Brewed (ale, beer)	gal.	18	103	139	7
		$	42	183	210	7
2	Distilled, Whiskey	pf. gal.	12,649	20,389	19,899	12,770
		$	41,291	72,786	68,765	58,691
3	" Other	pf. gal.	2,504	10	–	1
		$	7,001	74	–	8
4	Fermented (wines)	gal.	135	205	142	148
		$	206	277	208	225
	Totals, Beverages	$	48,540	73,320	69,183	58,931
5	Oil cake and meal	cwt.	2,812	45,448	78,551	65,061
		$	5,410	60,182	101,862	92,765
	Rubber—					
6	Belting	lb.	365,866	225,425	87,978	139,570
		$	112,012	65,239	30,496	45,985
7	Canvas shoes with rubber soles	pair	1,812,256	756,828	334,030	1,185,352
		$	1,255,600	486,329	184,754	592,841
8	Boots and shoes, rubber, n.o.p.	pair	991,995	963,670	879,182	1,538,054
		$	1,578,038	1,340,048	1,095,388	1,458,346
9	Heels, rubber	pair	–	–	3,403,032	2,494,254
		$	–	–	178,435	134,111
10	Soles, rubber	pair	–	–	1,040,703	1,552,967
		$	–	–	153,358	195,394
11	Hose	$	34,153	8,418	4,080	14,532
12	Tires, casings, automobile	No.	10,034	4,072	2,874	4,291
		$	110,110	14,870	10,634	72,163
13	Tires, inner tubes	$	4,557	17	112	2,285
	Totals, Rubber[1]	$	5,082,029	3,413,346	1,894,514	2,878,563
	Seeds—					
14	Alsike	bush.	29,567	49,743	31,677	34,153
		$	226,657	273,809	156,398	248,297
15	Red clover	bush.	119	45,447	1,028	19,077
		$	565	376,791	7,445	162,044
16	Flaxseed	bush.	745,262	4,872	36,817	44,547
		$	929,327	9,686	35,947	60,859
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	1,186,928	686,466	224,211	493,396
	Tobacco—					
17	Unmanufactured	lb.	4,820,202	7,950,353	14,618,897	8,288,753
		$	1,415,103	2,500,060	3,880,096	2,083,988
18	Fodders, n.o.p.	$	94,704	110,141	178,075	267,203
19	Hay	ton	19,240	12,598	6,812	14,969
		$	259,074	144,408	64,567	169,325
20	Senega root	lb.	19,968	45,645	69,775	99,582
		$	10,244	16,697	21,284	35,710
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products —B. Other than Food[1]	$	**8,123,885**	**7,019,316**	**6,453,847**	**6,104,653**
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products[1]	$	**141,108,053**	**98,725,113**	**114,201,252**	**112,497,846**
	II. Animals and Animal Products.					
	Animals, Living—					
21	For exhibition	$	4,123	25,200	150	–
22	Cattle for improvement of stock	No.	1	–	–	–
		$	3,000	–	–	–
	Other—					
23	Cattle, 1 year old or less	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Cattle more than 1 year old	No.	6,223	26,734	24,301	54,448
		$	623,405	2,165,423	1,721,544	3,504,613
25	Horses	No.	25	10	1	4
		$	5,000	900	200	550
26	Foxes	No.	194	77	50	5
		$	50,700	12,004	1,750	525
	Totals, Animals, Living[1]	$	692,931	2,205,347	1,724,674	3,509,487

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
253,418	–	–	377,897	270,102	25,458	35,667	404,939	1
320,444	–	–	407,140	337,210	24,129	40,764	435,546	
171,608	–	–	1,659,962	3,239,164	2,512,607	1,992,059	2,543,225	2
2,681,244	–	–	11,553,409	18,722,198	11,622,256	9,920,907	16,028,484	
4,948	–	–	4,833	49,342	8,501	4,054	7,805	3
70,206	–	–	28,863	154,843	17,608	9,575	33,137	
10,539	–	–	37,174	11,441	1,778	994	38,153	4
69,592	–	–	87,485	71,793	2,346	1,365	89,132	
3,141,486	–	–	12,076,897	19,286,044	11,666,339	9,972,611	16,586,299	
201,660	47,850	10,500	8,500	312,336	281,411	174,901	135,020	5
379,655	60,515	13,433	11,926	564,596	374,905	221,407	193,481	
412	8,070	220	1,507	1,270,183	873,173	557,610	995,947	6
295	1,000	114	583	438,556	261,374	176,243	286,412	
427	101	60	166	5,217,179	2,372,796	1,172,944	1,966,921	7
461	60	60	161	3,577,980	1,508,835	641,806	1,029,381	
460	161	232	795	1,652,067	1,515,324	1,337,136	2,143,886	8
1,154	350	381	1,556	2,598,477	2,102,682	1,671,951	2,173,548	
–	–	512	–	–	–	4,075,051	3,076,125	9
–	–	30	–	–	–	215,312	161,794	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,102,289	1,650,668	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	163,926	208,766	
39,410	26,546	168	214	205,681	102,116	64,107	97,371	11
2,778	8,702	27,738	1,405	1,153,660	614,106	429,359	567,308	12
15,202	30,560	156,406	6,125	10,508,716	4,696,432	3,022,931	4,002,561	
912	3,339	1,318	213	1,239,190	443,328	181,783	304,724	13
154,130	117,349	185,847	95,879	21,062,785	11,062,668	6,645,869	8,968,722	
31,831	42	250	–	71,038	58,902	63,359	65,627	14
245,187	237	1,110	–	536,209	316,152	310,607	471,048	
–	6	–	4	127	46,412	2,795	48,676	15
–	55	–	25	657	383,299	15,667	408,691	
651,540	1,041,602	334,621	565,724	1,396,892	1,046,474	371,438	610,327	16
987,654	1,142,095	255,429	628,528	1,917,236	1,151,781	291,376	689,520	
1,499,924	1,213,127	284,696	660,738	2,819,096	1,992,371	682,042	1,650,395	
4,736	3,001	2,401	533	6,051,319	8,222,922	14,748,069	8,460,639	17
1,433	1,115	562	139	1,505,594	2,536,998	3,902,244	2,110,265	
999,054	537,101	223,529	202,189	1,206,218	857,330	510,787	575,084	18
119,464	32,814	9,831	4,280	156,722	56,281	27,138	29,362	19
1,094,720	254,040	54,803	24,965	1,590,657	523,102	212,682	295,232	
60,472	158,895	37,808	78,267	183,392	346,263	225,907	339,305	20
36,636	56,898	10,346	25,334	103,950	131,335	68,745	118,558	
7,823,804	**2,551,238**	**948,114**	**13,329,602**	**48,770,695**	**29,630,365**	**22,519,821**	**30,845,452**	
27,644,374	**11,035,258**	**3,905,813**	**22,312,739**	**292,280,037**	**204,398,365**	**203,370,418**	**205,804,526**	
250,138	210,330	100,459	57,916	254,261	238,565	100,609	58,096	21
2,485	5,139	3,729	2,892	2,646	5,274	3,758	2,950	22
472,147	536,674	286,551	188,109	544,110	556,129	290,296	195,627	
27,188	16,423	1,894	50	27,690	17,059	2,884	976	23
531,686	282,244	31,002	419	538,175	287,696	38,151	5,489	
9,720	5,813	3,603	2,682	18,920	35,846	30,717	60,283	24
837,998	451,674	214,256	151,090	1,717,913	2,790,959	2,046,338	3,764,653	
6,020	6,713	5,124	5,946	6,452	7,308	5,229	6,175	25
119,514	168,127	201,674	298,646	169,823	209,855	215,282	333,586	
401	518	233	27	992	683	290	40	26
47,188	34,251	9,555	1,105	199,888	53,955	11,755	2,780	
2,489,136	1,852,811	928,683	771,818	3,769,548	4,367,085	2,829,953	4,471,870	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
	Fishery products, n.o.p.—					
	Fish, Fresh—					
1	Halibut	cwt.	–	5	348	5,110
		$	–	56	2,328	48,619
2	Herrings	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Lobsters	cwt.	–	–	–	1
		$	–	–	–	21
4	Salmon or lake trout	cwt.	111	–	–	–
		$	1,333	–	–	–
5	Mackerel	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
6	Salmon	cwt.	31,996	26,909	32,135	51,416
		$	641,383	456,218	409,708	742,595
7	Smelts	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
8	Tullibee	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
9	Whitefish	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Fish, Fresh[1]	$	642,831	456,554	412,563	792,041
	Fish, Canned—					
10	Clams	cwt.	3	5	31	25
		$	52	66	762	184
11	Codfish, boneless	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Lobsters	cwt.	22,060	28,646	30,849	30,374
		$	1,274,778	1,355,138	1,356,178	1,167,598
13	Salmon	cwt.	144,612	205,178	102,201	129,223
		$	3,116,037	3,646,393	1,985,800	2,601,631
14	Sardines	cwt.	–	407	1,004	200
		$	–	3,214	7,860	1,769
	Totals, Fish, Canned[1]	$	4,390,867	5,005,266	3,350,604	3,771,590
	Fish, Dried, Salted, Smoked, Pickled—					
15	Codfish, dried	cwt.	1,143	594	63	783
		$	9,929	4,315	328	3,337
16	Codfish, pickled	cwt.	–	–	15	–
		$	–	–	53	–
17	Codfish, smoked	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
18	Haddock	cwt.	4	–	–	–
		$	20	–	–	–
19	Herring, dry-salted	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
20	Herring, pickled	cwt.	4	–	–	–
		$	13	–	–	–
21	Herring, smoked	cwt.	12	21	20	33
		$	72	172	135	164
22	Mackerel, pickled	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
23	Pollock, hake and cusk, dried	cwt.	–	563	–	246
		$	–	2,590	–	565
24	Salmon, dry-salted (chum)	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
25	Salmon, pickled	cwt.	283	566	1,786	3,149
		$	6,186	9,826	22,112	46,247
	Totals, Fish, Dried, Salted, etc[1]	$	16,220	16,931	22,640	50,313
	Totals, Fishery Products, n.o.p.[1]	$	5,051,110	5,481,301	3,795,369	4,685,328
	Furs—					
26	Beaver skins, undressed	No.	30,122	29,424	43,607	35,302
		$	653,660	422,344	458,862	348,808
27	Fox skins, black and silver, undressed	No.	65,618	90,307	97,030	104,890
		$	3,082,948	2,476,781	3,097,560	4,252,770
28	Fox skins, other, undressed	No.	39,445	74,039	79,092	88,053
		$	1,548,185	1,379,320	1,090,225	1,288,757
29	Marten skins, undressed	No.	17,650	16,203	14,612	13,809
		$	366,135	217,639	181,817	172,736

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
34,697	37,277	15,596	35,625	34,918	37,597	16,402	41,424	1
440,046	366,405	119,576	298,847	443,066	369,193	125,286	353,097	
190,717	102,954	94,717	158,542	190,995	103,265	95,133	159,020	2
411,838	306,382	207,748	185,420	413,601	308,081	210,219	187,441	
97,394	96,131	119,249	101,317	97,394	96,131	119,251	101,318	3
2,208,189	1,831,554	1,913,900	1,558,211	2,208,189	1,831,562	1,913,941	1,558,232	
34,365	25,570	20,058	21,886	34,482	25,570	20,060	21,893	4
369,917	244,993	179,866	200,161	371,352	244,993	179,886	200,224	
10,772	20,442	7,043	3,969	10,774	20,443	7,043	3,971	5
60,225	124,616	26,262	17,744	60,241	124,624	26,262	17,756	
50,954	55,490	28,741	51,922	94,353	113,195	76,756	117,209	6
698,202	517,571	231,916	392,927	1,496,924	1,213,678	731,732	1,268,352	
64,877	68,362	70,165	47,532	64,887	68,373	70,167	47,535	7
832,814	785,859	715,107	562,732	832,984	786,022	715,127	562,783	
36,110	36,868	14,824	20,249	36,110	36,868	14,824	20,249	8
267,420	203,400	79,531	94,742	267,420	203,400	79,531	94,742	
94,443	81,464	86,321	114,087	94,443	81,464	86,321	114,087	9
1,095,617	879,347	824,457	1,052,720	1,095,617	879,347	824,457	1,052,720	
9,436,690	7,850,402	6,185,819	6,742,282	10,292,840	8,605,189	6,730,552	7,737,482	
5,825	2,268	1,277	170	5,925	2,342	1,327	205	10
99,024	30,836	22,543	2,230	100,293	31,858	23,533	2,541	
19,233	19,679	17,287	19,690	19,523	20,138	17,626	20,019	11
192,292	190,092	132,800	129,707	195,466	194,970	135,857	132,524	
13,153	17,036	15,304	11,613	54,289	63,446	65,062	59,305	12
737,468	746,679	606,763	407,136	3,048,713	2,913,304	2,711,307	2,222,128	
92	30,009	8,735	39,633	427,387	473,077	288,286	503,037	13
1,036	163,903	47,199	226,853	6,317,741	6,078,853	3,603,628	5,773,403	
–	802	–	1	37,780	32,283	22,691	34,260	14
–	4,361	–	10	359,087	271,427	168,561	263,560	
1,037,036	1,143,124	811,942	766,253	10,117,022	9,543,527	6,693,467	8,456,921	
89,745	86,186	81,266	73,991	403,345	367,104	319,288	335,779	15
750,778	522,811	374,001	403,758	3,195,190	2,210,468	1,563,386	1,783,090	
100,733	66,811	62,928	107,337	105,887	70,545	80,676	116,807	16
440,699	256,072	180,867	286,564	459,058	271,767	227,728	304,298	
8,494	5,327	5,643	6,342	8,678	5,478	5,775	6,546	17
106,444	55,273	50,116	59,438	108,837	57,330	51,471	61,558	
18,339	10,420	8,529	7,194	36,971	21,040	16,618	14,618	18
177,899	95,676	63,708	62,375	299,863	151,949	101,454	94,806	
1,409	298	1,840	83	771,998	839,711	307,199	574,251	19
4,356	1,439	1,810	605	1,279,775	887,235	276,618	612,502	
11,275	5,932	6,419	8,809	47,584	28,591	27,608	28,005	20
45,357	21,596	18,449	22,743	171,672	87,586	64,140	64,963	
17,170	8,879	14,934	21,882	67,253	43,733	45,813	67,122	21
58,354	29,461	40,407	63,208	230,525	156,830	118,529	178,027	
14,728	14,498	12,556	20,678	90,894	80,403	86,050	103,785	22
88,325	75,074	40,317	65,705	492,985	350,005	255,277	280,570	
4,430	2,414	3,044	3,334	45,633	48,351	38,813	39,673	23
20,941	8,345	9,219	9,072	267,375	202,693	135,909	133,870	
41	19	22	23	123,449	434,491	163,683	95,078	24
151	116	86	80	359,367	771,122	188,891	168,841	
7,634	3,535	1,557	1,364	22,446	15,284	15,663	23,954	25
123,667	45,549	16,555	17,779	403,654	188,010	155,547	325,114	
1,883,153	1,135,089	813,760	1,031,808	7,427,499	5,445,514	3,216,397	4,110,530	
12,953,060	10,651,533	8,086,807	8,695,865	28,894,983	24,437,078	17,185,351	20,779,938	
46,467	54,869	36,410	43,755	78,540	85,296	80,475	80,888	26
973,066	761,217	374,343	470,359	1,664,064	1,197,208	836,648	837,707	
6,604	7,606	3,645	2,736	95,034	136,294	141,468	128,084	27
336,707	222,448	113,966	95,998	4,599,661	3,900,673	4,563,721	5,268,354	
24,127	31,670	25,647	40,103	64,131	107,540	107,680	131,757	28
664,410	639,768	390,924	684,687	2,235,269	2,051,383	1,518,666	2,020,648	
8,575	10,853	7,286	9,529	26,568	27,093	22,066	23,577	29
174,860	155,134	94,981	137,800	549,502	373,520	278,573	313,916	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
	Furs—concluded.					
1	Mink skins, undressed	No.	56,260	63,854	70,149	92,356
		$	625,180	400,499	395,104	707,858
2	Muskrat skins, undressed	No.	1,153,549	1,282,093	1,586,153	1,298,062
		$	829,923	793,824	784,929	701,055
3	Other skins, undressed	$	999,786	820,130	712,330	1,082,569
4	Dressed furs	$	17,832	3,467	53,145	237,742
5	Manufactures	$	12,961	7,699	5,542	8,587
	Totals, Furs	$	8,136,610	6,385,578	6,779,514	8,810,882
6	Hair	$	13,047	11,047	659	1,634
	Hides and Skins—					
7	Calf	cwt.	–	–	17	55
		$	–	–	100	500
8	Cattle	cwt.	12,794	4,944	14,779	9,691
		$	91,943	37,244	61,544	72,153
9	Horse	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
10	Sheep	cwt.	–	–	–	969
		$	–	–	–	12,024
	Totals, Hides and Skins[1]	$	92,337	37,491	62,441	85,337
	Leather and Manufactures of—					
	Leather, Unmanufactured—					
11	Harness	$	114	212	–	110
12	Sole	lb.	292,024	451,638	257,931	321,575
		$	116,073	153,952	77,873	87,615
13	Upper	$	923,789	1,379,102	1,786,549	2,284,237
	Totals, Leather, Unmanufactured[1]	$	1,062,592	1,571,377	1,883,546	2,400,834
	Leather, Manufactured—					
14	Boots and shoes	$	12,480	5,246	7,347	52,133
15	Gloves and mitts	$	47,843	127,165	115,137	203,214
	Totals, Leather and Manufactures of[1]	$	1,125,073	1,706,827	2,012,960	2,666,105
	Meats—					
	Fresh—					
16	Beef	cwt.	2,889	4,781	25,307	76,763
		$	25,039	28,776	100,378	410,066
17	Pork	cwt.	966	6,817	20,492	8,233
		$	15,160	71,133	174,619	86,632
18	Poultry	lb.	35,661	161,425	1,248,363	1,428,753
		$	9,707	39,284	242,751	234,898
	Cured, Canned or Prepared—					
19	Bacon and hams	cwt.	105,249	150,276	366,077	945,597
		$	2,278,616	1,751,231	3,430,212	12,366,426
20	Canned meats	lb.	64,559	15,617	513,368	845,038
		$	14,164	4,675	87,851	142,501
21	Pork, dry-salted	cwt.	5,839	11,389	18,798	8,421
		$	127,821	101,937	155,368	95,449
22	Pork, pickled	cwt.	26	38	1,207	1,027
		$	591	306	6,329	5,724
23	Soups, all kinds	$	619,840	665,554	599,080	676,501
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	3,211,075	2,818,472	4,905,118	14,261,527
	Milk and Its Products—					
24	Cream, fresh	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
25	Butter	cwt.	117	86,927	21,022	37,185
		$	3,266	1,822,481	346,499	665,867
26	Cheese	cwt.	736,266	813,106	825,081	714,133
		$	11,896,727	10,005,074	8,344,304	7,710,667
27	Milk powder	cwt.	42,625	39,378	30,356	40,074
		$	398,796	284,269	200,708	245,016
28	Milk, condensed	cwt.	8,550	6,538	43,180	11,218
		$	81,697	62,281	293,344	95,690
29	Milk, evaporated	cwt.	13,584	33,475	119,790	159,859
		$	115,142	236,644	727,610	786,882
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	12,496,600	12,410,749	9,913,665	9,504,252

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
66,507	76,994	101,453	131,273	124,339	141,668	172,640	226,833	1
839,764	697,140	798,368	1,465,397	1,487,894	1,105,716	1,198,096	2,202,563	
496,344	780,776	175,848	561,066	1,704,501	2,082,356	1,785,728	1,894,688	2
390,963	622,631	117,524	449,879	1,264,892	1,429,494	916,422	1,174,684	
2,088,253	1,199,662	570,009	1,098,632	3,135,531	2,052,163	1,321,624	2,212,135	3
32,104	19,974	8,434	20,933	78,753	51,789	87,126	288,775	4
52,652	43,427	25,585	31,880	78,232	56,153	36,536	44,994	5
5,552,779	4,497,526	2,494,134	4,455,565	15,093,798	12,218,099	10,757,412	14,363,776	
220,750	129,170	61,352	133,790	324,789	209,128	150,084	293,794	6
53,440	33,666	15,105	23,327	55,371	36,319	17,496	24,155	7
824,825	293,102	85,105	227,435	854,889	320,988	98,818	237,003	
202,337	181,239	62,845	259,011	234,186	212,396	97,934	288,844	8
1,996,189	1,083,579	205,144	1,836,251	2,264,891	1,300,330	357,841	2,075,453	
18,569	15,562	12,251	14,648	18,569	15,562	12,251	14,648	9
104,003	60,543	35,468	62,342	104,003	60,543	35,468	62,342	
7,470	3,622	2,923	13,829	8,130	3,622	2,923	14,836	10
82,520	36,175	18,973	181,917	87,935	36,193	18,973	194,215	
3,048,355	1,500,429	365,833	2,328,435	3,352,967	1,745,331	533,040	2,590,163	
369,290	51,765	–	–	374,034	53,855	1,986	1,035	11
2,663,178	930,369	304,813	577,557	3,196,096	1,507,546	638,920	994,266	12
888,791	160,344	60,036	132,806	1,100,933	354,523	159,043	248,636	
1,391,562	610,889	243,486	294,777	2,555,751	2,359,785	2,242,528	2,997,992	13
2,672,487	827,797	306,220	435,108	4,077,664	2,816,587	2,428,693	3,289,695	
117,287	29,119	27,671	20,495	202,018	52,741	52,685	95,007	14
1,789	2,930	405	247	82,269	143,993	128,277	217,821	15
3,169,512	1,038,481	358,821	511,400	4,758,336	3,203,116	2,650,503	3,674,524	
29,233	3,402	3,052	1,691	61,168	33,446	50,879	102,771	16
465,473	37,212	30,855	11,280	915,813	376,035	373,333	626,921	
7,455	10,640	14,507	3,667	11,217	20,576	38,315	14,098	17
189,526	179,678	156,873	48,333	254,838	288,933	364,072	161,044	
26,806	505,380	49,203	9,149	298,548	910,579	1,552,375	1,688,919	18
7,324	109,513	8,398	1,684	90,014	217,739	307,205	285,962	
11,624	13,814	12,685	7,335	121,770	185,146	402,101	960,178	19
498,961	423,873	321,943	197,409	2,914,273	2,446,564	4,023,518	12,683,273	
15,555	7,723	8,364	3,150	154,806	68,879	602,966	973,218	20
2,522	3,441	4,278	1,515	34,019	19,382	110,396	169,363	
32	32	3	2	7,057	13,088	22,412	9,307	21
1,100	898	82	47	154,553	119,694	191,052	102,648	
5,915	5,969	10,720	1,799	28,364	28,123	38,692	26,381	22
131,674	84,628	119,123	26,352	339,978	258,188	288,589	169,973	
58	4	3,122	41,528	633,363	672,857	631,195	787,957	23
1,678,486	1,010,888	737,746	386,806	6,104,976	4,960,816	6,683,140	15,503,994	
1,121,974	65,814	80,615	21,353	1,121,974	65,814	80,615	21,353	24
2,168,849	129,285	143,406	36,860	2,168,849	129,285	143,406	36,860	
702	6,736	345	44	11,629	109,173	32,060	44,019	25
17,016	148,275	6,150	1,042	389,419	2,362,888	589,537	818,996	
32,701	15,747	6,195	11,816	795,904	854,247	857,116	749,669	26
546,691	197,483	76,259	157,313	12,989,726	10,593,967	8,758,415	8,176,271	
8,547	5,847	4,506	5,126	55,088	48,987	37,373	48,140	27
149,660	133,287	98,031	102,533	645,327	491,431	341,022	389,538	
13,964	–	–	–	119,443	74,074	78,240	28,498	28
115,783	5	–	–	1,361,304	865,106	756,900	322,990	
5	55	–	–	85,640	75,396	161,238	158,168	29
45	321	–	–	977,825	623,555	1,113,829	1,141,369	
3,249,421	660,467	325,730	297,883	18,787,543	15,118,063	11,706,193	10,886,289	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
	Oils, Fats, Greases and Wax—					
1	Fish, whale, etc., oils	gal.	592,587	85,380	199,730	92,743
		$	110,213	15,974	24,873	9,621
2	Lard	cwt.	1	53,438	34,335	17,165
		$	20	405,773	209,017	117,943
3	Tallow	cwt.	–	15,777	5,454	1,267
		$	–	47,916	16,613	4,138
	Totals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Wax[1]	$	118,551	474,928	289,891	149,837
4	Eggs	doz.	26,260	431,070	24,720	1,920,055
		$	9,607	96,911	3,972	397,749
5	Honey	lb.	1,275,776	1,948,047	2,457,003	1,853,093
		$	131,734	184,501	269,833	166,445
6	Sausage casings	$	49,771	39,347	121,496	386,629
7	Tankage	cwt.	–	–	11,984	10,835
		$	–	–	13,924	15,732
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**31,173,615**	**32,028,165**	**29,952,648**	**44,707,074**
	III. Fibres and Textiles.					
	Cotton—					
8	Duck	yd.	56,735	138,510	108,693	78,052
		$	24,916	29,576	22,459	29,574
9	Other fabrics	yd.	29,576	46,325	75,610	102,852
		$	4,129	7,402	16,562	29,600
10	Underwear	$	29,876	24,776	10,264	23,554
	Totals, Cotton[1]	$	203,268	191,341	207,526	276,200
11	Flax, hemp and jute	$	891	922	563	1,612
	Silk—					
12	Socks and stockings, silk[2]	doz. pair	–	–	23,263	26,395
		$	–	–	183,164	213,328
	Totals, Silk[1]	$	1,121	1,462	186,638	289,965
	Wool—					
13	In the grease	lb.	610,526	3,641,063	3,434,265	2,601,832
		$	86,462	322,327	309,736	484,294
14	Pulled or sliped	lb.	69,509	–	–	–
		$	12,726	–	–	–
15	Clothing	$	7,394	2,982	2,806	9,372
	Totals, Wool[1]	$	113,923	341,006	316,349	495,132
16	Artificial silk	$	431	702	689	111,620
17	Rags	cwt.	16,667	14,840	7,324	9,184
		$	143,714	105,499	42,283	71,561
18	Binder twine	cwt.	38,304	59,786	51,645	61,521
		$	383,040	433,111	261,098	291,655
19	Cordage, rope and twine, n.e.s.	$	11,561	8,509	5,423	299
20	Bags, textile	$	26,048	34,570	30,503	28,590
21	Felt, manufactures of	$	124,822	149,849	131,468	186,507
22	Oilcloths	sq. yd.	443	6,499	5,416	6,370
		$	38	499	352	380
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**1,048,925**	**1,386,235**	**1,293,979**	**1,949,624**
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
	Wood, Unmanufactured—					
	Logs and Round Timber—					
23	Logs, cedar	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Logs, Douglas fir	M ft.	47	189	40	–
		$	684	1,563	596	–
25	Logs, other	M ft.	4,428	4,238	4,319	8,164
		$	179,016	163,086	136,299	244,502
26	Poles, telegraph	No.	–	–	–	25
		$	–	–	–	100
27	Railway ties	No.	535,250	90,050	2,000	800
		$	353,183	49,324	779	1,153
	Totals, Logs and Round Timber[1]	$	532,909	214,473	137,754	245,755

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Included with socks and stockings of all kinds prior to 1933.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
2,434,162	2,437,859	552,105	750,371	3,039,524	2,530,483	1,528,953	853,203	1
661,801	378,809	102,944	162,232	776,419	396,990	225,606	174,620	
48	–	–	–	1,720	65,103	39,332	20,966	2
360	–	–	–	24,841	510,153	250,151	151,747	
3,167	19,831	1,418	2,598	3,341	37,897	15,021	10,744	3
15,890	49,239	4,947	8,508	17,654	105,519	39,433	34,591	
712,204	452,212	127,700	176,324	1,038,425	1,113,030	586,716	391,662	
1,489	2,100	9,314	539	186,936	659,941	270,340	2,122,904	4
536	622	1,961	172	66,122	161,998	66,400	448,236	
37,448	33,218	8,262	8,610	1,752,628	2,672,975	2,679,536	2,306,248	5
4,203	3,297	765	810	167,505	229,710	281,575	187,786	
381,584	383,096	200,236	274,409	646,096	621,243	524,241	1,046,010	6
209,511	182,946	225,393	226,745	209,721	187,371	249,316	242,044	7
363,557	165,754	174,835	288,264	364,173	174,707	199,796	310,846	
34,068,408	**22,342,515**	**13,948,692**	**18,435,329**	**83,714,772**	**68,798,683**	**54,333,047**	**75,151,480**	
2,445	568	1,469	2,069	351,261	373,599	322,757	332,764	8
8,571	3,235	8,475	765	210,036	118,810	76,864	126,439	
8,198	2,136	3,903	220,553	690,705	996,618	2,079,333	1,981,783	9
3,313	714	691	80,097	74,959	256,760	689,915	753,406	
40	93	–	9	163,158	105,173	74,301	75,783	10
26,795	12,533	13,101	83,382	763,679	729,445	1,096,140	1,345,459	
9,034	4,876	451	7,184	15,974	7,891	2,529	10,394	11
–	–	3	469	–	–	132,360	208,972	12
–	–	22	2,766	–	–	959,250	1,404,244	
7,442	2,847	2,652	4,986	96,416	54,351	1,019,816	1,563,780	
2,687,651	1,190,005	465,416	7,091,802	3,465,873	5,053,374	3,973,147	10,068,575	13
291,815	186,803	54,390	1,149,741	406,769	528,007	371,174	1,707,421	
–	–	–	820,854	73,836	–	–	829,178	14
–	–	–	210,004	13,822	–	–	212,751	
57,857	37,898	22,259	23,606	272,527	120,597	75,621	107,847	15
405,086	253,866	90,487	1,431,380	872,582	713,499	474,585	2,094,259	
4,152	881	985	984	219,744	212,061	81,586	212,874	16
110,921	85,572	65,786	104,599	133,402	102,173	77,638	118,968	17
403,456	214,474	98,171	349,154	602,841	331,481	164,801	455,612	
80,987	107,153	95,418	68,217	138,750	184,411	166,129	150,317	18
920,430	924,389	499,517	317,186	1,502,839	1,499,366	855,438	705,496	
1,303	2,698	2,121	172,952	91,958	38,661	23,499	264,218	19
578	8	323	646	66,937	95,433	85,354	81,132	20
4,404	2,543	2,643	4,652	614,848	545,279	396,807	461,226	21
15	100	30	1,072	270,498	135,762	407,782	534,505	22
15	81	30	117	85,670	33,763	77,293	84,569	
2,068,531	**1,743,794**	**867,628**	**2,530,968**	**6,504,182**	**5,512,130**	**4,731,094**	**7,828,684**	
21,962	19,415	33,200	41,497	46,338	70,851	71,318	67,424	23
227,724	158,574	307,419	376,251	486,395	678,914	702,633	651,650	
98,351	87,222	55,971	56,803	141,973	129,339	117,156	165,108	24
1,236,679	924,788	469,382	550,806	1,669,344	1,313,197	940,165	1,497,525	
31,183	38,798	11,333	16,958	49,112	62,029	27,488	42,506	25
347,536	368,383	109,193	158,639	651,429	702,156	333,774	530,299	
862,246	329,607	149,251	191,662	865,251	331,006	150,399	192,956	26
3,601,464	1,236,112	538,279	565,189	3,610,531	1,242,273	542,848	569,495	
535,207	467,069	288,981	394,177	1,355,016	616,627	303,606	874,586	27
494,005	370,360	210,367	402,098	987,351	447,763	216,691	600,165	
6,128,426	3,179,176	1,747,337	2,117,289	7,719,251	4,555,042	2,870,562	3,958,019	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.				
	Wood, Unmanufactured—concluded.				
	Sawmill and Planing-mill Products—				
	Planks and boards—				
1	Birch.....M ft.	31,739	28,709	37,276	46,437
	$	1,056,037	823,552	929,605	1,280,097
2	Cedar.....M ft.	276	91	85	6,169
	$	15,743	3,403	3,474	86,466
3	Douglas fir.....M ft.	54,533	51,183	91,783	266,633
	$	1,103,998	856,241	1,268,837	3,962,851
4	Hemlock.....M ft.	1,264	305	1,950	27,064
	$	27,299	7,511	30,079	303,167
5	Maple.....M ft.	3,427	2,056	3,802	6,104
	$	261,517	147,354	223,466	348,002
6	Pine.....M ft.	21,229	17,244	10,176	18,241
	$	1,297,968	1,020,390	467,248	699,175
7	Spruce.....M ft.	51,369	16,553	51,715	224,347
	$	1,349,596	375,691	843,013	3,584,261
	Totals, Planks and Boards[1].....M ft.	163,995	117,051	197,807	595,647
	$	5,122,810	3,252,621	3,795,809	10,302,495
	Timber, Square—				
8	Douglas fir.....M ft.	13,894	18,599	21,613	38,946
	$	270,610	289,014	312,143	543,305
9	Other.....M ft.	2,543	1,869	1,630	1,731
	$	216,657	134,809	133,083	103,168
10	Laths..... M	2	–	2	–
	$	8	–	5	–
11	Pickets..... M	–	495	932	487
	$	–	11,200	14,902	8,961
12	Shingles..... M	754	570	2,181	3,635[2]
	$	2,260	1,171	4,427	8,441
13	Shooks..... $	120,669	137,209	152,274	148,400
	Totals, Sawmill and Planing-mill Products[1] ..... $	5,895,093	3,981,715	4,498,098	11,199,472
14	Christmas trees..... $	–	–	–	–
15	Firewood..... cord	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
16	Pulpwood..... cord	–	–	–	21
	$	–	–	–	116
17	Spoolwood..... $	498,177	460,366	363,927	307,047
	Totals, Wood, Unmanufactured[1]..... $	6,933,294	4,673,692	5,066,974	11,946,193
	Wood, Manufactured—				
18	Cooperage..... $	308	5	10,312	21,441
	Wood-pulp—				
19	Sulphate (kraft)..... cwt.	–	–	3,120	12,579
	$	–	–	15,613	47,384
20	Sulphite, bleached..... cwt.	115,353	238,953	253,862	404,476
	$	463,716	782,777	794,470	1,111,315
21	Sulphite, unbleached..... cwt.	41,339	17,173	7,200	–
	$	70,869	25,287	8,671	–
22	Mechanical..... cwt.	408,660	434,666	307,412	161,975
	$	623,638	616,095	373,422	153,315
23	Other wood-pulp..... cwt.	9,421	–	–	471
	$	41,130	–	–	1,229
24	Screenings..... cwt.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Wood-pulp[1]..... cwt.	574,773	690,792	571,594	579,501
	$	1,199,353	1,424,159	1,192,176	1,313,243
25	Doors, sashes, blinds..... $	3,202	2,552	13,133	385,081
26	Handles..... $	44,950	52,295	55,574	86,206
27	Furniture..... $	6,117	2,603	13,113	6,689
28	Match splints..... $	402,463	446,612	364,369	323,525
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]..... $	2,021,321	2,188,388	1,851,265	2,374,905
	Totals, Wood and Wood Products[1]... $	8,954,615	6,862,080	6,918,239	14,321,098

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Quantities in 1934 are in squares of 100 sq. ft.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
25,404	19,735	6,745	19,010	58,221	48,812	44,371	65,761	1
1,241,235	672,664	228,192	611,314	2,348,618	1,517,803	1,169,368	1,904,291	
33,694	22,214	11,113	4,657	34,532	22,837	11,462	11,123	2
1,223,545	710,375	387,415	184,792	1,262,949	729,814	399,472	277,877	
336,898	194,874	23,454	22,655	518,414	373,391	228,491	486,498	3
5,111,138	2,441,227	252,806	394,934	8,527,885	5,066,564	2,791,433	6,801,454	
67,637	12,245	2,160	2,337	86,790	56,604	64,133	102,163	4
837,808	141,576	21,102	31,584	1,160,147	713,705	715,363	1,121,206	
6,252	3,982	2,319	6,071	10,109	6,137	6,221	12,352	5
292,619	152,594	79,173	207,282	591,545	314,378	309,432	568,181	
154,003	97,575	63,241	114,766	185,419	121,990	81,010	140,614	6
4,991,398	2,716,122	1,420,859	2,576,017	6,668,330	3,981,421	2,108,041	3,483,967	
344,905	242,447	122,223	151,491	409,337	269,362	181,172	389,241	7
9,056,616	5,559,872	2,449,730	3,079,038	10,839,240	6,236,644	3,511,320	6,969,184	
975,219	597,712	232,845	323,090	1,309,483	905,679	619,675	1,210,769	
22,935,928	12,544,921	4,874,777	7,150,097	31,598,202	18,766,452	11,098,960	21,258,286	
10,086	5,166	2,248	138	115,727	140,600	94,344	127,570	8
181,966	71,815	18,997	2,801	1,976,056	1,994,524	1,072,322	1,591,603	
1,141	587	435	464	5,141	2,520	6,634	2,257	9
37,878	18,452	12,701	11,578	277,642	155,653	197,029	124,448	
410,019	417,946	163,104	167,050	414,973	420,434	165,175	172,504	10
1,252,021	1,089,689	429,108	412,779	1,269,274	1,095,666	435,007	425,616	
34,475	29,045	24,847	22,886	34,661	29,674	25,779	23,373	11
315,737	226,529	213,892	122,846	319,215	240,029	228,794	131,807	
1,143,477	1,024,764	1,183,900	1,726,795[2]	1,161,760	1,038,486	1,209,760	1,762,363[2]	12
3,429,148	2,358,671	2,350,129	3,689,405	3,489,164	2,398,489	2,400,310	3,764,418	
8,852	8,250	1,590	29,998	554,477	436,175	433,500	697,728	13
28,235,244	16,352,627	7,919,290	11,454,360	39,761,734	25,295,003	15,998,640	28,170,025	
303,396	325,075	200,372	244,234	303,396	325,075	200,372	244,559	14
29,218	27,526	35,619	49,213	29,297	27,603	35,691	49,340	15
205,122	156,295	147,818	222,000	205,845	156,960	148,445	223,233	
1,164,555	832,924	476,748	693,077	1,164,555	832,924	476,748	693,098	16
12,040,484	8,196,144	4,287,425	4,883,202	12,040,484	8,196,144	4,287,425	4,883,318	
23,141	14,256	6,718	26,933	521,318	474,622	370,645	334,172	17
47,119,304	28,427,487	14,517,121	19,128,395	60,744,984	39,226,465	24,153,906	38,193,347	
8,877	14,758	10,266	572,755	134,849	142,333	172,519	786,067	18
1,459,542	897,306	739,630	1,412,498	1,482,008	930,966	757,877	1,450,267	19
4,569,840	2,950,755	2,395,385	3,338,239	4,627,136	3,020,976	2,461,661	3,471,921	
3,716,079	3,992,560	3,110,920	4,597,055	4,634,136	5,308,838	4,122,761	6,104,370	20
12,574,542	11,572,380	7,887,256	11,465,499	16,122,124	15,898,585	10,563,222	14,960,526	
2,583,991	1,580,955	934,502	1,320,336	3,345,575	2,341,810	1,461,732	2,144,949	21
6,370,115	3,337,995	1,591,194	2,308,652	7,997,022	4,565,281	2,207,290	3,358,628	
3,463,432	2,448,590	1,976,195	2,542,803	3,872,092	2,883,256	2,283,607	2,704,778	22
4,917,335	3,242,378	2,064,638	2,645,845	5,540,973	3,858,473	2,438,060	2,799,160	
93,034	65,548	30,164	115,531	126,652	65,548	30,164	128,475	23
254,260	158,650	56,050	224,588	429,373	158,650	56,050	257,052	
390,299	205,534	118,277	357,135	401,659	232,145	130,682	373,311	24
332,773	155,862	49,327	241,159	345,061	182,817	59,852	255,094	
11,706,377	9,190,493	6,909,688	10,345,358	13,862,122	11,762,563	8,786,823	12,906,150	
29,018,865	21,418,020	14,043,850	20,223,982	35,061,689	27,684,782	17,786,135	25,102,381	
440	946	1,994	1,631	19,481	12,691	21,576	401,953	25
6,804	5,521	2,771	13,545	77,888	81,916	91,508	174,915	26
30,292	28,891	9,988	11,958	270,252	154,239	117,588	126,850	27
–	–	–	–	494,157	526,891	450,774	323,720	28
29,129,824	21,501,729	14,102,629	20,858,753	36,624,477	29,028,173	18,975,702	27,320,883	
76,249,128	49,929,216	28,619,750	39,987,148	97,369,461	68,254,638	43,129,608	65,514,230	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—con.					
	Paper, n.o.p.—					
1	Pulp and fibre wall board	cwt.	97,493	129,365	99,483	134,490
		$	422,843	468,369	329,522	407,178
2	Paper board, n.o.p.	$	356,907	467,873	638,251	838,070
3	Book paper	cwt.	4,416	4,632	3,680	4,081
		$	48,195	39,124	31,620	33,175
4	Newsprint	cwt.	2,442,496	2,143,336	1,433,137	2,393,452
		$	6,956,655	5,385,872	2,950,081	4,300,690
5	Wrapping paper	cwt.	43,089	36,956	17,870	9,600
		$	218,575	182,887	88,023	47,604
6	Wall paper	roll	258,149	473,126	205,243	257,737
		$	50,096	72,207	25,974	37,182
7	Roofing paper	$	28,090	5,057	9,037	4,969
8	Waste paper	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Paper, n.o.p.[1]	$	8,218,016	6,747,908	4,254,995	5,948,280
	Books and Printed Matter—					
9	Books	$	23,880	23,873	17,482	16,469
10	Newspapers, etc	$	152,901	100,703	110,912	117,057
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**17,350,424**	**13,734,973**	**11,301,796**	**20,403,201**
	V. Iron and Its Products.					
	Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets—					
11	Pig iron	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon	ton	–	22	–	1
		$	–	1,532	–	20
13	Billets, ingots and blooms	ton	–	–	–	9,725
		$	–	–	–	193,015
	Totals, Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets	ton	–	22	–	9,726
		$	–	1,532	–	193,035
14	Scrap iron	ton	710	48	58	776
		$	12,390	890	1,327	6,674
	Rolling-mill Products—					
15	Bars and rods	ton	36	–	–	9,512
		$	4,373	–	–	257,249
16	Rails	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
17	Structural steel	ton	–	24	240	46
		$	–	2,640	23,880	4,410
	Totals, Rolling-mill Products[1]	$	4,373	3,259	23,901	267,590
18	Pipe and tubing	$	138,407	54,950	765	–
19	Wire	$	107,719	24,172	12,595	95,112
20	Chains	$	28,092	28,940	29,218	31,989
21	Engines and boilers	$	4,320	339	525	2,944
	Farm Implements and Machinery—					
22	Cream separators	$	1,932	385	–	3,533
23	Milking machines	$	–	–	–	1,240
24	Harvesters	No.	280	369	113	153
		$	49,198	64,570	24,167	25,975
25	Mowers	No.	191	363	6	5
		$	10,876	17,989	312	330
26	Reaper-threshers	No.	1	–	–	5
		$	1,341	–	–	4,445
27	Cultivators	No.	47	31	46	372
		$	3,488	2,479	1,106	6,368
28	Drills	No.	147	6	31	108
		$	15,982	1,169	6,565	10,829
29	Harrows	$	5,135	8,061	12,754	7,522
30	Ploughs	$	15,923	21,973	19,729	37,401
31	Garden and farm tools	$	47,525	42,111	30,833	32,513
32	Threshing machines	$	–	450	370	2,086
33	Spades and shovels	$	613	10	–	318
34	Parts	$	149,964	130,880	105,894	144,267
	Totals, Farm Implements and Machinery[1]	$	332,893	315,136	217,495	292,816

[1]Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
13,193	1,188	401	374	168,973	196,028	148,580	203,178	1
54,246	4,793	1,323	842	696,886	718,335	500,185	640,113	
833,840	469,738	357,179	429,651	1,306,060	1,033,372	1,129,764	1,451,924	2
139	958	359	401	34,237	24,555	21,307	43,903	3
2,061	6,140	4,750	5,807	310,789	196,725	176,496	296,339	
38,855,192	34,377,933	28,400,168	33,246,052	44,848,479	39,942,149	33,259,697	40,481,134	4
110,783,516	89,389,666	64,489,012	61,180,121	127,352,706	103,003,352	74,136,863	73,238,482	
13,082	13,133	628	14,901	282,395	244,417	160,095	186,701	5
22,039	22,942	1,575	24,487	1,416,482	1,064,923	598,719	519,662	
163,736	129,943	35,463	9,608	1,665,046	1,316,297	895,496	1,056,311	6
38,622	23,177	5,291	2,120	250,212	180,607	104,759	130,531	
58	1,626	2,133	7,135	109,350	66,573	53,014	86,378	7
285,966	213,077	188,455	293,896	286,220	213,177	189,607	293,896	8
180,468	123,421	104,039	198,393	180,785	123,536	105,230	198,393	
111,973,779	90,097,205	64,997,890	61,871,269	132,038,737	106,750,055	77,188,109	77,040,786	
119,404	102,843	50,337	47,769	166,834	162,746	84,491	76,796	9
603,716	340,641	244,945	248,661	1,023,369	566,574	482,057	508,247	10
188,949,408	**140,473,352**	**93,914,355**	**102,156,637**	**230,604,474**	**175,740,269**	**120,886,796**	**143,142,398**	
347	3,171	2,671	16,643	407	3,171	2,671	16,643	11
6,754	55,933	45,403	266,410	8,074	55,933	45,403	266,410	
31,900	18,811	17,699	56,216	32,166	19,166	18,084	56,689	12
1,976,892	999,583	827,684	2,428,738	1,994,536	1,029,797	862,277	2,468,297	
–	–	–	–	1,488	–	–	10,185	13
–	–	–	–	37,373	–	–	202,805	
32,247	21,982	20,370	72,859	34,061	22,337	20,755	83,517	
1,983,646	1,055,516	873,087	2,695,148	2,039,983	1,085,730	907,680	2,937,512	
30,619	22,752	15,546	81,505	36,031	24,584	38,621	143,747	14
246,985	130,851	75,711	487,278	311,689	148,029	199,707	889,558	
779	288	322	20	5,903	749	493	10,839	15
34,560	11,918	11,513	839	234,551	34,190	20,695	307,917	
9,255	200	4,848	4,856	22,815	9,333	4,848	24,921	16
201,556	6,053	187,237	122,447	613,729	244,876	187,237	730,016	
30	–	1	1	2,346	405	262	330	17
1,070	–	60	25	291,784	42,906	25,156	34,460	
238,662	19,280	198,922	123,541	1,148,608	331,812	235,212	1,080,697	
625,925	415,686	168,162	255,502	1,652,280	1,068,481	581,916	750,397	18
7,000	3,448	318	2,618	531,367	122,447	65,254	386,711	19
206	508	23	557	112,809	91,597	66,831	85,913	20
15,732	61,114	27,920	9,642	160,125	106,632	58,338	101,145	21
8,150	3,402	1,856	4,004	30,792	5,660	5,118	40,034	22
268,012	88,781	32,760	31,169	269,637	90,168	33,345	32,443	23
472	79	27	11	3,787	1,675	602	837	24
96,177	38,917	5,146	1,449	682,303	323,426	111,955	134,751	
662	182	78	7	6,318	2,218	332	854	25
34,423	9,991	4,239	400	380,842	115,662	18,265	48,544	
22	132	26	–	367	165	191	8	26
33,429	122,716	22,089	–	471,144	163,381	115,558	7,578	
558	638	188	906	8,971	1,853	489	2,944	27
21,163	46,533	16,082	30,029	450,521	134,357	23,994	59,346	
885	179	12	17	1,460	612	347	337	28
117,578	21,099	1,494	1,116	207,291	87,474	52,028	46,715	
49,245	14,383	7,420	14,175	142,230	34,342	25,660	52,848	29
796,942	93,655	26,366	86,008	1,564,462	303,843	198,553	344,800	30
2,635	689	923	220	152,612	103,103	97,738	136,771	31
193,605	169,191	23,739	10,654	401,873	236,015	90,144	41,549	32
4	–	–	–	135,894	86,522	48,576	70,288	33
291,490	133,665	58,247	114,923	1,755,694	655,261	449,604	701,936	34
2,030,436	794,012	220,794	322,519	7,188,078	2,484,965	1,324,776	1,819,826	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
	Hardware and Cutlery—					
1	Nails	cwt.	162	261	348	106,446
		$	3,629	2,298	3,065	253,573
2	Needles and pins	$	316,600	446,201	496,583	471,195
3	Bolts and nuts	cwt.	228	1,490	2,768	14,764
		$	1,441	8,624	16,574	80,012
4	Skates	$	5,709	193	600	1,454
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery[1]	$	468,485	513,112	529,103	860,737
	Machinery—					
5	Electric vacuum cleaners	$	1,706,818	1,827,241	1,257,663	307,060
6	Sewing machines	$	120	343	787	4,872
7	Washing machines	$	73,115	168,339	107,586	153,313
8	Adding machines	$	51,272	38,616	40,794	60,726
9	Typewriters	$	38,786	95,462	879,422	11,119
	Totals, Machinery[1]	$	2,071,926	2,328,594	2,920,719	1,388,039
10	Tools, hand or machine	$	20,518	28,715	160,626	223,250
	Vehicles—					
11	Automobile parts	$	76,028	20,980	360,537	21,828
	Automobiles—					
	Freight—					
12	One ton or less	No.	–	–	–	6
		$	–	–	–	1,921
13	Over one ton	No.	1	–	13	–
		$	421	–	9,944	–
	Passenger—					
14	$500 or less	No.	259	104	561	1,129
		$	106,354	48,572	192,408	503,008
15	$500 to $1,000	No.	651	136	1,282	1,042
		$	408,052	88,449	807,728	683,108
16	Over $1,000	No.	6	3	32	300
		$	12,320	5,155	55,268	459,264
	Totals, Automobiles	No.	917	243	1,888	2,477
		$	527,147	142,176	1,065,348	1,647,301
	Totals, Vehicles[1]	$	603,881	163,866	1,426,268	1,670,701
17	Furniture, metal	$	57,665	80,442	85,863	14,396
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	**4,073,233**	**3,798,363**	**5,574,895**	**5,237,085**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
	Aluminium—					
18	Scrap	cwt.	4,237	474	1,623	15,500
		$	58,219	5,771	10,573	209,128
19	Bars, blocks, etc	cwt.	63,909	107,076	80,523	229,022
		$	1,319,300	1,682,428	1,216,537	4,069,258
20	Manufactures	$	175,248	16,587	33,557	56,947
	Totals, Aluminium	$	1,552,767	1,704,786	1,260,667	4,335,333
	Brass—					
21	Old and scrap	cwt.	2,402	621	4,229	21,876
		$	24,666	3,352	14,480	95,285
22	Valves	$	132,443	104,866	76,862	100,346
	Totals, Brass[1]	$	707,159	706,782	550,427	602,141
	Copper—					
23	Fine, in ore, matte, regulus	cwt.	20,504	147,339	107,105	170,205
		$	205,049	1,472,397	321,314	893,781
24	Blister	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
25	Old and scrap	cwt.	3,135	482	6,147	3,998
		$	28,165	2,850	26,745	22,467
26	Bars, rods, strips	cwt.	2,244	205,898	1,056,042	1,275,579
		$	26,339	1,575,756	5,828,109	9,810,054
27	Wire, insulated	$	–	–	5,186	–
	Totals, Copper[1]	$	259,587	3,051,003	6,193,147	10,881,661

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
1,268	480	510	512	50,777	20,597	24,192	164,238	1
8,004	2,407	1,773	1,996	226,399	102,819	96,886	462,720	
897	60	244	120	382,776	502,380	593,583	599,378	2
52	62	234	82	6,395	4,653	6,384	20,755	3
524	395	1,169	790	49,580	30,149	41,895	123,948	
126,004	102,985	27,564	4,299	150,921	116,664	44,550	43,496	4
143,438	108,211	31,636	8,756	1,482,633	851,747	896,735	1,363,473	
7,279	674	215	1,068	2,099,333	1,925,130	1,305,998	338,367	5
3,595	2,618	1,332	19,112	1,851,210	692,447	435,549	649,051	6
999	550	170	498	135,568	219,983	134,429	162,616	7
440	305	3,157	65	143,405	60,230	50,237	63,207	8
3,226	1,706	1,605	3,659	91,260	103,768	992,950	290,340	9
350,532	135,987	150,808	216,359	5,542,753	3,675,623	3,938,433	2,923,526	
10,317	13,204	6,635	3,059	161,091	107,765	357,557	584,670	10
54,471	67,689	32,636	23,532	1,250,043	714,222	2,016,653	1,444,515	11
18	14	11	12	3,961	1,660	977	2,250	12
3,085	2,015	1,520	960	1,305,592	545,964	281,209	684,044	
3	4	3	2	9,563	1,208	1,270	4,791	13
1,935	2,500	2,100	750	3,907,656	513,307	524,884	1,835,794	
317	343	261	294	17,999	4,889	7,613	16,463	14
73,168	86,066	55,502	55,407	6,818,126	1,902,392	2,690,244	5,451,175	
44	48	21	32	5,859	1,047	3,298	4,376	15
31,266	34,746	15,564	23,003	3,669,333	606,680	1,999,518	2,699,187	
5	10	5	4	145	35	210	521	16
12,000	17,493	11,050	6,125	178,533	48,908	299,676	783,888	
387	419	301	344	37,527	8,839	13,368	28,401	
121,454	142,820	85,736	86,245	15,879,240	3,617,251	5,795,531	11,454,088	
197,400	235,165	132,553	116,758	17,418,283	4,384,849	7,844,083	12,932,520	
2,697	1,292	1,430	2,410	167,608	161,421	151,639	96,319	17
6,118,120	**3,097,883**	**1,958,419**	**4,348,230**	**38,937,661**	**15,462,977**	**17,277,099**	**26,641,482**	
7,859	15,672	4,259	6,630	32,476	31,053	9,321	25,686	18
62,804	154,559	41,749	64,623	395,876	322,684	90,669	320,903	
101,114	16,887	18,500	22,205	322,919	194,559	181,929	347,129	19
1,639,342	248,571	292,933	362,867	5,791,984	3,161,608	2,786,550	6,174,995	
2,596	4,431	1,595	7,699	1,180,896	281,260	987,357	157,888	20
1,704,742	407,561	336,277	435,189	7,368,756	3,765,552	3,864,576	6,653,786	
45,175	28,571	17,511	23,605	49,568	30,792	35,763	92,715	21
299,341	114,158	39,337	86,115	335,095	123,975	100,021	393,413	
453	351	171	163	196,191	148,823	95,836	134,250	22
317,266	117,585	42,197	89,420	1,133,581	889,766	675,658	1,002,979	
593,447	334,691	178,893	191,579	629,971	502,237	312,029	402,039	23
5,256,490	2,402,259	536,679	1,006,094	5,629,512	4,076,854	936,090	2,109,770	
1,144,962	309,929	161,935	148,034	1,144,962	309,929	161,935	148,034	24
15,618,000	2,269,338	840,441	1,246,096	15,618,000	2,269,338	840,441	1,246,096	
40,811	34,015	16,183	6,083	54,313	53,494	47,862	50,781	25
339,852	165,180	53,451	23,367	463,548	283,959	197,589	285,664	
150,958	1,141,797	364,295	–	155,645	1,588,793	1,785,253	2,013,093	26
1,617,767	9,559,684	2,231,920	–	1,703,703	13,057,733	10,118,191	15,254,562	
1,421	238	638	36	58,401	76,479	145,173	137,007	27
22,834,707	14,398,526	3,663,623	2,284,241	23,483,044	19,802,750	12,268,114	19,222,279	

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
1	Lead, in ore	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
2	Lead, pig	cwt.	955,894	952,096	1,321,152	1,722,778
		$	2,853,605	1,869,509	1,812,774	3,289,246
	Nickel—					
3	In ore, etc	cwt.	310,795	194,348	54,735	258,818
		$	5,594,190	3,478,631	982,835	4,657,310
4	Nickel oxide	cwt.	1,055	1,472	1,335	1,856
		$	25,284	31,034	31,883	58,816
5	Fine	cwt.	7,723	2,935	3,906	79,719
		$	279,269	102,353	140,426	3,827,623
	Totals, Nickel	$	5,898,743	3,612,018	1,155,144	8,543,749
	Precious Metals—					
6	Gold-bearing quartz, gold dust, etc	$	–	937,367	300	380
7	Platinum, in ore, etc	oz.	19,840	16,546	7,711	50,546
		$	1,612,720	1,322,510	616,600	2,021,750
8	Silver in ore, concentrates, etc	oz.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
9	Silver bullion	oz.	–	142,456	50,047	482,352
		$	–	39,340	12,762	211,520
10	Jewellers' sweepings	$	33,027	29,505	81,447	282,644
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	1,650,446	2,330,012	711,184	2,519,254
	Zinc—					
11	In ore, etc	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Spelter	cwt.	1,167,993	1,425,420	863,592	1,391,620
		$	3,434,377	3,209,143	1,897,565	4,299,743
	Totals, Zinc[1]	$	3,445,848	3,212,292	1,904,719	4,315,475
13	Clocks and watches	$	85,262	46,894	30,040	42,332
	Electric Apparatus—					
14	Telegraph, telephone, radio apparatus	$	8,637	52,500	108,387	248,171
15	Heating and cooking devices, domestic	$	7,003	16,656	43,031	42,178
16	Spark plugs, magnetos, ignition apparatus	$	164,457	158,074	209,735	225,620
	Totals, Electric Apparatus[1]	$	229,958	271,711	456,246	615,592
17	Cobalt in ore	cwt.	144	208	–	–
		$	28,800	12,496	–	–
18	Cobalt, metallic	lb.	–	–	–	1,000
		$	–	–	–	1,250
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**17,153,570**	**17,266,439**	**14,598,651**	**35,834,863**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
19	Asbestos	ton	3,416	1,658	1,518	4,786
		$	249,869	126,706	85,534	317,537
20	Asbestos sand	ton	2,873	1,105	1,201	2,686
		$	69,797	24,647	27,115	51,919
21	Asbestos mfrs	$	124,252	59,631	32,334	58,452
	Totals, Asbestos	$	443,918	210,984	144,983	427,908
22	Porcelain insulators	$	275,154	123,643	46,468	17,589
	Coal and Its Products—					
23	Coal (incl. lignite)	ton	14,552	7,515	10,452	7,559
		$	99,943	48,954	64,503	43,104
24	Coke	ton	–	–	45	–
		$	–	–	3,000	–
25	Tar	gal.	–	–	962,190	1,541,002
		$	–	–	73,030	101,141
	Totals, Coal and Its Products[1]	$	99,943	48,954	140,533	144,245
26	Glass and glassware	$	117,914	95,801	100,769	24,818
27	Graphite	cwt.	155	500	1,444	1,017
		$	1,188	2,900	8,888	6,097
28	Mica	$	1,310	1,650	1,600	18,925

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
212,667	44,027	37,133	40,620	219,624	44,217	37,133	135,817	1
1,086,089	176,064	148,518	161,665	1,100,376	176,964	148,518	400,809	
–	–	–	–	1,985,308	2,157,794	2,335,012	2,888,907	2
–	–	–	–	5,944,144	4,264,598	3,164,142	5,501,523	
76,387	40,768	32,335	89,726	423,835	286,580	156,587	437,394	3
1,377,768	732,606	581,482	1,618,268	7,725,696	5,231,277	2,815,425	7,878,026	
8,654	1,960	5,631	16,018	34,038	25,588	27,159	84,838	4
167,466	41,175	117,940	340,255	991,254	814,975	823,752	3,202,110	
322,414	205,143	118,740	410,149	361,420	231,623	141,861	544,189	5
8,126,991	5,119,742	2,969,726	10,702,445	9,529,425	6,063,148	3,825,323	17,118,102	
9,672,225	5,893,523	3,669,148	12,660,968	18,246,375	12,109,400	7,464,500	28,198,238	
17,824,142	12,734,198	3,797,051	2,628,966	17,832,608	13,671,565	3,797,351	2,629,346	6
–	2	–	–	21,332	17,147	9,002	52,788	7
–	138	–	–	1,730,661	1,370,632	684,450	2,110,949	
7,953,061	3,752,121	3,479,351	3,424,823	7,994,815	3,752,121	3,479,351	3,467,576	8
3,085,514	1,055,738	966,944	1,145,062	3,098,337	1,055,738	966,944	1,161,942	
4,933,792	3,074,456	2,644,814	5,669,451	16,701,012	14,001,510	12,106.281	11,373.585	9
1,617,700	924,726	775,585	2,331,070	5,828,879	4,104,790	3,449,627	4,524,948	
292,599	211,947	215,160	248,853	325,626	241,452	296,639	531,497	10
22,831,444	14,927,591	5,756,150	6,359,571	28,832,299	20,446,311	9,196,496	10,967,262	
–	–	–	–	427,003	–	22,540	180,922	11
–	–	–	–	801,096	–	14,008	304,720	
–	–	–	560	1,745,176	2,307,298	1,588,107	1,909,926	12
–	–	–	2,156	5,122,994	5,254,112	3,468,443	5,928,446	
48,263	1,168	176	5,497	5,988,220	5,261,647	3,494,765	6,284,375	
5,455	3,474	2,248	690	182,943	126,107	178,417	210,747	13
43,460	17,084	18,707	5,777	204,369	186,826	220,838	409,798	14
2,215	625	505	313	725,543	504,687	394,577	660,753	15
841	431	141	97	297,362	255,726	342,433	431,655	16
96,567	40,780	35,297	19,485	2,009,389	1,297,098	1,347,677	2,023,985	
171	344	2	402	4,224	2,171	838	809	17
10,886	16,286	84	10,044	397,158	126,006	39,259	29,686	
27,000	55,510	58,485	73,117	27,000	55,510	58,485	74,117	18
45,406	68,746	63,178	78,448	45,406	68,746	63,178	79,698	
58,835,683	**36,176,490**	**13,807,581**	**22,399,555**	**95,652,063**	**69,072,888**	**42,642,318**	**81,764,208**	
67,389	37,415	27,321	55,572	100,223	62,050	43,728	87,764	19
3,531,310	1,772,076	1,225,316	2,658,116	5,921,357	3,437,088	2,107,563	4,432,855	
110,357	79,466	57,051	68,015	119,318	85,099	61,166	74,563	20
1,594,577	1,072,423	779,521	939,021	1,798,617	1,191,029	863,039	1,061,147	
12,549	10,331	7,155	2,175	178,252	105,420	74,219	90,999	21
5,138,436	2,854,830	2,011,992	3,599,312	7,898,226	4,733,537	3,044,851	5,585,001	
711	407	338	14	463,211	246,781	84,203	130,514	22
185,665	165,232	120,010	102,108	562,434	357,289	280,057	239,686	23
882,258	732,878	467,426	358,779	2,976,426	1,872,200	1,383,659	1,093,631	
56,182	31,253	21,650	23,638	56,396	31,647	22,012	24,416	24
737,743	358,285	233,662	314,485	739,225	361,971	238,613	325,061	
292,549	425,836	669,337	4,115,469	2,751,619	2,279,254	3,002,063	9,069,433	25
22,393	31,138	33,848	184,538	122,087	103,913	201,548	542,444	
1,806,905	1,205,685	770,381	909,775	4,002,299	2,421,468	1,859,321	2,013,239	
9,311	6,320	3,937	11,068	163,686	170,815	127,648	63,771	26
30,142	18,412	19,378	20,783	30,298	18,914	20,883	21,828	27
75,333	43,473	34,861	41,005	76,561	46,395	44,126	47,363	
84,631	35,310	32,700	47,210	86,711	37,241	35,440	66,770	28

12.—Principal Exports of Canadian Produce from Canada to United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
	Petroleum and Its Products—					
1	Petroleum, crude	gal.	7,204,979	1,424,780	–	–
		$	341,921	63,562	–	–
2	Kerosene, refined	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Gasolene and naphtha	gal.	–	–	250	–
		$	–	–	50	–
	Totals, Petroleum and Its Products[1]	$	353,414	77,163	22,995	28,683
4	Abrasives, artificial	cwt.	23,320	30,107	55,986	70,941
		$	93,819	100,528	419,178	529,527
5	Cement, Portland	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
6	Gypsum, crude	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
7	Lime	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
8	Feldspar	ton	–	–	10	22
		$	–	–	300	600
9	Sand and gravel	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
10	Talc	cwt.	13,901	21,052	28,601	30,678
		$	11,562	16,421	23,600	26,548
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	**1,546,819**	**894,408**	**1,290,055**	**1,897,685**
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
11	Acids	cwt.	102,115	190,978	121,071	137,817
		$	890,328	1,302,102	824,271	934,439
12	Drugs, medicinal	$	243,238	262,902	534,356	405,612
13	Explosives	$	–	–	–	–
	Fertilizers—					
14	Ammonium sulphate	cwt.	–	–	20	33,600
		$	–	–	15	28,560
15	Cyanamid	cwt.	–	–	12	–
		$	–	–	18	–
	Totals, Fertilizers[1]	$	–	–	121	28,560
16	Paints, pigments and varnishes	$	125,050	127,154	138,594	182,501
17	Soap, toilet	lb.	3,562,969	4,784,007	4,725,728	7,547,857
		$	424,720	421,675	373,097	511,571
	Chemicals, Inorganic, n.o.p.—					
18	Arsenic, n.o.p.	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
19	Soda and sodium compounds	cwt.	–	–	–	5,171
		$	–	–	–	28,401
20	Cobalt oxide and salts	lb.	154,500	154,000	318,500	293,291
		$	290,025	180,455	314,575	262,185
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, n.o.p.[1]	$	292,128	188,404	330,492	316,609
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**2,714,386**	**3,130,795**	**2,893,574**	**3,130,678**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
21	Amusement and sporting goods	$	37,176	34,147	105,729	11,373
22	Brushes	$	11,739	16,675	63,811	13,594
23	Containers	$	12,818	7,320	8,951	7,817
24	Household and personal equipment	$	558,865	417,217	396,848	329,993
25	Musical instruments	$	13,438	6,813	6,495	11,045
26	Films	$	2,006,254	2,070,656	2,159,214	1,048,693
27	Ships and vessels	$	2,643	5,442	437	1,211
28	Works of art, paintings	$	21,757	25,940	21,702	10,953
29	Contractors' outfits	$	–	–	–	–
30	Electrical energy	M k.w.h.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
31	Ice	$	–	–	–	–
32	Settlers' effects	$	363,654	424,417	420,497	438,842
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**3,077,474**	**3,079,234**	**3,254,169**	**1,943,355**
	Totals, Exports, Canadian Produce[1]	$	**219,246,499**	**174,043,725**	**184,361,019**	**227,601,411**

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
12,445,991	8,238,592	5,348,352	9,878,932	21,790,367	11,452,470	5,859,750	9,944,154	1
487,622	282,728	139,714	368,349	962,768	462,009	178,127	374,938	
6,801	21,134	29,908	45	961,262	502,532	1,192,718	629,803	2
995	2,610	2,037	10	93,824	54,303	171,737	117,494	
2,535,309	1,694,610	1,222,768	1,356,790	6,429,080	5,349,030	4,723,038	3,646,917	3
405,109	267,206	164,811	195,554	1,063,811	853,800	656,462	592,800	
987,405	734,296	506,691	1,033,726	2,312,034	1,620,904	1,326,374	1,734,940	
1,022,291	605,345	184,257	784,787	1,047,807	638,556	241,444	866,997	4
2,475,674	1,394,218	541,856	2,239,034	2,577,730	1,504,870	967,040	2,821,805	
11,292	1,949	665	2,634	662,852	335,663	182,722	193,669	5
6,808	1,249	509	2,166	203,811	104,757	37,885	49,408	
704,939	597,474	316,805	308,656	704,939	597,474	316,805	308,656	6
848,778	736,539	389,074	367,998	848,778	736,539	389,074	367,998	
397,252	270,641	153,198	239,229	420,207	273,026	153,320	243,317	7
399,796	269,854	149,177	223,965	416,059	272,007	149,344	226,101	
11,173	11,920	495	6,056	11,223	11,945	562	6,079	8
86,965	95,473	3,330	37,492	88,365	96,053	5,010	38,127	
2,580,594	473,370	175,509	101,254	2,580,624	473,370	175,509	101,254	9
463,756	142,792	33,629	15,402	463,816	142,792	33,629	15,402	
141,399	137,320	127,067	187,452	157,910	159,074	156,252	223,304	10
76,938	67,556	61,793	91,909	90,079	84,548	86,112	123,319	
13,255,258	**8,233,323**	**4,937,126**	**9,217,668**	**21,107,780**	**13,456,701**	**9,215,837**	**14,808,912**	
182,593	164,016	167,097	363,518	288,101	357,374	291,977	509,654	11
961,547	789,891	951,767	2,189,506	1,881,156	2,112,967	1,806,602	3,190,794	
16,772	9,097	16,013	19,692	560,485	471,086	796,953	671,733	12
3,496	304	633	1,406	238,709	53,666	62,902	96,479	13
88,062	98,784	196,200	470,030	182,863	218,658	914,515	1,490,575	14
134,311	146,354	186,398	432,125	298,811	313,889	751,539	1,316,451	
1,956,754	925,733	1,336,867	1,384,896	1,987,607	935,411	1,358,135	1,409,244	15
3,039,292	1,131,889	1,701,426	1,469,924	3,094,734	1,143,693	1,726,105	1,499,489	
3,463,289	1,752,252	2,460,482	2,517,188	3,698,774	1,946,185	3,068,879	3,474,192	
43,204	50,199	37,542	23,103	400,191	336,010	377,095	436,904	16
–	349	–	246	5,258,217	6,243,737	6,203,182	9,124,180	17
–	70	–	46	612,692	564,672	494,286	629,157	
22,723	32,102	13,868	8,997	22,723	32,102	13,868	8,997	18
83,750	117,975	51,910	32,879	83,750	117,975	51,910	32,879	
435,163	487,167	316,013	440,540	680,593	760,030	584,100	745,902	19
1,309,251	1,105,845	992,378	1,439,492	2,870,365	2,841,609	2,698,143	3,314,348	
102,905	121,346	82,950	110,250	287,105	317,346	430,968	492,842	20
187,890	145,591	83,792	100,364	536,135	381,531	427,540	451,459	
1,768,773	1,380,911	1,135,384	1,584,630	4,302,406	3,859,592	3,535,528	4,273,023	
6,361,691	**4,123,489**	**4,668,260**	**6,429,888**	**12,825,852**	**10,535,038**	**11,099,814**	**13,843,829**	
41,485	23,890	11,785	12,998	122,569	79,843	141,545	46,004	21
101	78	441	675	67,463	56,513	103,359	51,264	22
163,991	97,955	45,074	147,711	505,800	361,204	226,421	284,436	23
118,339	66,599	39,620	22,477	1,001,055	719,744	607,577	537,349	24
135,201	104,556	25,994	36,682	302,257	174,950	52,579	76,501	25
1,348,721	992,713	632,134	755,361	4,250,536	4,011,672	3,500,250	2,713,905	26
155,859	141,239	23,148	104,433	562,719	512,678	347,650	258,102	27
96,669	66,562	64,840	50,514	129,504	95,105	91,709	64,967	28
416,842	195,717	34,166	170,055	442,319	201,451	43,585	179,266	29
1,697,763	1,041,041	647,742	1,097,457	1,697,814	1,041,094	647,789	1,097,495	30
4,449,711	2,706,661	1,654,087	2,638,444	4,453,280	2,710,410	1,657,555	2,641,110	
112,635	108,039	93,352	92,591	112,733	108,354	93,454	92,740	31
4,960,021	3,296,497	2,445,585	2,479,348	5,604,055	3,970,005	3,066,981	3,128,615	32
12,359,090	**7,960,570**	**5,152,526**	**6,612,125**	**18,115,846**	**13,367,251**	**10,243,532**	**10,357,626**	
349,660,563	**235,186,674**	**143,160,400**	**194,443,139**	**799,742,667**	**576,344,302**	**473,799,955**	**579,343,145**	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products.					
	A. Mainly Food.					
	Fruits—					
	Fresh—					
1	Apples	brl.	–	–	281	–
		$	–	–	1,987	–
2	Bananas	stem	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Cranberries	brl.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Grape fruit	lb.	–	–	6,256	–
		$	–	–	393	–
5	Grapes	lb.	138,040	231,547	143,328	22,628
		$	11,762	13,949	9,015	1,631
6	Lemons	box	2,872	9,227	16,488	6,507
		$	11,042	40,014	56,244	16,325
7	Melons	No.	–	–	70	–
		$	–	–	19	–
8	Oranges	cu.ft.	83,437[3]	46,137	37,201	6,651
		$	373,700	66,984	63,790	8,916
9	Peaches	lb.	4,500	–	–	–
		$	356	–	–	–
10	Pears	lb.	11,880	–	4,000	6,700
		$	1,182	–	293	431
11	Pineapples	crate	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Plums	lb.	–	–	100	400
		$	–	–	14	53
13	Strawberries	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Fresh Fruits[1]	$	398,765	121,139	131,755	28,686
	Dried—					
14	Currants	lb.	21,606	1,368	1,246	140,228
		$	2,290	193	187	11,319
15	Dates	lb.	8,460,711	8,817,560	3,927,838	5,333,806
		$	314,067	255,046	99,080	137,885
16	Figs	lb.	70,155	8,023	161,510	79,178
		$	3,425	344	6,272	4,517
17	Peaches	lb.	38,540	91,472	15,375	44,080
		$	3,974	4,989	1,420	3,476
18	Prunes and plums	lb.	1,953	–	–	20
		$	123	–	–	2
19	Raisins	lb.	46,045	337,758	527,903	1,428,788
		$	3,277	22,875	35,823	89,297
	Totals, Dried Fruits[1]	$	359,821	302,087	175,469	292,651
20	Pineapple, canned	lb.	580,222	46,566	29,057	8,756
		$	24,030	1,867	782	607
21	Other fruits, canned	lb.	18,313	20,667	5,251	8,086
		$	1,995	1,699	348	605
22	Jellies and jams	lb.	965,973	558,157	444,627	320,969
		$	106,303	62,243	48,376	34,672
23	Olives and cherries in brine	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Fruit pulp	lb.	340,764	417,565	35,413	4,946
		$	19,238	22,943	2,292	201
25	Fruit juices and syrups	gal.	10,175	9,822	6,460	5,044
		$	21,993	23,516	8,505	9,493
	Totals, All Fruits[1]	$	939,980	544,662	377,870	367,741
	Nuts—					
26	Coco-nuts	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
27	Almonds, not shelled	lb.	4,318	7,394	65,471	16,379
		$	692	687	3,990	1,612
28	Brazil nuts, not shelled	lb.	240,990	359,994	854,426	986,496
		$	30,929	28,321	61,377	66,628
29	Peanuts, green, shelled or not	lb.	38,394	7,469	14,629	36,438
		$	1,697	245	575	916
30	Walnuts, not shelled	lb.	4,214	24,482	11,305	7,042
		$	514	2,521	987	822

[1]Totals include other items not specified. [2]Quantities in pounds. [3]Quantities in boxes. [4]Quantities in bushels.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
135,024	113,689	64,742	28,271	139,474	120,036	71,100	37,979	1
589,897	495,685	239,128	125,669	627,137	537,957	278,068	161,109	
768,270	614,896	339,980	429,315	3,889,713	3,960,197	2,967,845	2,474,096	2
1,256,787	936,182	618,264	775,526	2,475,270	2,114,627	1,353,125	1,522,706	
21,667	16,766	16,223	1,887,805[2]	21,667	16,871	16,652	2,031,144[2]	3
192,183	124,018	126,203	117,744	192,183	124,509	127,964	122,721	
26,243,901	34,302,697	25,601,562	28,188,018	28,348,217	38,110,494	28,618,474	31,065,691	4
1,085,416	950,738	836,340	755,322	1,186,437	1,081,236	893,642	818,903	
32,366,331	17,636,565	16,959,420	15,636,300	32,701,064	18,122,292	17,300,229	15,973,756	5
1,064,127	908,860	586,681	554,278	1,095,499	946,640	608,183	570,064	
259,030	268,393	178,612	149,333	389,302	387,215	345,626	359,867	6
1,073,112	1,019,439	797,863	603,029	1,533,406	1,419,260	1,289,106	1,152,765	
7,374,310	7,728,733	4,548,026	–	7,645,862	7,732,134	4,867,219	–	7
577,147	467,704	279,575	254,114	577,458	468,289	287,644	255,057	
2,080,218[3]	4,463,740	3,592,047	3,654,768	2,406,433[3]	5,018,622	4,124,934	4,149,783	8
8,281,741	5,709,149	4,487,868	4,137,452	9,492,922	6,459,707	5,095,381	4,733,848	
11,836,325	11,335,847	3,613,392	2,568,548	11,894,287	10,340,187	3,613,392	2,568,548	9
683,203	334,957	138,245	106,462	686,673	335,340	138,245	106,462	
23,333,224	12,783,639	9,967,099	7,481,599	23,422,654	12,839,442	10,078,764	8,178,041	10
1,035,349	463,994	293,553	262,197	1,039,198	469,336	297,979	284,436	
196,157	182,504	150,918	113,020	214,416	209,640	168,199	133,865	11
581,091	415,185	259,138	229,076	644,062	453,742	282,948	257,064	
309,889[4]	6,900,714	4,809,617	3,558,032	310,198[4]	6,919,030	4,809,717	3,555,432	12
557,007	239,512	164,345	129,465	557,526	241,129	164,359	129,518	
3,712,179	4,720,813	4,380,786	5,204,951	3,712,179	4,725,570	4,380,786	5,204,951	13
589,791	586,431	393,164	375,360	589,791	586,834	393,164	375,360	
17,872,315	12,805,589	9,311,139	8,493,824	21,021,129	15,405,008	11,306,598	10,576,033	
28,352	1,796	–	–	4,653,223	5,505,404	5,546,566	3,480,586	14
1,579	173	–	–	449,254	495,900	440,639	300,216	
2,138,332	1,143,291	364,228	715,368	11,902,113	14,095,699	12,140,945	13,690,680	15
130,875	64,740	10,368	40,313	503,135	450,733	311,353	409,559	
930,470	1,017,229	1,011,170	1,056,846	2,905,568	3,815,781	4,349,074	4,802,221	16
63,501	60,288	55,571	49,634	191,703	209,478	190,269	199,684	
1,187,325	1,102,518	1,343,347	1,623,126	1,253,335	1,367,460	1,384,087	1,160,676	17
101,577	79,148	81,605	109,263	108,124	100,736	85,387	113,932	
16,656,477	16,020,566	15,489,047	16,531,952	16,670,146	16,034,658	15,489,187	16,771,803	18
906,786	716,829	588,309	913,644	908,385	717,525	588,327	930,958	
25,145,909	16,339,772	10,131,920	10,566,647	36,719,363	33,964,927	38,462,151	27,565,007	19
1,196,788	998,930	537,767	452,330	2,357,648	2,709,296	3,042,719	2,094,056	
2,591,559	2,101,980	1,469,961	1,757,233	4,780,108	4,930,373	4,913,221	4,325,923	
3,743,247	847,818	97,648	83,886	24,159,734	16,676,579	11,666,090	14,720,631	20
374,434	74,640	10,247	8,452	1,275,407	647,893	455,427	451,609	
9,951,411	2,775,887	626,691	718,876	14,673,239	9,554,374	1,968,569	2,988,187	21
871,540	234,066	52,524	51,462	1,251,255	660,168	126,613	190,069	
150,329	53,452	50,450	48,721	1,218,337	629,545	504,203	375,127	22
25,901	10,087	6,530	6,789	155,429	76,790	57,150	42,806	
31,610	33,973	16,606	36,528	526,998	413,253	435,421	340,282	23
41,887	36,843	21,629	26,195	374,624	298,253	246,261	233,828	
257,312	413,902	159,052	245,620	1,679,081	2,154,554	790,253	1,675,053	24
28,013	52,884	31,943	31,069	127,914	164,584	59,557	109,834	
252,037	125,026	64,921	40,250	323,596	179,498	104,570	82,011	25
353,764	185,595	104,087	45,867	407,976	236,123	124,226	75,173	
22,166,887	15,504,556	11,010,577	10,427,152	29,498,549	22,476,232	17,356,874	16,041,568	
55,972	49,753	35,247	17,439	7,206,588	7,182,303	9,469,162	11,471,845	26
2,313	2,572	1,229	677	115,745	101,748	106,886	133,947	
22,226	1,283	18,520	4,998	931,556	1,017,088	916,704	940,587	27
4,244	266	1,265	506	97,900	72,944	55,597	88,932	
455,143	701,196	153,214	156,444	1,055,977	1,343,299	1,278,215	1,483,121	28
60,901	66,521	13,671	10,376	133,727	105,738	90,830	95,628	
2,539,163	4,090,355	4,872,105	1,293,742	25,323,421	28,967,735	23,059,259	27,499,721	29
181,610	243,383	161,121	53,131	971,216	956,161	680,030	708,662	
628,684	253,143	282,888	396,811	1,388,093	1,141,907	1,467,944	1,289,545	30
109,652	53,823	50,037	61,662	184,355	135,959	127,881	135,286	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—con.					
	A. Mainly Food—continued.					
	Nuts—concluded.					
1	Almonds, shelled	lb.	112,139	60,654	44,421	29,307
		$	41,715	19,248	12,514	7,743
2	Walnuts, shelled	lb.	12,263	29,828	3,041	1,454
		$	3,434	8,102	469	292
	Totals, Nuts[1]	$	153,683	104,395	91,246	89,021
	Vegetables—					
3	Cabbage	lb.	–	–	24	–
		$	–	–	3	–
4	Carrots	lb.	–	735,398	–	–
		$	–	18,668	–	–
5	Celery	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
6	Cucumbers	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
7	Lettuce	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
8	Onions	lb.	–	946,473	771,001	664,758
		$	26,275	20,491	18,084	13,025
9	Potatoes, sweet	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
10	Potatoes (except sweet)	cwt.	13	–	–	–
		$	13	–	–	–
11	Spinach, fresh	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
12	Tomatoes, fresh	lb.	–	–	–	40,780
		$	–	–	–	2,316
13	Canned vegetables	lb.	7,021	41,875	3,398	4,848
		$	664	5,540	408	392
14	Sauces and pickles	gal.	126,963	123,456	66,101	66,488
		$	222,984	205,424	141,400	137,238
	Totals, Vegetables[1]	$	267,069	258,438	162,939	155,116
	Grains and Farinaceous Products—					
	Grains—					
15	Beans	lb.	548,597	472,303	188,649	473,055
		$	36,942	26,025	8,953	17,569
16	Corn	bush.	127	108	62	125,397
		$	292	327	100	75,521
17	Oats	bush.	43	15	464	859
		$	34	26	320	568
18	Peas (except split peas)	lb.	59,340	46,570	87,529	825,940
		$	3,069	2,410	5,347	64,608
19	Rice	cwt.	1,227	8,279	2,715	1,278
		$	4,388	21,576	8,025	2,866
20	Corn meal	brl.	–	276	10	–
		$	–	1,151	19	–
21	Wheat flour	brl.	529	118	4,812	23,807
		$	4,744	754	19,932	94,435
22	Biscuits	lb.	1,856,790	1,555,076	1,342,212	1,373,549
		$	268,283	209,268	171,901	156,424
23	Cereal foods, prepared	$	17,244	13,434	12,112	9,158
24	Macaroni and vermicelli	lb.	792	978	1,072	240
		$	84	91	129	18
25	Malt	lb.	45,024	1,000	–	–
		$	1,957	63	–	–
26	Sago and tapioca	lb.	66,288	23,938	37,823	84,848
		$	2,083	689	1,692	3,214
	Totals, Grains and Farinaceous Products[1]	$	521,693	329,916	276,427	468,487
	Oils, Vegetable, for Food—					
27	Olive oil, n.o.p.	gal.	5,355	4,364	1,964	651
		$	4,783	5,090	2,402	784
28	Peanut and soya-bean oils, n.o.p.	gal.	118,480	76,586	81,307	65,841
		$	80,413	37,342	41,621	54,039
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, for Food[1]	$	205,721	147,595	110,560	116,107

[1]Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
7,813	14,438	2,003	50,624	1,732,343	1,726,851	1,597,665	1,622,188	1
4,361	4,597	703	12,569	441,131	373,530	316,797	382,545	
184,444	487,533	127,808	136,708	4,806,662	5,377,410	4,115,900	4,750,516	2
70,954	181,517	35,222	36,877	1,003,151	1,202,559	593,678	723,380	
923,111	906,100	515,222	387,842	3,998,144	3,646,143	2,454,729	2,713,675	
–	17,406,180	9,911,097	13,105,472	–	17,645,544	10,293,236	13,606,212	3
448,734	255,648	245,182	181,571	450,101	261,309	252,969	190,335	
–	10,794,095	9,767,320	10,917,369	–	11,566,648	10,600,451	12,345,167	4
–	246,213	263,999	183,529	–	265,808	279,339	209,303	
–	14,737,372	11,179,161	13,798,491	–	15,033,882	12,733,122	14,271,153	5
645,728	479,002	288,172	305,652	662,934	487,864	329,998	319,291	
–	3,690,765	1,236,231	1,043,936	–	3,700,547	1,253,024	1,073,167	6
–	201,255	80,264	52,176	–	201,870	80,684	52,923	
–	30,526,831	24,242,873	28,052,697	–	30,527,076	24,247,571	28,052,781	7
928,907	865,227	529,280	580,936	928,907	865,232	529,360	580,938	
–	8,726,730	3,474,099	3,239,090	–	17,724,226	17,037,738	12,199,254	8
207,261	206,118	89,968	88,775	435,317	393,603	365,285	228,410	
50,621	60,524	56,372	48,636	51,246	61,613	57,029	49,724	9
138,997	105,833	75,827	88,546	140,277	107,809	77,156	90,643	
406,480	190,832	107,472	96,480	407,525	192,133	112,151	108,935	10
690,755	277,937	160,059	143,842	693,600	281,588	172,663	162,463	
–	–	–	5,814,018	–	–	–	5,841,035	11
–	–	–	124,760	–	–	–	125,399	
–	29,534,294	7,809,198	9,054,635	–	43,300,666	30,280,706	26,161,389	12
1,399,813	1,321,432	415,062	421,318	1,899,838	2,006,030	1,309,716	800,532	
9,800,064	2,642,106	1,327,507	725,989	15,290,617	5,550,358	2,963,820	1,986,882	13
865,750	252,329	148,040	63,804	1,328,919	499,080	288,591	179,840	
253,552	129,591	98,334	70,673	582,774	441,686	324,989	291,765	14
265,503	126,942	89,036	53,200	601,937	420,925	303,399	261,286	
7,248,456	5,153,932	3,020,218	2,843,206	8,934,781	6,746,722	4,696,649	3,818,476	
1,353,261	865,423	661,773	693,227	8,536,577	2,199,798	1,599,291	1,942,915	15
114,015	57,896	34,993	41,103	392,471	115,564	72,559	88,001	
3,119,139	2,294,195	3,214,556	3,505,984	10,055,152	9,050,730	7,614,684	5,669,371	16
2,632,509	1,306,736	1,181,811	1,886,541	7,417,271	3,921,253	2,910,476	2,738,601	
1,349,202	1,577,465	2,326,172	33,407	1,349,245	1,577,480	2,326,642	34,286	17
597,284	393,027	489,836	9,282	597,318	393,053	490,161	9,872	
460,620	1,237,877	557,519	1,267,116	8,969,040	2,427,925	1,588,008	2,946,411	18
40,782	101,327	56,477	85,343	295,626	138,699	90,462	193,452	
256,928	188,768	165,234	156,479	617,725	670,660	514,265	683,542	19
675,634	399,159	266,532	305,141	1,660,395	1,414,756	989,872	1,213,328	
35,517	28,414	26,325	22,615	35,517	28,690	26,335	22,615	20
159,830	93,958	62,765	68,067	159,830	95,109	62,784	68,067	
35,636	13,768	4,488	3,132	36,832	21,967	19,406	51,501	21
249,102	88,718	22,189	26,226	256,285	113,190	70,793	194,672	
1,133,695	690,315	315,486	333,796	3,221,384	2,295,688	1,784,545	1,788,407	22
158,530	88,452	52,973	48,022	475,408	325,084	250,393	218,453	
235,274	166,240	108,388	97,316	255,330	182,659	122,269	111,396	23
2,243,447	880,414	554,711	195,616	2,696,020	969,829	682,553	272,584	24
168,191	65,060	44,541	16,508	198,246	70,828	52,932	21,217	
11,703,885	2,338,359	346,687	1,506	12,078,909	2,642,884	679,835	275,571	25
276,885	57,708	9,330	63	295,226	71,755	25,370	13,195	
537,698	318,518	377,908	341,630	3,268,929	3,078,724	2,860,631	3,426,481	26
58,557	24,172	18,057	16,663	138,828	86,028	65,497	93,374	
6,272,049	3,406,723	2,854,278	3,047,023	13,339,358	7,585,738	5,803,602	5,499,468	
13,713	13,062	10,612	8,978	506,512	357,546	384,609	331,793	27
23,371	20,120	13,998	11,720	546,896	411,412	389,953	381,435	
9,014	23,828	58,372	2,604	197,753	189,244	174,871	178,749	28
5,997	9,426	19,237	2,264	129,581	89,375	84,849	86,503	
81,040	99,654	95,566	46,450	848,802	679,150	604,433	561,691	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Product—con.					
	A. Mainly Food—concluded.					
	Sugar and Its Products—					
1	Molasses, 56 degrees or less, imported under preferential tariff	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
2	Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S.	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
3	Sugar, above No. 16, D.S.	cwt.	107	4,812	15,559	476
		$	710	14,094	58,458	1,137
4	Confectionery	$	547,531	434,339	429,183	446,126
	Totals, Sugar and Its Products[1]	$	584,162	479,069	507,283	472,259
5	Cocoa beans, not roasted or ground	cwt.	21,123	16,616	8,626	2,261
		$	170,922	97,864	60,496	16,671
6	Cocoa butter	lb.	80,000	47,045	26,957	107,520
		$	17,866	9,774	5,093	15,104
7	Other cocoa	$	23,135	8,009	9,380	5,436
8	Coffee, green	lb.	2,644,554	2,854,466	2,437,908	1,629,925
		$	524,470	478,073	414,689	241,475
9	Other coffee and chicory	$	21,383	20,298	14,380	11,958
	Spices—					
10	Mustard, ground	lb.	695,312	609,421	549,651	529,775
		$	366,241	336,258	300,708	284,233
11	Pepper, unground	lb.	294,966	394,730	334,367	236,146
		$	51,820	43,651	35,692	21,322
	Totals, Spices[1]	$	454,118	422,648	365,471	321,386
12	Tea	lb.	21,483,822	16,302,582	10,368,187	12,684,404
		$	5,890,642	3,283,730	1,783,856	3,144,074
13	Yeast	lb.	19,620	44,367	66,009	190,926
		$	2,735	5,989	8,681	21,638
14	Hops	lb.	549,898	128,948	159,735	241,994
		$	30,381	38,571	22,587	47,157
15	Liquorice paste	lb.	960	2,234	1,680	480
		$	136	311	317	73
16	Malt syrup	lb.	671,331	502,936	543,308	257,648
		$	61,501	39,121	44,777	28,094
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products—A. Mainly Food[1]	$	**9,901,680**	**6,282,512**	**4,265,628**	**5,536,914**
	B. Other than Food.					
	Beverages, Alcoholic—					
17	Brewed (beer, etc.)	gal.	191,567	155,270	91,477	82,522
		$	393,935	318,085	191,429	171,089
18	Brandy	pf. gal.	2,687	483	384	840
		$	44,614	6,744	4,851	16,310
19	Gin	pf. gal.	203,959	150,594	56,794	58,607
		$	3,858,130	2,891,248	1,111,836	1,151,995
20	Rum	pf. gal.	181,116	135,916	70,682	77,462
		$	3,416,866	2,581,361	1,353,142	1,466,037
21	Whiskey	pf. gal.	1,017,800	738,926	387,764	457,929
		$	21,478,527	15,631,090	8,242,030	9,541,922
22	Non-sparkling wines	$	203,089	216,024	132,989	143,375
23	Sparkling wines	$	2,655	217	270	44
	Totals, Beverages, Alcoholic[1]	$	29,515,421	21,694,549	11,080,107	12,516,036
	Gums and Resins—					
24	Chicle gum, crude	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
25	Lac, crude	cwt.	71	385	1,834	1,885
		$	1,570	7,823	29,152	31,706
26	Resin or rosin	cwt.	390	138	468	283
		$	3,722	687	1,236	1,054
	Totals, Gums and Resins[1]	$	40,843	29,352	47,741	59,600
27	Oilcake and meal	cwt.	5,089	4,739	2,794	4,948
		$	9,655	7,187	4,673	7,204

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
–	–	–	–	5,193,745	4,632,067	5,968,636	10,717,504	1
–	–	–	–	1,733,201	1,431,406	1,411,238	1,934,120	
–	1	–	–	8,301,800	8,112,132	6,227,302	4,586,593	2
–	6	–	–	19,482,796	16,292,441	9,991,614	7,554,778	
55,897	33,086	13,500	19,782	922,076	1,605,457	2,604,241	2,395,272	3
241,518	141,477	58,306	88,252	2,376,209	3,550,562	4,239,460	4,260,170	
201,017	109,262	41,351	43,460	960,453	705,319	592,507	563,408	4
1,001,567	562,410	257,417	309,737	25,151,230	22,398,080	16,484,687	14,535,640	
21,543	19,548	15,008	19,663	163,631	147,997	173,106	236,747	5
234,021	154,389	93,702	111,866	1,401,582	861,151	866,073	1,124,667	
276,965	94,357	1,064,501	1,661,049	5,348,300	4,394,672	2,424,909	2,090,834	6
53,636	14,068	126,648	193,498	1,061,480	654,012	299,178	241,823	
92,704	101,914	78,532	60,913	178,449	182,188	142,710	105,684	7
312,517	187,477	119,035	65,495	31,501,596	32,436,632	32,578,011	32,380,812	8
42,561	22,472	18,373	7,636	4,365,637	3,674,413	3,639,797	3,186,465	
467,190	470,128	414,346	317,985	492,747	515,186	446,048	332,796	9
193,583	121,272	82,777	82,627	888,895	731,023	632,428	612,402	10
21,241	15,507	10,424	11,140	387,482	351,801	311,132	295,373	
54,991	15,192	69,151	61,715	1,789,229	1,877,605	1,927,347	2,337,831	11
10,885	2,299	6,067	5,011	331,603	217,861	192,841	196,872	
181,608	109,713	81,334	82,732	1,135,662	863,079	741,297	705,091	
44,898	41,165	33,122	25,251	53,464,341	42,765,703	38,417,276	36,192,227	12
16,412	13,190	7,004	4,359	13,048,877	7,125,314	4,720,435	7,389,717	
2,196,651	1,619,286	1,415,054	1,355,751	2,224,233	1,680,939	1,487,781	1,548,230	13
363,884	293,896	269,417	239,381	368,720	304,826	280,731	261,679	
1,019,731	212,504	36,699	136,651	2,746,277	1,039,434	686,075	793,370	14
201,166	48,916	7,503	48,756	408,710	197,223	122,398	335,651	
1,347,774	1,255,661	1,205,224	1,113,572	1,359,991	1,283,239	1,221,362	1,147,051	15
180,138	167,028	169,028	141,289	182,468	172,513	172,183	147,724	
3,159,127	1,924,286	615,196	233,248	3,832,309	2,428,651	1,159,574	492,196	16
256,226	183,539	61,277	12,240	318,490	226,212	108,910	44,325	
39,971,929	**27,343,788**	**19,106,313**	**18,311,958**	**104,963,726**	**78,460,065**	**58,981,608**	**57,096,013**	
2,536	52	–	6	230,995	195,664	106,605	93,602	17
1,932	103	–	12	482,357	388,319	218,269	194,234	
–	–	–	–	319,203	210,957	128,584	66,808	18
–	–	–	–	2,285,360	1,563,396	945,343	541,854	
–	–	–	–	330,006	237,507	99,578	77,683	19
–	–	–	–	4,589,582	3,425,744	1,406,252	1,289,775	
162	–	–	–	270,081	198,788	99,179	103,884	20
379	–	–	–	3,888,021	2,901,810	1,494,432	1,595,560	
–	–	–	1	1,022,542	742,207	388,310	458,006	21
–	–	–	4	21,532,651	15,673,064	8,250,624	9,542,682	
262	353	291	96	1,763,207	1,445,391	1,004,433	846,842	22
–	–	–	–	526,804	298,118	184,452	116,952	23
2,753	545	291	112	35,434,637	25,929,880	13,634,003	14,223,899	
897,488	645,859	642,172	553,059	1,254,463	813,226	726,238	1,023,095	24
357,543	235,535	200,126	137,638	531,056	316,918	231,693	276,227	
11,663	8,475	6,422	4,128	11,794	8,909	9,238	9,063	25
319,205	203,722	104,599	94,197	321,714	212,438	143,338	160,029	
276,884	245,872	223,698	276,192	277,532	247,495	224,621	278,376	26
761,492	540,561	438,493	665,986	767,688	544,874	441,429	671,335	
2,000,730	1,430,200	1,042,068	1,246,371	2,350,076	1,601,635	1,194,520	1,573,726	
111,250	104,099	67,301	107,856	156,569	134,829	88,814	131,132	27
182,027	100,429	56,651	127,234	249,108	138,621	90,453	161,506	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products—conc.					
	B. Other than Food—concluded.					
	Oils, Vegetable, not Food—					
1	Castor oil	gal.	74,652	85,371	146,933	206,572
		$	60,144	65,420	100,313	138,564
2	Chinawood	gal.	5	8	–	–
		$	115	203	–	–
3	Coconut, palm, etc., for mfr. of soap	gal.	143,346	97,763	233,166	412,327
		$	77,484	47,421	105,487	160,667
4	Cottonseed, crude, for refining	cwt.	42,960	79,334	107,646	58,024
		$	208,771	385,780	519,808	245,973
5	Essential, eucalyptus, peppermint	lb.	101,662	70,299	77,290	88,034
		$	150,277	121,186	93,008	106,939
6	Peanut, for refining for food	cwt.	10,084	31,258	3,597	55,302
		$	58,429	169,113	22,832	275,747
7	Peanut and soya, for soap, etc	gal.	59,107	15,184	9,154	122,786
		$	41,928	7,493	3,503	64,945
	Totals, Oils, Vegetable, not Food[1]	$	680,857	891,067	890,623	1,118,438
8	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines	$	59,722	61,325	50,410	37,805
	Rubber—					
9	Raw (incl. balata)	lb.	21,486	5,054	1,402,072	105,834
		$	9,261	4,902	49,910	16,635
10	Recovered	cwt.	–	10	–	–
		$	–	71	–	–
11	Thread	lb.	26,555	81,053	54,999	68,854
		$	24,984	56,454	44,853	62,289
12	Pneumatic-tire casings	No.	1,197	206	817	1,823
		$	13,088	2,929	8,987	20,708
13	Golf balls	doz.	43,936	37,997	33,001	31,736
		$	115,043	115,916	99,482	91,129
	Totals, Rubber[1]	$	531,504	482,424	441,219	447,505
	Seeds—					
14	Flax	bush.	156	230	583	243
		$	521	786	1,622	784
15	Timothy	lb.	12,320	–	30,251	–
		$	1,897	–	1,008	–
	Totals, Seeds[1]	$	245,146	152,426	179,408	143,685
	Tobacco—					
16	Unmanufactured	lb.	74,646	380	1,155	4,943
		$	37,282	816	1,416	7,343
17	Cut	lb.	99,263	85,634	56,277	54,703
		$	346,089	302,780	201,112	192,413
	Totals, Tobacco[1]	$	658,165	516,593	332,939	327,805
18	Broom corn	$	–	92	–	–
19	Starch, including corn and potato starch	lb.	108,937	119,475	153,359	395,428
		$	7,466	9,040	10,465	20,056
20	Turpentine, spirits of	gal.	311	140	1,619	530
		$	321	173	978	464
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products—B. Other than Food[1]	$	**31,859,857**	**23,937,385**	**13,122,304**	**14,804,482**
	Totals, Agricultural and Vegetable Products	$	**41,761,537**	**30,219,897**	**17,387,932**	**20,341,396**
	II. Animals and Animal Products.					
	Animals, Living—					
21	For exhibition	$	660	240	640	–
22	For improvement of stock	$	211,882	71,761	39,009	37,708
	Totals, Animals, Living[1]	$	236,592	92,261	51,532	46,792
23	Bone dust and ash, charred bone	cwt.	8,123	5,217	4,352	4,596
		$	20,859	9,561	11,592	8,711
24	Bone, ivory and shell products, n.o.p.	$	13,606	7,861	10,262	36,087
25	Feathers and quills	$	124,171	132,834	133,404	65,674

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
16,882	11,116	8,326	10,679	157,161	164,936	208,454	241,336	1
20,700	14,343	10,332	11,764	133,205	128,759	140,217	166,887	
48,364	40,813	29,390	40,559	48,369	41,280	34,596	43,495	2
450,444	268,374	173,569	254,999	450,559	271,695	176,511	265,034	
2,601,095	2,620,087	2,415,525	1,774,613	3,080,061	3,073,477	3,287,870	4,007,189	3
1,737,096	1,258,288	877,717	544,430	2,015,972	1,475,540	1,175,359	1,182,840	
129,293	306,901	299,409	107,233	174,711	386,275	407,055	165,257	4
804,001	1,216,186	981,887	368,246	1,025,235	1,602,172	1,501,695	614,219	
284,613	266,606	282,247	363,124	572,636	511,420	527,191	587,676	5
499,022	379,212	351,683	392,116	895,356	720,359	617,869	670,450	
365,393	80,580	4,270	25,815	599,385	378,056	7,867	410,780	6
2,516,679	443,204	14,953	118,539	4,249,550	1,818,432	37,785	1,661,939	
524,535	120,828	117,986	2,202	902,379	848,675	322,305	570,262	7
348,562	55,513	34,236	776	596,343	331,335	126,195	268,629	
6,898,762	4,128,085	2,823,288	2,102,439	10,021,904	6,964,867	4,228,061	5,566,620	
349,134	247,427	145,030	116,538	1,629,504	1,105,567	814,509	633,141	8
58,892,977	54,020,066	38,963,462	50,548,744	59,559,131	55,269,390	41,093,896	51,168,102	9
6,680,821	3,482,090	1,603,603	3,862,843	6,781,261	3,572,854	1,697,288	3,929,839	
133,343	91,797	42,631	56,686	133,343	91,807	42,631	56,686	10
661,485	426,100	169,504	223,321	661,485	426,171	169,504	223,321	
257,398	171,732	44,821	43,486	294,721	761,500	116,285	115,222	11
217,867	149,253	35,132	29,812	250,180	210,614	93,006	95,199	
41,394	36,618	15,641	11,171	42,613	36,853	16,486	13,028	12
321,489	236,462	103,482	106,485	334,890	239,645	112,805	127,797	
1,205	1,752	1,136	194	45,141	39,749	34,138	31,930	13
2,308	3,495	1,499	259	117,351	119,411	100,989	91,388	
9,797,939	5,565,781	2,680,396	5,046,185	10,564,737	6,271,708	3,308,986	5,895,034	
1,896	818	1	160	525,295	383,720	416,859	229,906	14
6,159	954	4	348	1,183,542	353,273	309,262	283,170	
11,478,574	7,198,501	5,718,991	3,569,285	11,523,643	7,208,401	5,749,242	3,569,490	15
1,012,701	450,581	248,111	199,385	1,017,593	451,667	249,119	199,410	
1,629,371	835,532	484,456	466,117	3,395,757	1,643,165	1,176,058	1,149,847	
15,092,356	12,216,403	9,629,218	7,689,377	16,580,394	13,075,335	10,199,212	8,129,142	16
4,335,903	3,197,283	2,530,725	1,915,480	5,488,949	3,861,465	2,886,883	2,147,001	
144,661	95,210	58,150	47,946	270,661	201,450	135,029	120,961	17
167,239	117,417	75,374	60,325	523,115	427,383	284,871	259,403	
4,580,117	3,372,720	2,636,756	1,988,109	6,463,747	4,631,552	3,370,432	2,576,802	
339,784	200,905	161,702	291,876	339,784	202,467	161,826	297,590	18
2,582,334	2,581,000	1,317,903	1,675,639	6,961,051	5,066,904	2,110,518	6,063,426	19
139,232	112,128	61,047	72,260	230,797	165,786	84,755	183,663	
1,134,074	999,970	851,421	975,377	1,134,500	1,000,222	853,042	975,922	20
476,932	430,939	384,816	477,153	477,722	431,610	385,796	477,750	
27,582,383	**17,220,483**	**11,105,971**	**12,675,831**	**72,633,738**	**50,139,256**	**29,307,358**	**33,732,797**	
67,554,312	**44,564,271**	**30,212,284**	**30,987,789**	**177,597,464**	**128,599,321**	**88,288,966**	**90,828,810**	
1,264,656	1,273,519	1,178,108	700,584	1,272,316	1,273,759	1,179,148	704,234	21
298,891	113,344	53,699	82,727	525,882	195,594	95,256	120,735	22
1,966,665	1,580,564	1,360,578	938,582	2,251,160	1,722,489	1,439,267	1,030,439	
34,401	36,542	26,437	20,696	44,509	49,581	42,579	25,292	23
88,967	97,123	71,330	40,400	118,113	133,443	118,912	49,111	
168,908	127,566	97,406	142,917	262,447	164,149	172,082	278,930	24
71,558	118,214	33,733	32,604	249,630	298,179	195,244	130,480	25

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom. 1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—continued.					
	Fishery Products, n.o.p.[2]—					
	Fish, Fresh—					
1	Oysters, shelled	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Fresh Fish[1]	$	2,245	1,277	2,108	1,353
	Dried, Salted, Smoked or Pickled—					
2	Cod	lb.	400	–	1,000	–
		$	36	–	158	–
3	Herring	lb.	1,448,875	1,320,122	1,387,049	1,160,994
		$	104,899	96,833	96,057	67,948
	Totals, Dried, Salted, etc.[1]	$	121,493	101,665	96,724	69,156
	Canned—					
4	Sardines, 8 oz. or less	box	130,829	206,599	307,360	146,428
		$	7,956	10,266	13,351	6,450
	Totals, Canned[1]	$	105,064	59,041	48,764	35,341
	Totals, Fishery Products, n.o.p.[1, 2]	$	235,661	168,006	153,617	112,346
	Furs and Fur Skins—					
5	Undressed (including marine)	$	366,065	239,025	310,067	336,502
6	Other unmanufactured	$	92,983	58,202	47,469	107,407
7	Manufactured	$	24,432	23,705	19,785	11,607
	Totals, Furs and Fur Skins	$	483,480	320,932	377,321	455,516
8	Bristles, animal	lb.	7,843	10,184	1,725	5,824
		$	14,396	10,806	4,562	7,129
9	Hair and mfrs. of, n.o.p.	$	9,264	9,275	4,895	4,709
	Hides and Skins—					
10	Calf	cwt.	–	2	2,272	2,580
		$	–	122	27,040	19,031
11	Cattle	cwt.	1,687	173	5,037	7,286
		$	19,962	1,868	18,241	46,807
12	Sheep	cwt.	–	207	670	4,600
		$	–	11,363	5,075	59,761
	Totals, Hides and Skins[1]	cwt.	1,849	477	9,437	17,768
		$	21,979	14,223	60,394	146,609
	Leather—					
13	Unmanufactured	$	668,814	530,483	603,264	882,598
14	Men's boots and shoes, n.o.p.	pair	229,670	113,202	93,320	92,719
		$	592,306	334,583	222,249	203,997
15	Women's boots and shoes, n.o.p.	pair	63,451	20,219	32,548	24,794
		$	80,619	36,977	38,974	30,406
16	Gloves	$	121,505	70,349	39,133	49,843
	Totals, Leather[1]	$	1,747,599	1,169,145	1,084,125	1,340,664
	Meats—					
17	Fresh meats	$	8,298	5,482	3,214	5,735
18	Bacon and hams	lb.	1,195	40	15	–
		$	519	12	3	–
19	Canned meats	lb.	1,057,094	174,612	76,958	86,205
		$	192,590	39,156	32,343	24,101
20	Pork, barrelled in brine	lb.	400	–	36,267	–
		$	22	–	1,365	–
21	Soups, all kinds	$	1,087	10,396	2,445	8,122
	Totals, Meats[1]	$	325,151	167,608	119,662	127,247
	Milk and Its Products—					
22	Butter	lb.	291,380	546	39,952	1,858,304
		$	75,553	134	7,425	279,701
23	Cheese	lb.	52,779	54,634	91,403	40,065
		$	20,144	18,294	27,253	13,277
	Totals, Milk and Its Products[1]	$	99,797	20,986	37,821	294,582

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Not including turtles, shell products, seal skins, fish oils and ambergris.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
125,985	103,118	86,020	94,954	125,985	103,118	86,020	94,954	1
303,724	229,667	146,666	154,353	303,724	229,667	146,666	154,353	
539,947	362,172	252,943	232,283	811,356	540,762	389,826	382,821	
17,143	9,069	2,470	8,838	7,796,040	5,462,303	2,810,014	891,140	2
1,953	894	238	646	282,171	153,278	70,279	29,486	
705,853	370,078	485,981	346,044	6,396,878	5,233,001	3,525,274	3,215,502	3
45,544	21,432	25,622	16,222	300,183	190,983	151,795	126,626	
72,733	43,233	45,295	28,347	728,161	464,460	282,987	225,286	
87,727	20,036	7,948	11,253	6,070,765	5,293,293	3,778,320	3,829,504	4
8,835	1,855	759	1,009	453,192	360,277	232,782	233,770	
266,756	176,861	136,091	165,645	1,132,042	876,091	594,063	673,192	
973,126	647,220	485,781	463,912	2,885,203	2,039,609	1,385,296	1,387,817	
5,084,581	2,775,334	1,740,119	3,147,925	5,925,411	3,255,847	2,230,248	3,770,095	5
1,737,006	957,935	409,304	523,785	2,636,421	1,645,055	872,509	1,207,787	6
169,881	110,298	29,389	35,787	221,448	169,106	64,475	68,559	7
6,991,468	3,843,567	2,178,812	3,707,497	8,783,280	5,070,008	3,167,232	5,046,441	
202,903	178,756	154,155	132,721	276,358	197,409	166,255	139,640	8
241,065	156,263	122,620	135,200	315,416	176,384	135,376	143,675	
239,411	142,262	39,453	69,907	280,847	175,358	67,984	82,132	9
36,217	21,433	7,393	11,668	46,599	38,998	35,740	39,128	10
932,880	425,296	74,237	178,897	1,223,285	626,350	375,457	638,279	
133,436	107,456	152,397	82,429	251,699	207,374	195,383	225,793	11
1,270,522	826,958	711,510	611,534	2,731,898	1,784,658	989,190	1,877,728	
28,533	20,025	22,142	18,128	29,299	23,423	29,929	39,382	12
361,490	166,669	134,898	232,176	371,057	211,966	182,621	513,476	
212,006	157,664	187,748	117,859	345,439	281,316	268,355	313,482	
2,831,309	1,582,401	971,125	1,126,175	4,704,924	2,867,945	1,608,144	3,159,646	
3,490,686	2,115,121	1,144,351	1,308,349	4,311,261	2,868,887	1,950,878	2,289,195	13
91,507	38,665	11,643	6,438	330,243	153,005	110,149	102,028	14
214,371	74,837	23,882	20,595	824,499	410,443	253,470	228,061	
474,626	262,885	91,195	77,934	612,125	323,967	174,816	160,510	15
1,326,311	627,774	209,487	226,592	1,594,831	757,985	331,093	340,427	
16,206	6,155	2,908	3,342	1,425,073	1,549,893	651,701	728,778	16
5,736,383	3,207,616	1,597,601	1,787,730	9,171,686	6,198,308	3,602,416	4,015,475	
415,905	118,214	38,414	59,193	709,105	268,220	69,674	85,157	17
6,323,422	265,036	15,616	10,169	6,333,430	265,076	15,631	10,169	18
926,756	64,672	4,913	2,853	929,758	64,684	4,916	2,853	
393,158	119,185	44,672	24,910	8,292,069	6,122,319	4,249,339	6,127,263	19
87,037	25,269	7,267	4,527	1,134,836	657,935	337,710	359,823	
7,531,037	3,669,422	2,318,277	4,133,175	7,533,637	3,669,622	2,354,544	4,133,175	20
775,589	256,890	119,596	225,575	775,863	256,910	120,961	225,575	
1,472,636	172,943	3,975	5,016	1,479,070	184,416	8,492	14,155	21
4,104,059	760,555	227,543	336,967	5,584,055	1,689,749	678,873	832,644	
26,156	19,380	7,799	6,764	16,500,801	879,670	876,894	2,602,744	22
10,658	6,393	1,893	1,709	4,786,521	268,336	138,637	413,949	
269,207	158,766	104,991	142,631	1,685,045	1,377,344	1,103,391	957,478	23
82,528	50,965	36,610	52,357	465,666	387,258	296,725	271,879	
159,338	127,669	63,070	77,888	5,346,092	732,870	464,081	713,583	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	II. Animals and Animal Products—concluded.					
	Oils, Fats, Greases and Waxes—					
1	Cod-liver oil	gal.	3,140	1,370	8,285	4,116
		$	1,890	1,447	6,500	12,721
2	Grease, rough, for mfr. of soaps and oils	cwt.	1,845	2,206	324	559
		$	14,745	14,875	1,833	1,839
3	Lard	lb.	14,888	7,190	12,434	7,789
		$	1,320	594	961	521
	Totals, Oils, Fats, etc.[1]	$	34,999	45,302	49,776	46,609
4	Eggs	$	5,211	3,145	1,960	1,870
5	Gelatine	lb.	480,241	570,959	552,176	719,270
		$	108,615	115,827	116,195	179,267
6	Glue, powdered or sheet	lb.	1,598,310	1,383,426	836,002	1,110,174
		$	167,187	114,355	62,601	78,521
7	Sausage casings	$	48,278	139,265	52,902	84,448
	Totals, Animals and Animal Products[1]	$	**3,783,222**	**2,614,531**	**2,406,007**	**3,102,972**
	III. Fibres and Textiles.					
	Cotton—					
8	Raw, merely ginned	lb.	1,033,506	269,472	59,698	14,604
		$	187,704	38,797	8,773	1,781
9	Linters, merely ginned	lb.	2,000	–	–	148,092
		$	184	–	–	953
	Yarns, Thread and Cordage—					
10	Roving, yarns and warps, singles	lb.	682,512	169,256	260,742	508,956
		$	389,942	53,150	81,162	155,141
11	Yarns, etc., for sewing, packaging, etc.	lb.	193,748	118,365	162,681	220,745
		$	73,495	47,392	65,654	80,838
12	Yarn, No. 40 and finer, mercerized	lb.	152,712	335,293	560,342	482,893
		$	126,095	228,879	433,857	381,371
13	Yarn in hanks for mfr. of thread	lb.	424,941	435,492	422,544	506,012
		$	319,929	265,450	259,308	276,715
14	Yarn, singles, for mfr. of thread	lb.	–	701,025	868,150	1,185,373
		$	–	314,841	375,591	499,412
15	Yarn, for mfr. of mercerized yarn	lb.	–	–	–	573,471
		$	–	–	–	357,394
	Totals, Yarns, Thread, etc.[1]	lb.	1,630,147	1,822,224	2,349,122	3,662,376
		$	998,251	951,466	1,268,019	1,835,971
	Piece Goods—					
16	Not bleached	lb.	6,534,743[2]	913,930	763,738	2,621,133
		$	516,703	343,904	281,967	836,967
17	Canton flannel, sheetings, etc., not coloured	lb.	464,123[2]	154,559	172,934	212,511
		$	78,061	71,718	72,749	82,995
18	Bleached or mercerized, not coloured	lb.	5,155,541[2]	982,363	974,728	1,425,239
		$	736,663	575,332	525,754	703,349
19	Printed, n.o.p.	lb.	7,049,373[2]	1,661,416	1,515,851	1,806,002
		$	1,189,440	1,056,684	938,881	1,077,276
20	Piece dyed	lb.	7,837,798[2]	1,944,670	1,998,220	2,714,357
		$	1,369,811	1,161,476	1,128,669	1,431,181
21	Yarn dyed	lb.	1,139,358[2]	199,289	170,314	446,390
		$	214,239	147,235	102,637	253,461
22	With cut pile (velveteens and corduroys)	lb.	855,070[2]	247,826	333,812	489,047
		$	398,387	248,871	278,682	343,181
	Totals, Piece Goods[1]	$	4,567,888	3,652,728	3,372,547	4,879,616
23	Lace and embroidery	$	511,919	269,476	311,533	381,507
	Wearing Apparel—					
24	Gloves of cotton	$	37,251	32,323	18,882	16,808
	Totals, Wearing Apparel[1]	$	341,909	242,681	186,979	176,846
25	Curtains	$	196,581	129,378	148,439	167,966
26	Handkerchiefs	$	562,259	357,671	355,842	330,531
27	Quilts, etc., not coloured	$	85,569	78,991	52,432	50,884
28	Sheets and pillow-cases, not coloured	$	308,161	236,677	168,636	138,495
29	Towels of cotton	$	108,012	207,523	196,834	236,030
	Totals, Cotton[1]	$	8,419,654	6,391,155	6,211,060	8,373,034

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Quantities in yards in 1931.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
15,364	18,345	18,011	20,190	218,571	212,296	255,083	212,175	1
24,650	22,222	23,202	21,853	189,681	142,374	136,810	153,014	
219,235	257,400	213,722	237,121	222,462	260,453	234,344	247,591	2
1,146,778	976,197	667,958	815,741	1,169,661	995,281	732,023	849,932	
928,102	151,558	1,209,007	2,987,930	944,221	158,748	1,221,441	2,995,719	3
99,941	8,837	54,612	149,462	101,436	9,431	55,573	149,983	
1,610,099	1,219,374	863,832	1,106,135	1,961,524	1,470,864	1,121,670	1,395,607	
311,091	60,057	18,914	17,118	733,039	90,363	53,742	44,027	4
195,201	187,654	161,798	159,541	1,904,880	1,680,618	2,422,081	1,762,187	5
128,086	133,731	94,201	89,894	610,917	448,353	382,957	458,501	
323,697	177,220	100,414	65,450	2,835,860	2,226,432	1,266,617	1,260,917	6
43,288	30,333	14,749	9,391	287,928	200,640	99,954	95,255	
104,517	100,929	119,613	170,544	1,890,517	700,500	380,316	634,342	7
26,153,450	**14,184,754**	**8,574,474**	**10,459,740**	**45,995,756**	**24,563,470**	**15,438,634**	**19,841,877**	
96,494,746	91,259,880	92,384,848	128,289,546	97,557,586	93,035,016	94,705,651	132,456,924	8
11,889,792	7,564,726	7,171,361	13,746,651	12,080,188	7,802,044	7,448,536	14,343,617	
9,162,655	7,867,247	6,201,677	6,802,928	9,164,655	7,867,247	6,201,677	6,996,747	9
340,514	242,725	166,947	245,631	340,698	242,725	166,947	247,777	
350,374	189,835	73,367	56,491	1,032,908	360,608	335,383	575,447	10
141,959	53,075	22,144	32,921	531,904	106,906	103,765	188,062	
391,720	251,883	159,997	151,160	592,162	373,481	327,221	377,838	11
199,768	136,376	70,390	72,094	278,431	189,819	140,109	161,029	
2,382,314	1,644,380	1,273,184	98,802	2,535,160	1,979,673	1,833,526	581,695	12
1,854,248	1,158,009	858,882	77,111	1,980,561	1,386,888	1,292,739	458,482	
167,375	121,565	82,543	87,140	592,316	557,057	505,087	593,152	13
126,250	80,219	50,805	57,858	446,179	345,669	310,113	334,573	
–	20,960	21,169	2,782	–	721,985	889,319	1,188,155	14
–	16,159	14,843	1,937	–	331,000	390,434	501,349	
–	–	–	923,253	–	–	–	1,496,724	15
–	–	–	440,043	–	–	–	797,437	
3,490,834	2,322,460	1,812,558	1,379,706	5,170,584	4,174,815	4,179,150	5,060,632	
2,458,938	1,497,550	1,107,312	718,683	3,563,625	2,514,930	2,412,974	2,603,065	
20,276,446[2]	4,369,835	3,349,947	3,128,123	26,847,811[2]	5,301,595	4,125,924	5,773,148	16
1,861,676	883,037	698,314	821,102	2,402,068	1,236,298	987,690	1,673,368	
609,827[2]	69,602	20,557	10,321	1,093,541[2]	230,547	193,872	222,832	17
62,329	38,208	10,509	7,132	141,874	111,571	83,432	90,127	
7,773,924[2]	1,029,042	596,761	442,508	13,196,049[2]	2,072,255	1,600,545	1,949,365	18
582,244	425,961	277,467	243,441	1,362,529	1,048,849	842,411	1,100,611	
12,031,958[2]	1,528,454	621,114	416,128	19,636,624[2]	3,504,121	2,263,729	2,332,401	19
1,667,383	1,151,635	495,330	404,833	3,015,086	2,375,951	1,518,459	1,576,135	
7,068,824[2]	1,440,962	687,977	593,359	16,327,497[2]	4,670,079	3,430,866	4,015,833	20
974,976	832,054	434,924	390,283	2,738,749	2,522,215	1,876,968	2,183,044	
1,905,111[2]	165,090	146,818	142,106	3,879,186[2]	743,108	462,285	746,931	21
381,641	124,706	98,351	79,175	966,779	444,563	273,101	415,774	
379,378[2]	241,174	96,007	49,559	1,419,843[2]	557,381	500,310	576,057	22
172,139	148,987	60,207	35,303	690,573	450,232	381,361	405,174	
5,857,168	3,668,611	2,100,571	1,998,354	12,540,822	8,301,634	6,032,645	7,614,333	
251,304	146,977	63,413	29,033	1,087,373	667,348	571,358	708,839	23
52,912	7,230	7,792	2,254	642,307	604,724	486,700	574,815	24
1,041,917	580,576	205,326	176,823	2,381,589	1,571,118	1,041,061	975,905	
81,232	73,934	28,144	3,989	418,978	316,867	292,721	246,285	25
6,464	9,304	2,357	2,374	834,382	565,488	568,914	477,262	26
11,968	33,191	31,561	30,019	105,793	137,018	102,936	102,474	27
18,825	7,140	3,273	5,389	335,613	287,939	213,668	183,216	28
123,694	119,260	48,033	34,503	241,318	345,461	255,793	273,892	29
23,380,263	14,706,363	11,387,256	17,538,117	35,174,433	23,942,066	19,845,323	28,609,485	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.	United Kingdom.			
		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	III. Fibres and Textiles—continued.				
	Flax, Hemp and Jute—				
1	Hemp, dressed or undressed.....cwt.	–	–	–	350
	$	–	–	–	4,104
2	Other raw flax, etc..... $	7,503	5,221	8,621	7,670
3	Yarns, etc., for weaving or insulating wire. lb.	1,461,528	1,228,230	1,042,626	2,115,820
	$	235,952	174,708	138,732	240,209
4	Linen thread, for sewing..... lb.	182,921	210,837	190,797	273,679
	$	201,887	223,519	185,136	264,742
5	Other yarn, thread, etc..... $	236,893	155,723	130,949	157,839
6	Fabrics, in web, except towelling[2]..... lb.	–	–	–	1,332,124
	$	–	–	–	729,824
7	Fabrics, flax..... $	934,002	474,996	453,787	–
8	Fabrics, jute, woven..... yd.	7,314,761	6,077,698	4,866,728	5,750,887
	$	672,936	484,528	370,652	416,720
9	Other fabrics..... $	179,966	476,192	353,305	313,639
10	Bags..... $	2,379	20,393	7,059	1,057
11	Handkerchiefs..... $	482,659	327,519	317,630	426,077
12	Household linen..... $	1,002,551	712,907	722,889	878,060
	Totals, Flax, Hemp and Jute[1]..... $	4,631,011	3,301,003	2,818,276	3,542,066
	Silk—				
13	Raw, singles, not degummed..... lb.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
14	Yarns and thread..... $	139,694	71,749	51,384	86,288
15	Fabrics, unfinished..... yd.	–	–	–	–
	$	–	–	–	–
	Piece Goods—				
16	Woven fabrics, n.o.p..... yd.	158,488	53,647	21,426	18,268
	$	131,383	53,668	23,785	24,644
17	Velvets and plushes..... yd.	124,702	56,734	15,614	14,656
	$	108,650	53,104	16,286	16,043
18	Ribbons..... $	15,116	9,659	5,486	4,044
19	Fabrics, for neckties..... $	19,042	21,686	28,307	15,612
	Totals, Piece Goods[1]..... $	274,772	138,661	75,594	73,743
20	Apparel..... $	230,471	124,450	83,538	84,267
	Totals, Silk[1]..... $	786,458	383,541	237,660	278,639
	Wool—				
21	Raw, hair of the camel, etc..... lb.	5,491,266	4,883,517	4,039,108	7,816,531
	$	1,810,386	1,375,645	922,808	1,903,520
22	Worsted tops, n.o.p..... lb.	5,815,098	5,786,067	6,105,381	9,143,174
	$	2,244,863	2,036,430	2,175,319	4,050,468
23	Noils..... lb.	189,673	158,208	766,070	942,606
	$	57,764	50,686	254,048	346,114
24	Yarns..... lb.	5,146,116	3,364,883	2,901,586	4,334,871
	$	4,282,182	2,452,633	2,077,335	3,212,535
	Piece Goods—				
25	Fabrics, to be finished..... lb.	1,518,503[3]	558,413	676,050	1,114,752
	$	546,255	559,127	636,388	1,157,938
26	Flannels..... lb.	70,713[3]	103,339	149,796	336,947
	$	37,591	103,013	136,601	250,003
27	Lustres, Italian linings..... lb.	328,240[3]	64,764	47,161	60,764
	$	191,181	79,578	50,566	64,600
28	Overcoatings..... lb.	665,883[3]	310,856	164,324	94,074
	$	829,079	255,801	146,802	85,696
29	Tweeds..... lb.	1,455,070[3]	639,470	472,759	972,272
	$	1,413,941	621,767	463,071	901,528
30	Worsteds, serges, coatings..... lb.	5,383,201[3]	3,364,428	2,202,554	2,055,963
	$	6,639,043	3,870,563	2,549,643	2,542,081
	Totals, Piece Goods[1]..... $	12,065,767	6,613,424	5,124,228	7,238,399
31	Carpets and rugs.....sq. ft.	–	593,475	209,674	412,615
	$	712,810	288,926	90,708	155,321
	Apparel—				
32	Socks and stockings.....doz. pr.	424,766	179,461	99,939	87,233
	$	1,752,223	735,733	391,022	340,516
33	Underwear, knitted..... $	312,599	215,834	197,595	180,509
34	Women's and children's outer garments.. $	176,138	84,218	68,970	92,729
	Totals, Apparel[1]..... $	3,202,286	1,586,750	1,049,784	982,733

[1]Totals include other items not specified. [2] New classification in 1934. [3] Quantities in yards in 1931.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
25,402	16,247	6,621	4,304	28,423	18,348	15,810	23,498	1
154,374	73,416	37,861	23,378	176,772	81,324	64,655	82,457	
123,591	78,448	46,150	51,237	133,448	90,477	60,748	63,981	2
713,328	166,005	701	7,531	2,198,486	1,433,444	1,052,456	2,132,614	3
99,557	20,019	191	1,326	339,817	200,853	140,456	243,711	
10,296	4,816	1,114	1,884	197,613	224,719	193,768	276,061	4
13,999	4,553	1,143	2,285	217,955	232,308	187,439	267,525	
20,304	14,974	8,505	5,584	280,756	192,048	150,673	184,622	5
–	–	–	3,435	–	–	–	1,347,703	6
–	–	–	4,456	–	–	–	743,500	
19,269	9,709	2,403	–	1,011,266	518,171	479,990	–	7
1,831,654	860,679	408,631	445,609	85,048,023	70,817,875	60,866,988	72,331,707	8
92,295	45,483	17,956	23,927	4,013,257	2,928,288	2,113,542	3,084,921	
94,159	47,463	39,625	37,691	318,486	581,550	465,306	369,056	9
184,850	127,334	58,211	56,360	255,928	166,239	78,916	73,096	10
27,892	1,844	932	872	656,440	438,782	400,842	513,210	11
15,874	25,817	10,106	4,947	1,100,805	1,242,697	1,022,780	1,030,331	12
1,691,715	894,659	455,018	422,576	10,561,171	7,671,578	5,845,324	7,295,514	
1,354,245	2,043,912	2,250,277	2,411,960	1,954,395	2,539,133	2,572,949	2,505,200	13
4,665,973	5,224,090	4,035,919	4,327,621	6,695,844	6,499,154	4,783,327	4,534,182	
189,545	144,168	62,064	74,415	337,949	242,550	122,203	181,712	14
879	2,794	–	599	2,497,478	408,537	51,454	41,565	15
935	2,083	–	602	1,043,164	96,872	11,471	9,060	
1,798,552	852,504	283,048	251,088	8,712,234	4,161,640	1,123,367	864,609	16
1,739,376	749,183	210,453	197,721	4,492,284	1,851,161	478,884	385,355	
53,093	18,039	13,292	21,108	825,878	925,503	596,109	698,585	17
102,294	26,974	16,902	27,129	854,466	796,604	550,870	664,161	
102,612	82,931	34,083	21,438	348,229	261,924	104,050	61,686	18
239,542	155,657	117,836	144,065	1,181,154	1,009,724	732,884	762,640	19
2,229,737	1,051,265	421,400	428,024	7,976,050	4,060,391	1,926,993	1,981,104	
2,154,253	1,037,326	517,205	522,136	3,188,580	1,749,586	854,582	778,095	20
9,488,568	7,569,868	5,065,905	5,371,147	18,885,963	12,903,962	7,829,712	7,585,217	
1,943,026	1,356,525	67,055	2,011	10,744,883	9,624,484	8,355,731	17,215,256	21
496,927	244,252	10,712	701	3,065,691	2,262,261	1,553,328	3,747,155	
29,786	14,218	3,745	–	6,413,180	7,208,244	7,231,491	10,719,961	22
12,430	7,083	1,662	–	2,669,832	2,725,529	2,602,164	4,849,598	
46,415	707	979	–	236,088	161,156	775,588	1,211,721	23
7,194	471	1,223	–	64,958	52,555	256,538	406,158	
142,846	60,695	56,995	12,371	5,356,805	3,536,017	3,011,734	4,370,779	24
142,447	63,590	48,013	15,021	4,495,916	2,642,966	2,193,754	3,273,695	
700[3]	2	129	–	2,471,637[3]	848,954	846,841	1,168,932	25
357	4	261	–	879,285	860,603	785,806	1,203,979	
1,371[3]	379	244	107	99,039[3]	115,654	156,315	339,165	26
1,519	714	395	359	51,202	116,673	144,142	253,032	
90[3]	61	–	51	329,666[3]	65,250	47,214	60,815	27
128	93	–	119	191,987	80,451	50,611	64,719	
2,770[3]	521	16	509	1,028,305[3]	467,090	185,501	99,804	28
5,573	901	20	904	1,269,103	402,048	165,428	97,038	
38,207[3]	2,877	92	1,100	1,790,512[3]	763,782	483,728	984,215	29
44,129	4,842	262	2,374	1,742,921	759,160	477,079	921,627	
25,895[3]	6,577	2,142	5,976	6,472,918[3]	4,052,062	2,529,948	2,118,048	30
54,586	20,658	5,940	16,100	7,914,472	4,666,859	2,895,502	2,644,730	
371,224	194,673	50,364	92,708	16,266,776	8,882,920	5,929,652	7,703,269	
–	33,193	14,929	22,433	–	1,089,974	628,895	1,052,020	31
106,073	29,890	8,376	12,171	1,765,940	617,253	286,662	481,212	
6,036	774	176	57	440,398	183,298	102,641	88,860	32
19,168	4,303	969	343	1,823,653	758,510	403,778	349,705	
6,687	1,379	730	447	343,149	234,749	210,889	195,463	33
225,515	119,572	69,743	71,068	454,545	240,512	172,244	191,233	34
421,890	213,877	104,783	103,450	3,810,110	1,926,233	1,238,230	1,167,800	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	III. Fibres and Textiles—concluded.					
	Wool—concluded.					
1	Blankets	lb.	114,463[2]	285,420	159,202	160,680
		$	591,064	149,587	78,923	74,324
2	Felt, pressed	lb.	46,532	13,983	10,456	5,664
		$	17,638	16,508	10,805	5,099
	Totals, Wool[1]	$	25,320,303	14,710,046	11,855,783	18,084,105
	Artificial Silk (Rayon)—					
3	Rovings, yarns, warps, etc.	lb.	312,701	229,710	106,181	365,868
		$	274,069	240,217	83,687	314,442
4	Woven fabrics, except ribbons	lb.	7,839,044[3]	1,131,861	932,534	898,818
		$	3,441,024	1,664,264	1,201,018	1,035,267
	Totals, Artificial Silk[1]	$	4,016,649	2,012,769	1,355,141	1,411,276
	Other Fibres—					
5	Manila	cwt.	762	–	–	–
		$	4,751	–	–	–
6	Sisal, istle and tampico	cwt.	1,537	131	239	9,208
		$	11,302	2,099	3,377	36,139
7	Binder twine	cwt.	22,600	26,396	37,388	72,536
		$	277,334	226,640	239,713	476,881
	Totals, Other Fibres[1]	$	348,240	273,591	290,085	559,829
	Coated Textiles—					
8	Cotton fabrics, coated, rubberized, etc.	$	265,847	199,962	152,312	185,968
9	Oilcloths, all kinds	lb.	493,572[4]	1,272,170	964,373	824,351
		$	371,802	216,654	140,413	94,810
	Totals, Coated Textiles[1]	$	741,465	473,793	394,873	390,781
	Mixed Textile Products—					
10	Rags, wastes, etc.	$	212,696	138,915	105,623	141,672
11	Fishing lines, nets, ropes, etc.	$	1,064,916	566,037	635,897	809,713
12	Twine and cordage, n.o.p.	lb.	1,915,016	1,236,986	1,534,733	1,568,729
		$	257,204	126,382	148,251	143,481
13	Embroideries, lace, etc., n.o.p.	$	625,709	375,027	269,934	219,772
14	Garments, knitted, n.o.p. (incl. underwear)	$	898,088	659,565	524,068	463,310
15	Gloves, knitted or fabric	$	322,229	220,445	112,621	100,874
16	Hat shapes, crowns, etc.	$	140,155	70,803	37,848	1,219
17	Hats, felt	$	303,876	203,247	130,284	152,895
18	Hats, caps, etc., n.o.p.	$	219,047	108,013	70,685	67,379
19	Braids, etc., for hats	$	17,907	9,081	884	2,292
20	Surgical dressings, etc.	$	199,496	167,053	146,632	176,078
	Totals, Mixed Textiles[1]	$	5,684,805	3,477,832	2,812,190	2,874,370
	Totals, Fibres and Textiles[1]	$	**49,207,120**	**30,509,937**	**25,580,195**	**35,123,319**
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
	Wood, Unmanufactured or Partially Mfd.—					
21	Logs, poles, posts, ties	$	–	12	–	–
	Lumber and Timber—					
22	Chestnut	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
23	Gumwood	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
24	Oak	M ft.	8	–	2	–
		$	2,770	–	927	–
25	Pitch pine	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
26	Yellow poplar	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
27	Walnut	M ft.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	44	–
	Totals, Lumber and Timber[1]	$	21,169	3,096	6,026	1,550
28	Veneers	$	5,142	6,154	3,409	3,656
	Totals, Wood, Unmfd., etc.[1]	$	28,953	10,701	11,650	16,026

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Quantities in pairs in 1931. [3] Quantities in yards in 1931. [4] Quantities in sq. yards in 1931.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
38,965[2]	8,908	2,808	2,214	769[2]	296,039	162,181	163,266	1
122,086	6,916	2,001	2,263	729,848	157,913	81,011	76,916	
86,984	13,148	5,315	5,151	357,751	119,794	79,892	34,825	2
61,474	20,045	8,007	7,982	216,817	106,141	61,426	31,554	
1,904,194	847,084	266,311	259,064	33,637,656	19,597,697	14,314,665	21,920,847	
64,215	54,120	21,448	23,712	2,569,574	1,501,739	958,047	2,082,202	3
105,435	50,099	25,809	32,680	1,760,829	927,742	540,169	1,323,782	
3,141,720[3]	191,280	57,163	76,481	21,474,671[3]	2,482,722	1,190,648	1,109,677	4
1,269,659	387,347	108.136	161,206	8,000,416	3,375,691	1,573,299	1,371,340	
1,957,050	637,788	217,342	302,854	11,521,404	5,045,161	2,447,377	3,003,250	
134,348	31,051	58,721	75,835	147,400	48,030	73,524	126,119	5
801,518	152,946	230,681	268,998	877,752	230,034	282,544	440,248	
336,520	412,265	655,210	373,090	339,635	421,797	679,826	573,538	6
2,193,681	1,602,403	1,797,637	1,301,563	2,215,795	1,646,650	1,869,102	1,938,887	
17,933	1,589	56,144	14	106,109	220,981	252,649	201,470	7
234,814	18,162	383.410	80	1,159,570	1,521,773	1,445,810	1,163,819	
3,401,715	1,883,041	2,479,002	1,646,029	4,720,188	3,654,231	3,792,370	3,786,972	
907,219	543,453	355,838	392,784	1,188,159	750,946	511,468	581,174	8
840,930[4]	273,557	115,707	64,546	1,337,367[4]	1,553,102	1,109,678	890,784	9
279,590	63,970	29,648	17,972	652,035	281,284	170,425	113,365	
1,558,373	881,588	566,098	573,906	2,323,713	1,365,237	969,896	972,177	
1,377,824	961,024	650,187	1,102,721	1,945,078	1,289,847	923,721	1,474,559	10
600,586	326,627	233,002	283,141	1,738,703	968,866	916,706	1,188,091	11
634,398	496,290	240,720	364,024	2,790,376	2,115,387	1,941,625	2,102,921	12
126,532	68.094	38,121	66,597	414,202	227,513	200,757	224,775	
125,923	59,970	35,113	31,469	1,562,148	825,495	487,017	392,025	13
140,840	142,686	66,429	42,449	1,470,648	1,238,780	812,303	591,861	14
26,525	15,585	3,821	2,280	472,499	346,767	199,974	191,986	15
10,301	6,098	2,441	500	326,939	295,466	114,483	19,533	16
184,115	111,152	50,546	59,144	868,769	589,445	296,209	307,226	17
554,821	319,218	141,315	157,953	1,173,832	807,052	484,550	357,961	18
178,008	233,735	152,631	75,878	758,060	564,907	321,671	213,255	19
283,459	227,871	134,052	55,531	492,089	397,345	287,411	233,371	20
6,420,914	4,405,224	2,608,188	3,013,944	16,216,207	11,064,667	7,140,053	7,171,185	
48,244,419	**30,944,027**	**22,479,022**	**28,553,731**	**130,717,022**	**83,879,362**	**61,214,824**	**79,372,470**	
1,621,547	536,226	308,020	589,288	1,622,070	553,255	308,049	589,474	21
4,976	3,390	688	557	4,976	3,390	688	557	22
248,956	180,122	33,275	24,936	248,956	180,122	33,275	24,936	
14,679	9,339	3,136	2,945	14,679	9,344	3,136	2,945	23
611,835	353,691	99,700	125,346	611,835	354,076	99,700	125,346	
25,385	20,202	10,192	13,538	25,435	20,388	10,256	13,590	24
1,457,227	1,044,673	483,534	657,913	1,464,905	1,058,479	490,225	663,199	
10,939	4,787	2,653	2,649	10,939	4,787	2,653	2,649	25
332,131	135,061	74,278	86,806	332,131	135,061	74,278	86,806	
6,193	4,013	1,218	1,020	6,193	4,013	1,218	1,020	26
312,185	161,929	44,643	51,962	312,185	161,929	44,643	51,962	
5,612	4,745	2,694	3,645	5,612	4,745	2,694	3,645	27
610,026	357,752	193,541	255,213	610,026	357,752	193,585	255,213	
5,849,266	3,489,893	1,429,639	2,051,059	5,931,757	3,510,462	1,452,222	2,071,345	
875,242	765,422	231,597	231,484	890,384	775,958	250,536	273,425	28
9,482,480	5,610,189	2,376,236	3,086,108	9,808,816	5,755,866	2,440,516	3,172,625	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—conc.					
	Wood, Manufactured—					
	Cooperage—					
1	Staves, of oak	M	–	–	–	1
		$	–	–	–	122
	Totals, Cooperage[1]	$	242	31	80	186
	Cork Manufactures—					
2	Corks	lb.	24,884	25,797	51,485	84,347
		$	13,800	13,670	27,873	35,207
	Totals, Cork Manufactures[1]	$	17,655	20,900	56,236	61,864
3	Turned and carved wood	$	13,725	41,688	5,791	5,574
4	Wood-pulp	cwt.	–	–	–	643
		$	1,319	1,100	–	2,961
5	Doors	$	–	–	397	–
6	Fibre, kartavert, and manufactures of	$	1,000	987	2,673	5,252
7	Furniture	$	330,156	168,505	83,874	75,504
	Totals, Wood, Manufactured[1]	$	559,926	305,671	253,685	215,885
	Totals, Wood and Wood Products[1]	$	588,879	316,372	265,335	231,911
	Paper—					
8	Paper and pulp boards	$	28,697	36,727	38,022	29,782
	Printing Papers—					
9	Book paper for magazines	lb.	24,581	25,617	127,866	93,218
		$	2,569	1,572	5,660	3,711
10	Book and printing paper, not coated, n.o.p.	lb.	2,046,312	1,657,499	1,949,800	2,419,474
		$	171,552	136,054	142,996	139,532
11	Surface-coated paper	lb.	181,441	57,911	207,510	136,371
		$	29,604	9,804	25,153	17,369
	Totals, Printing Papers[1]	$	255,428	185,580	204,764	177,379
12	Wrapping and packing paper	$	159,624	111,766	143,431	145,505
13	Writing paper and stationery, n.o.p.	$	89,493	68,727	59,884	55,724
14	Envelopes	M	7,304	5,276	5,972	5,614
		$	24,640	15,933	16,249	12,217
15	Wall paper	lb.	336,463[2]	375,251	247,382	267,774
		$	74,565	48,860	32,072	40,869
16	Paper boxes and containers	$	29,806	15,156	20,724	22,761
17	Paper bags and sacks	$	97,122	80,545	61,891	57,537
18	Cigarette paper	$	136,682	72,037	101,984	138,544
19	Paper matrix for printing	$	6,284	6,774	8,987	9,614
	Totals, Paper[1]	$	1,467,176	1,180,763	1,153,052	1,067,682
	Books and Printed Matter—					
20	Music, printed	$	49,003	41,905	37,241	32,823
21	Newspapers and magazines	$	40,402	77,778	124,532	198,889
22	Photographs, chromos, engravings, prints	$	160,603	53,905	29,170	37,238
23	Advertising printed matter	$	197,190	159,187	147,992	191,538
24	Bank notes, bonds, cheques, etc	$	45,664	40,131	39,491	35,104
25	Pictorial postcards, greeting cards, etc	$	–	43,694	66,855	47,775
26	Labels, tags, tickets, etc	$	49,038	37,162	31,939	25,195
27	Bibles, hymn books, etc	$	158,765	191,697	122,585	108,925
28	Text books	$	525,108	559,059	443,345	388,416
	Totals, Books and Printed Matter[1]	$	2,485,999	2,330,989	1,979,843	1,944,312
	Totals, Wood, Wood Products and Paper[1]	$	**4,542,054**	**3,828,124**	**3,398,230**	**3,243,905**
	V. Iron and Its Products.					
29	Iron ore	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets—					
30	Pig iron	ton	3,016	4,350	3,568	2,624
		$	53,661	70,083	51,430	38,276
31	Ferro-silicon and ferro-manganese	cwt.	58,001	8,375	3,118	773
		$	162,634	14,716	9,944	17,445
	Totals, Pigs, Ingots, Blooms and Billets[1]	$	261,524	136,482	87,448	77,169

[1] Totals include other items not specified. [2] Quantities in rolls in 1931.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
4,355	3,130	2,628	7,711	4,355	3,130	2,628	7,712	1
266,476	151,551	77,642	473,678	266,476	151,551	77,642	473,800	
629,730	406,611	223,900	563,589	632,761	408,154	226,218	563,848	
84,397	67,844	40,253	14,725	355,298	317,268	265,051	229,453	2
97,069	83,715	34,530	16,583	269,543	218,695	145,969	113,878	
405,942	372,650	188,511	178,255	856,644	648,530	500,072	407,285	
300,409	193,003	113,798	155,283	320,110	253,877	121,945	163,576	3
–	–	–	77,892	–	–	–	79,309	4
611,479	687,125	409,188	124,278	678,679	703,247	418,182	134,284	
347,927	139,823	12,209	2,056	347,937	140,210	12,606	2,056	5
270,999	197,991	140,522	122,606	274,503	200,184	147,089	130,149	6
1,896,028	698,863	235,057	272,303	2,526,139	1,006,876	387,914	435,482	7
6,470,512	3,965,678	2,009,027	1,994,217	8,045,156	4,839,775	2,717,234	2,570,567	
15,952,992	9,575,867	4,385,263	5,080,325	17,853,972	10,595,641	5,157,750	5,743,192	
1,432,407	1,250,909	474,248	392,990	1,486,851	1,305,059	518,410	431,658	8
4,696,743	50,352	133,374	2,531,439	4,721,324	75,969	261,240	2,624,657	9
238,005	2,078	6,048	99,042	240,574	3,650	11,708	102,753	
4,523,568	4,300,825	4,403,699	1,739,818	6,742,136	6,077,447	6,437,358	2,826,582	10
411,865	298,781	229,399	102,129	596,531	443,185	377,440	247,090	
1,469,444	1,196,840	1,214,218	665,426	2,143,398	1,734,881	1,918,622	1,371,472	11
363,389	305,398	292,305	117,322	433,435	358,153	361,839	184,905	
1,197,894	718,628	633,210	407,266	1,518,875	960,700	897,641	657,540	
1,014,885	526,524	373,476	466,701	1,497,004	825,955	665,972	741,377	12
136,806	82,717	54,562	115,908	261,806	180,267	138,488	188,390	13
54,158	38,768	27,113	24,167	69,278	51,505	39,023	31,930	14
136,673	114,878	70,042	48,545	179,256	147,478	98,823	66,323	
2,348,543[2]	1,047,410	435,006	419,468	2,758,990[2]	1,519,327	770,898	723,403	15
250,249	95,788	53,651	50,910	344,092	157,851	98,136	98,625	
968,423	649,765	454,387	284,421	1,028,278	686,790	490,243	321,663	16
250,412	179,771	41,417	43,211	349,371	260,467	103,737	101,179	17
16,773	19,983	24,051	2,591	527,299	595,874	550,863	414,161	18
116,376	113,634	103,439	103,269	123,210	120,994	112,843	113,425	19
9,350,363	6,403,568	4,002,399	3,456,692	12,082,870	8,825,141	6,179,897	5,242,168	
331,455	268,381	186,486	173,572	381,383	314,410	227,830	209,969	20
4,171,958	3,689,115	2,718,670	2,498,484	4,220,855	3,779,540	2,855,559	2,704,837	21
1,118,132	480,555	269,783	193,341	1,436,476	585,387	315,664	243,636	22
2,044,226	1,217,027	804,072	649,217	2,300,960	1,421,352	991,103	869,556	23
721,348	499,952	414,201	408,494	778,266	551,996	464,110	452,968	24
–	304,661	187,278	198,125	–	410,861	315,037	280,971	25
223,884	144,806	91,949	67,494	288,186	194,738	133,545	104,574	26
161,306	150,667	139,650	122,443	468,170	480,762	361,043	329,560	27
702,187	603,534	525,248	462,469	1,331,503	1,237,836	1,045,065	944,508	28
12,860,742	9,619,969	6,716,940	6,010,010	16,136,501	12,609,325	9,168,487	8,372,627	
38,164,097	**25,599,404**	**15,104,602**	**14,547,027**	**46,073,343**	**32,039,107**	**20,506,134**	**19,357,987**	
868,972	544,909	58,396	176,369	1,428,970	802,163	66,514	205,811	29
2,103,470	1,213,794	143,311	344,682	3,266,402	1,698,983	180,911	402,034	
6,463	3,309	732	645	10,445	8,039	4,786	3,286	30
116,357	56,862	14,244	12,732	184,214	132,510	70,729	51,242	
48,149	4,821	5,797	4,177	116,581	18,264	11,626	7,636	31
368,517	31,911	61,782	126,966	600,417	64,525	89,459	166,416	
804,224	357,071	130,861	298,935	1,217,833	606,093	304,480	445,326	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
1	Scrap iron or steel	ton	–	70	–	5
		$	–	163	–	75
	Castings and Forgings—					
2	Axles, parts and blanks	$	10,622	11,443	7,508	7,535
3	Wheel tires, locomotive and car	cwt.	50,651	30,777	54,976	41,277
		$	244,964	147,362	256,701	194,696
	Totals, Castings and Forgings[1]	$	316,286	202,903	294,021	225,185
	Rolling-Mill Products—					
4	Band and hoop	$	218,977	65,211	85,465	178,553
5	Railway rails	ton	64	21	2,280	41
		$	2,716	817	91,420	1,480
6	Other bars and rails	cwt.	93,685	78,090	53,900	68,078
		$	580,110	431,981	310,639	387,852
	Plates and Sheets—					
7	Plates	cwt.	315,872	514,612	203,046	110,015
		$	551,436	980,286	410,372	230,046
8	Sheets, galvanized	cwt.	251,415	171,334	242,248	70,235
		$	897,328	541,398	724,026	226,367
9	Sheets for galvanizing	cwt.	209,838	149,716	184,211	263,705
		$	559,369	304,697	377,592	593,381
10	Sheets for tinning	cwt.	–	–	33	38,910
		$	–	–	101	117,898
11	Sheets, other	cwt.	262,148	179,411	278,812	247,451
		$	755,461	456,940	745,954	649,918
12	Tin-plate	cwt.	723,016	806,008	782,602	1,663,436
		$	3,314,665	3,073,057	3,106,402	7,347,131
13	Skelp for pipe	cwt.	142,028	46,495	49,573	16,402
		$	370,652	120,360	133,734	43,602
14	Rods	cwt.	236	11,200	38,094	3,472
		$	547	15,208	53,466	4,951
15	Structural iron	$	441,562	345,731	259,477	217,858
	Totals, Rolling-Mill Products[1]	$	7,692,823	6,335,686	6,298,648	9,999,037
	Tubes, Pipe and Fittings—					
16	Boiler tubes	$	109,151	80,745	155,773	135,741
17	Cast iron pipe	ton	4,209	2,595	790	177
		$	128,913	77,646	25,598	7,752
18	Pipe fittings	$	21,047	1,446	3,707	1,799
	Totals, Tubes, Pipe and Fittings[1]	$	474,406	266,221	345,112	293,575
	Wire—					
19	Barbed fencing	cwt.	1,706	2,218	5,807	10,066
		$	9,312	10,382	28,578	44,764
20	Woven or welded wire fencing	$	198,316	59,530	18,039	23,295
21	Steel wire for rope	cwt.	115,866	82,400	40,727	67,594
		$	726,622	532,480	260,639	431,282
22	Wire, twisted, braided, etc., wire rope	$	242,401	152,274	57,752	94,183
	Totals, Wire[1]	$	1,227,287	793,981	400,200	652,972
23	Chains	$	162,593	81,559	51,950	63,065
	Engines and Boilers—					
24	Boilers and parts	$	15,772	4,051	42,007	2,802
25	Engines, aircraft	No.	70	12	8	1
		$	247,315	54,245	19,108	8,512
26	Engines for trucks, gasolene or steam	No.	–	–	272	150
		$	–	–	22,703	9,919
27	Engines, automobile, n.o.p.	No.	2	–	179	42
		$	12,046	8,667	32,728	15,472
28	Engines, diesel, and parts	No.	47	64	56	102
		$	213,875	159,765	138,344	186,242
29	Outboard motors and parts	No.	3	1	6	12
		$	388	90	864	1,404
30	Engines, internal combustion, n.o.p.	No.	257	63	104	86
		$	145,772	43,087	57,958	46,100
31	Locomotives and parts	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Engines and Boilers[1]	$	740,909	317,587	334,920	304,476

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
102,229	50,127	52,314	52,427	104,388	51,908	61,135	52,576	1
976,689	430,366	335,391	359,690	996,275	442,347	375,550	360,442	
404,915	358,200	261,742	291,425	415,892	369,718	269,250	298,960	2
89,375	67,732	41,731	37,927	140,026	98,509	96,707	79,204	3
379,428	296,560	197,146	168,383	624,392	443,922	453,847	363,079	
2,439,717	1,610,246	1,091,086	1,215,591	2,769,782	1,827,548	1,385,514	1,443,221	
1,948,420	1,014,370	701,525	887,031	2,365,878	1,184,365	885,527	1,175,442	4
15,006	9,874	2,044	909	15,916	10,266	4,581	1,620	5
501,212	370,941	61,986	31,502	521,939	378,547	157,815	48,029	
671,014	267,502	193,331	335,801	1,338,518	540,706	330,489	442,937	6
2,226,951	810,520	572,921	916,420	3,375,738	1,524,214	1,037,148	1,440,533	
1,175,646	501,166	53,733	74,412	1,591,046	1,128,017	307,520	194,492	7
2,256,633	938,926	126,880	163,717	2,953,185	2,049,181	600,532	409,254	
272,975	93,407	26,095	52,704	528,038	268,199	272,019	129,822	8
955,954	364,658	108,547	182,025	1,864,835	915,409	843,135	432,213	
890,757	123,979	21,734	6,660	1,100,595	273,695	205,945	270,365	9
2,355,811	349,864	53,460	14,719	2,915,180	654,561	431,052	608,100	
285,927	485,897	276,108	18,427	285,927	485,897	276,141	57,337	10
964,738	1,642,355	1,038,275	66,058	964,738	1,642,355	1,038,376	183,956	
1,303,119	702,833	374,164	601,210	1,659,458	938,759	681,824	878,367	11
4,187,604	2,249,625	1,198,977	1,635,250	5,095,015	2,784,492	1,986,029	2,337,506	
1,064,781	44,682	15,084	56,637	1,787,797	851,149	797,852	1,721,472	12
5,470,952	211,850	75,773	262,824	8,785,617	3,285,420	3,182,945	7,614,023	
2,390,354	998,226	458,241	612,634	2,533,515	1,092,761	863,012	992,542	13
4,192,155	1,857,001	808,180	1,051,717	4,564,676	2,028,601	1,272,266	1,523,062	
482,023	234,079	24,407	11,200	714,693	428,750	67,551	15,148	14
783,006	424,885	49,785	21,420	1,093,769	667,891	111,683	28,392	
5,187,118	2,744,870	494,800	438,239	6,120,485	3,404,695	884,721	733,333	15
31,031,554	12,981,865	5,291,109	5,670,922	40,621,055	20,519,731	12,431,229	16,533,843	
673,214	397,579	138,016	110,945	874,656	552,849	320,149	280,018	16
898	208	33	45	8,871	3,403	838	222	17
68,570	13,516	2,124	2,982	287,143	106,967	28,336	10,734	
909,947	389,110	161,470	130,699	932,304	402,014	165,794	134,798	18
2,804,607	1,255,536	512,694	515,070	3,528,079	1,654,609	890,868	855,444	
63,426	14,210	42	5	122,608	47,724	41,757	11,125	19
187,192	39,076	171	20	334,214	125,010	115,053	48,227	
190,712	99,106	27,224	32,079	447,315	178,306	74,814	64,816	20
4,828	396	167	1,468	121,125	82,796	40,894	69,062	21
30,360	2,819	1,239	10,875	759,849	535,299	261,878	442,157	
106,167	28,425	5,376	17,711	367,642	215,205	73,486	114,816	22
944,231	380,576	135,773	232,721	2,436,667	1,347,425	695,981	923,493	
321,094	131,672	61,044	105,468	510,363	227,009	117,154	174,690	23
342,561	130,058	31,634	28,635	365,207	134,109	73,641	31,533	24
65	38	14	9	136	52	23	10	25
198,632	107,770	39,446	14,915	451,350	167,768	60,718	23,671	
1,444	2,499	2,154	9,036	1,444	2,499	2,426	9,186	26
209,229	285,818	176,796	588,156	209,229	285,818	199,499	598,075	
27,955	22,786	21,289	20,684	27,957	22,786	21,469	20,726	27
5,270,749	4,646,781	3,814,114	3,706,151	5,283,597	4,656,513	3,848,661	3,721,929	
166	88	51	24	242	181	164	208	28
1,041,679	534,322	247,180	121,790	1,408,480	761,091	457,475	463,421	
1,206	923	573	521	1,214	927	585	534	29
137,443	131,246	77,328	71,938	138,378	131,844	80,046	73,514	
3,689	2,125	1,365	1,481	3,952	2,195	1,476	1,581	30
766,217	607,672	391,155	290,345	914,678	652,723	453,852	340,890	
78	17	1	1	78	17	1	1	31
546,702	166,236	1,239	1,915	546,702	166,236	1,239	1,915	
9,115,354	6,797,307	4,879,166	4,948,596	10,033,964	7,210,249	5,297,109	5,417,082	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	V. Iron and Its Products—continued.					
	Farm Implements and Machinery—					
1	Cream separators	No.	–	–	32	794
		$	–	–	1,374	34,702
2	Other dairy machinery	$	6,862	34,623	27,571	23,771
3	Harvesters	$	20	–	–	–
4	Other harvesting implements	$	8,601	6,533	13,401	13,199
	Planting and Tillage—					
5	Drills and parts	$	81	–	211	74
6	Harrows and parts	$	277	136	202	65
7	Ploughs and parts	$	692	49	121	307
8	Other planting	$	1,119	1,480	920	1,126
	Seed Separation—					
9	Threshing machine separators and parts.	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	107	56
10	Combined harvester-threshers and parts.	No.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
11	Spraying and dusting machines	$	1,179	5,469	2,212	1,860
12	Traction engines, farm, $1,400 or less	No.	15	3	5	1
		$	9,013	1,187	152	1,384
13	Other farm tractors, parts and repairs	$	24,242	8,419	5,443	10,578
	Totals, Farm Implements and Mach'y[1]	$	121,091	108,605	94,567	131,992
	Hardware and Cutlery—					
14	Cutlery	$	566,500	403,757	468,927	571,250
15	Needles and pins	$	198,229	220,301	222,560	232,645
16	Nuts and bolts	cwt.	4,042	2,084	2,368	2,661
		$	26,166	14,247	12,287	12,979
17	Screws	$	981	711	954	917
18	Locks	$	11,987	7,218	4,315	3,723
	Totals, Hardware and Cutlery[1]	$	868,390	678,979	743,835	856,619
	Machinery (except Agricultural)—					
19	Cleaners, vacuum, electric	No.	6	–	6	757
		$	317	–	170	12,955
20	Cleaners, vacuum, hand	$	–	26	273	2,392
21	Sewing machines	No.	5,960	1,000	1,719	2,572
		$	113,553	38,555	45,227	59,128
22	Sewing-machine parts and attachments	$	99,676	40,834	25,701	36,520
23	Washing machines, domestic	No.	1	2	1	–
		$	35	1,075	1,175	10
24	Diamond drills and parts	$	7,435	–	22,215	50,657
25	Ore crushers, stamp mills, etc	$	258,227	210,011	241,880	215,873
26	Rock drills	$	73,560	98,690	54,885	116,887
27	Well-drilling machinery and equipment	$	8,524	840	753	1,580
28	Other mining and metallurgical machinery	$	181,015	67,923	65,418	105,897
	Office or Business—					
29	Adding machines	No.	3	5	–	1
		$	405	518	13	1,569
30	Cash registers and parts	$	–	–	–	–
31	Typewriters	No.	541	184	142	64
		$	33,818	11,698	8,742	3,594
32	Typewriter parts	$	428	959	1,963	466
	Totals, Office or Business[1]	$	34,651	16,692	15,438	9,013
	Printing and Bookbinding—					
33	Printing presses	$	188,631	122,843	135,124	140,964
34	Typesetting machines	$	1,517	898	327	18
	Totals, Printing, etc.[1]	$	333,513	174,001	231,425	197,510
35	Air compressors	$	81,069	64,653	45,914	23,359
36	Coke and gas machinery	$	70,262	26,784	261,775	185,703
37	Ice-making and refrigerating machinery	$	2,250	–	3,511	–
38	Logging equipment	$	34,481	326	–	1,499
39	Metal-working machines, n.o.p.	$	511,736	273,101	80,095	92,343
40	Paper- and pulp-mill machinery	$	14,863	4,803	12,596	20,791
41	Pumps, power, and parts	$	66,733	38,450	36,241	16,695
42	Road machinery (incl. rollers and scrapers)	$	27,238	12,205	1,190	81
43	Rolling-mill machines and rolls	$	6,252	15,404	6,633	6,366
44	Shovels, steam and electric	$	7,357	82	2,085	12,133
45	Textile machinery	$	595,684	783,325	419,772	627,790
46	Shoe machinery	$	11,254	613	4,050	10,196
	Totals, Machinery (except Agricultural)[1]	$	3,772,636	2,599,929	1,896,217	2,271,846

[1]Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
14,763	5,920	3,177	4,848	23,838	10,530	6,193	10,995	1
859,311	338,323	205,508	330,210	1,089,904	455,721	262,548	457,335	
178,455	154,205	59,545	72,286	188,170	191,686	87,536	96,710	2
1,439,502	54,399	87,975	70,759	1,439,947	54,399	88,884	71,138	3
395,735	65,755	39,264	27,073	434,595	82,136	68,909	65,520	4
210,488	13,714	8,832	15,708	210,569	13,714	9,223	15,864	5
315,530	18,852	3,164	8,662	317,069	19,122	3,450	8,826	6
994,308	22,914	41,907	15,214	997,793	23,449	42,398	16,335	7
189,723	51,013	15,325	32,135	191,062	53,156	16,974	34,561	8
854	54	44	68	855	54	44	68	9
973,364	69,804	62,328	71,237	973,743	69,804	62,435	71,293	
1,524	13	1	–	1,524	13	1	–	10
2,215,159	17,008	1,870	20	2,215,159	17,008	1,964	20	
140,610	90,655	48,457	34,692	143,458	96,567	45,241	37,265	11
5,479	471	116	198	6,550	474	136	199	12
4,179,964	334,445	89,219	121,447	4,816,839	334,658	107,650	122,831	
2,243,439	578,491	699,405	638,630	2,325,881	600,339	722,202	650,430	13
15,408,492	3,049,102	1,997,286	2,017,558	16,495,217	3,315,542	2,208,028	2,283,771	
326,346	229,745	110,843	151,334	1,294,512	981,768	815,081	929,400	14
212,338	163,606	130,199	108,254	450,695	426,817	381,547	374,506	15
29,472	19,189	10,676	16,407	34,101	21,676	13,216	19,081	16
329,076	224,309	143,726	211,649	357,620	240,443	157,237	224,872	
108,189	86,008	53,860	65,296	117,917	88,389	55,404	66,259	17
365,722	162,446	57,966	42,105	408,928	193,640	85,501	75,836	18
1,968,829	1,300,361	727,009	843,278	3,404,989	2,469,475	1,790,528	1,996,244	
17,527	7,237	1,890	1,895	17,560	7,745	8,746	13,317	19
774,907	241,105	57,075	26,738	779,358	249,556	174,117	297,041	
–	515,384	460,746	264,824	–	517,269	462,373	269,796	20
9,119	5,425	4,039	3,393	15,389	6,441	6,094	6,309	21
356,921	257,799	158,400	166,462	472,138	297,700	214,444	237,014	
142,451	106,924	86,868	115,244	243,195	150,426	115,477	155,082	22
14,807	6,919	1,775	1,442	14,809	6,921	1,779	1,442	23
1,040,286	521,261	232,023	183,228	1,040,381	522,342	233,327	183,238	
170,236	26,851	37,447	59,456	177,671	26,931	59,974	111,629	24
974,553	440,006	200,661	185,797	1,340,246	674,282	456,920	408,379	25
419,280	236,997	207,954	309,934	493,296	335,904	263,093	427,824	26
1,738,555	276,929	52,374	83,929	1,859,936	279,645	53,127	85,509	27
2,161,822	843,187	387,690	488,002	2,446,668	935,976	477,343	600,092	28
5,061	1,966	655	773	5,113	2,030	681	787	29
594,879	445,678	347,150	482,804	603,167	454,632	351,464	487,612	
353,518	100,880	187,576	208,290	353,522	100,880	187,576	208,290	30
10,533	8,112	4,209	5,745	11,155	8,316	4,362	5,813	31
499,302	285,620	143,991	139,185	534,427	297,561	153,364	142,880	
258,521	338,714	620,862	326,855	258,949	339,786	622,832	327,321	32
1,963,992	1,254,950	1,363,763	1,223,599	2,008,219	1,280,434	1,384,140	1,235,952	
1,376,223	1,135,537	524,205	317,163	1,668,796	1,343,785	708,610	495,409	33
715,987	453,893	198,408	229,073	718,205	454,965	198,735	229,091	34
2,950,925	2,131,641	1,079,844	946,187	3,455,865	2,453,181	1,434,587	1,239,806	
609,350	304,773	101,474	133,487	693,006	377,627	147,561	158,633	35
289,433	29,251	10,999	10,933	359,695	56,167	272,774	196,636	36
313,442	485,070	302,948	207,222	315,692	485,070	306,466	207,222	37
276,588	127,107	50,311	173,271	318,313	127,859	51,225	191,648	38
3,196,889	2,316,199	1,376,251	647,973	3,776,434	2,632,975	1,485,934	760,073	39
1,088,177	299,302	204,277	257,256	1,110,701	310,789	238,124	308,929	40
838,701	447,581	234,356	191,168	916,095	487,445	270,807	208,548	41
1,085,147	188,124	24,688	20,862	1,113,474	200,329	25,924	21,392	42
911,656	201,429	74,104	92,286	931,548	218,753	81,271	98,652	43
1,007,973	399,412	91,295	47,913	1,015,330	402,615	93,845	60,046	44
3,003,389	2,621,379	1,592,583	2,243,525	3,661,193	3,513,243	2,088,556	3,095,628	45
150,454	120,130	88,280	84,647	170,629	130,748	97,846	99,818	46
39,467,849	21,115,345	11,519,475	10,766,912	44,348,948	24,375,861	13,997,759	13,847,326	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	V. Iron and Its Products—concluded.					
1	Springs	$	4,250	2,629	498	22
	Stamped and Coated Products—					
2	Tin cans for canning	$	4,546	–	–	–
3	Hollow-ware, enamelled	$	72,047	74,748	81,366	75,392
4	Other tin-plate containers	$	–	–	–	48,362
	Totals, Stamped and Coated[1]	$	216,646	184,675	178,218	178,464
5	Tools and hand implements	$	244,508	186,221	159,634	221,217
	Vehicles—					
6	Automobiles, freight	No.	102	34	41	162
		$	255,703	90,428	52,522	106,863
7	Automobiles, passenger	No.	49	74	70	284
		$	199,664	248,241	100,248	210,997
8	Automobile parts	$	74,615	41,045	64,788	69,122
9	Railway cars, all kinds	No.	114	–	73	140
		$	22,262	–	4,533	7,070
10	Railway cars, parts of	$	184,185	16,272	10,888	24,667
	Totals, Vehicles[1]	$	967,833	606,802	419,357	735,933
11	Drums, tanks, cylinders	$	60,152	46,742	34,943	38,972
12	Furniture	$	22,722	17,088	11,265	4,554
13	Scales, balances, weighing apparatus, etc.	$	37,133	49,974	12,948	34,244
14	Stoves, apparatus for cooking and heating	$	32,568	22,444	3,636	10,574
15	Valves	$	52,356	80,542	53,788	18,480
	Totals, Iron and Its Products[1]	$	**18,039,899**	**13,381,747**	**11,996,542**	**16,711,935**
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals.					
	Aluminium—					
16	Bauxite (ore)	cwt.	–	–	263,893	224,403
		$	–	–	494,821	428,819
17	Cryolite	cwt.	–	–	–	40
		$	–	–	–	441
18	Plates, sheets and strips	cwt.	9,354	14,117	10,403	9,489
		$	235,657	340,637	259,466	274,426
19	Leaf and foil	$	20,562	5,191	3,661	2,650
20	Household hollow-ware	$	10,297	6,505	4,946	4,811
	Totals, Aluminium[1]	$	533,994	425,244	857,896	780,643
	Brass—					
21	Bars and rods	cwt.	3,013	2,756	882	1,441
		$	44,854	37,280	12,369	16,191
22	Strips, sheets, plates	cwt.	1,042	697	424	657
		$	19,400	10,928	6,668	11,053
23	Tubing	lb.	727,055	573,190	321,448	207,926
		$	150,969	101,321	52,095	37,341
24	Valves	$	4,846	2,426	23,555	3,255
25	Wire, plain	lb.	36,524	60,083	176,556	337,415
		$	8,326	13,478	37,475	77,399
	Totals, Brass[1]	$	694,287	452,480	338,024	302,845
	Copper—					
26	Bars and rods	cwt.	224	179	335	110
		$	4,159	2,537	4,926	1,789
27	Strips, sheets, plates	cwt.	1,273	1,494	1,063	713
		$	26,330	26,103	17,042	11,498
28	Tubing	lb.	208,879	166,571	235,865	70,870
		$	46,549	33,499	40,949	12,762
	Totals, Copper[1]	$	179,647	140,992	114,373	115,884
29	Lead and its products	$	189,957	78,404	34,329	41,784
	Nickel—					
30	Bars, rods, sheets, etc	lb.	111,939	157,743	–	–
		$	17,910	37,221	–	–
31	Nickel-plated ware	$	154,809	139,659	113,645	67,338
32	German-silver manufactures	$	32,148	32,354	23,765	16,883
	Totals, Nickel[1]	$	246,415	212,082	137,825	84,465

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
149,500	131,566	60,920	57,915	154,099	134,197	62,007	59,983	1
452,920	78,351	132,813	139,238	457,890	78,351	132,813	139,238	2
225,755	132,883	37,890	42,782	425,589	299,887	174,650	152,006	3
–	–	–	163,594	–	–	–	219,064	4
1,930,416	1,143,317	845,292	750,575	2,311,180	1,443,449	1,105,421	984,413	
1,528,208	708,723	368,495	537,705	2,078,213	1,078,492	709,361	967,225	5
2,883	764	225	683	2,987	799	266	848	6
3,656,587	848,542	193,722	438,586	3,913,361	939,306	246,244	554,384	
16,990	4,708	841	947	17,058	4,796	912	1,234	7
13,115,908	3,550,050	565,462	561,817	13,358,529	3,816,447	667,550	776,867	
19,399,181	13,361,750	9,889,555	13,677,898	19,597,213	13,451,825	10,022,832	13,760,242	8
874	233	174	127	1,006	233	257	267	9
345,095	147,567	127,085	56,565	367,968	147,567	132,276	63,635	
1,112,418	136,236	105,853	117,866	1,296,603	153,333	116,741	142,533	10
39,146,757	18,593,333	11,074,290	15,134,358	40,313,897	19,280,121	11,568,023	15,902,094	
877,410	403,587	234,356	155,299	1,104,177	585,737	333,534	235,796	11
952,909	419,521	154,517	119,880	991,858	442,691	172,061	130,734	12
343,293	162,839	92,479	99,202	384,661	217,796	107,860	137,755	13
1,618,275	870,239	373,692	432,473	1,658,076	897,041	381,965	450,430	14
866,245	435,259	253,841	164,531	923,959	518,796	308,594	183,281	15
166,793,795	**80,538,800**	**43,934,110**	**49,098,932**	**192,614,200**	**98,297,622**	**58,917,834**	**69,126,641**	
2,167,172	1,636,609	368,046	632,370	2,173,892	1,636,609	742,169	1,193,745	16
3,323,990	2,730,764	700,370	712,306	3,325,955	2,730,764	1,387,310	1,815,462	
1,385	2,633	2,455	2,178	46,296	47,333	2,653	47,018	17
10,699	21,613	20,718	17,867	190,799	191,813	22,361	201,492	
1,582	339	2,214	152	10,941	14,713	12,617	9,642	18
65,490	16,927	36,366	7,405	301,257	359,778	295,832	281,880	
29,008	16,120	12,288	6,725	222,648	105,754	101,487	55,595	19
322,432	132,555	73,543	61,356	355,464	152,798	86,841	68,788	20
5,196,573	4,019,571	1,454,313	1,251,550	6,135,570	4,746,334	2,619,797	2,967,437	
3,465	1,482	468	297	6,478	4,238	1,350	1,740	21
73,813	22,487	7,619	6,219	118,667	59,767	19,988	22,448	
7,077	4,277	1,439	636	8,119	4,975	1,863	1,293	22
132,658	71,662	25,668	11,884	152,058	82,608	32,336	22,937	
2,773,540	1,975,240	669,991	111,591	3,516,084	2,565,654	991,439	319,517	23
529,221	313,994	107,437	29,195	684,265	418,912	159,532	66,536	
342,007	271,793	167,714	151,667	356,065	274,805	191,852	155,010	24
504,921	206,498	72,571	164,211	544,786	268,402	266,240	503,234	25
108,738	45,869	16,803	38,471	117,999	59,822	58,425	116,324	
3,765,108	2,463,365	1,345,321	1,231,806	4,768,722	3,195,481	1,836,598	1,699,857	
307,246	45,291	6,168	4,278	307,470	45,470	6,503	4,388	26
3,935,938	474,809	71,438	54,129	3,940,097	477,346	76,364	55,918	
18,320	5,626	1,029	572	19,883	7,503	2,092	1,285	27
374,186	95,374	17,307	11,954	406,135	127,424	34,349	23,452	
1,823,558	1,530,369	541,768	183,541	2,035,672	1,699,401	778,972	254,467	28
389,965	284,238	98,600	43,108	437,113	318,213	139,774	55,877	
6,867,135	1,421,418	461,930	361,196	7,070,753	1,580,955	584,458	497,919	
130,014	66,721	46,902	47,081	373,810	200,918	112,611	105,112	29
758,730	421,831	258,620	409,043	870,669	579,574	258,620	409,043	30
298,178	179,398	121,825	130,919	316,088	216,619	121,825	130,919	
1,350,123	798,947	451,668	397,601	1,778,039	1,130,199	726,593	623,714	31
346,056	168,106	103,078	128,509	384,708	220,639	133,871	146,494	32
2,063,453	1,215,044	739,442	914,775	2,590,182	1,639,533	1,045,900	1,159,769	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VI. Non-Ferrous Metals—concluded.					
	Precious Metals—					
1	Electro-plated ware	$	749,371	411,500	249,582	207,036
2	Silver in bars, blocks, etc	$	26,006	85,931	87,126	71,489
	Totals, Precious Metals[1]	$	971,261	627,385	438,143	411,237
	Tin—					
3	Tin blocks, bars, pigs	cwt.	8,224	4,295	5,497	5,808
		$	238,631	109,384	156,933	255,507
	Totals, Tin[1]	$	263,760	148,956	195,802	290,788
4	Zinc sheets and plates	cwt.	691	499	588	430
		$	3,905	2,370	2,498	3,065
	Totals, Zinc[1]	$	30,438	12,467	5,158	5,455
5	Phosphor tin and bronze	lb.	198,276	100,505	99,366	312,929
		$	61,690	29,377	29,216	83,599
6	Clocks and watches	$	51,620	41,581	26,745	17,299
	Electric Apparatus—					
7	Batteries, primary	$	2,094	1,601	1,566	1,506
8	Batteries, storage (and parts)	$	358,688	183,960	92,105	29,242
9	Electric heating and cooking apparatus	$	751	1,471	1,274	706
10	Dynamos, generators	$	336,897	117,541	23,866	21,385
11	Incandescent lamps	$	1,811	2,177	1,162	1,021
12	Flash lights, head lights, etc	$	4,512	3,100	2,116	2,629
13	Electric light fixtures	$	22,154	14,015	9,997	12,912
14	Meters	$	88,857	41,496	23,491	18,599
15	Motors	$	567,147	304,639	168,576	128,244
16	Spark plugs, etc	$	5,181	21,262	48,110	14,191
17	Switches, etc	$	154,900	71,601	26,344	40,139
18	Telegraph instruments	$	59,781	28,103	4,751	2,575
19	Telephone instruments	$	420,308	260,153	49,379	29,759
20	Transformers	$	386,418	319,305	242,900	12,113
21	Radio tubes	$	20,784	9,997	5,409	223
22	Wireless and radio apparatus, n.o.p	$	66,284	32,291	36,192	63,609
	Totals, Electric Apparatus, n.o.p.[1]	$	2,768,802	1,653,346	854,283	537,963
23	Gas apparatus	$	5,931	2,978	3,534	4,294
	Printing Materials (except Machinery)—					
24	Stereotypes	sq. in.	27,890	58,745	104,829	124,883
		$	2,515	2,562	2,796	3,582
	Totals, Printing Materials[1]	$	17,924	50,821	14,762	20,324
25	Manganese oxide	cwt.	31	31	28	22
		$	80	99	85	68
26	Antimony, not ground	lb.	6,720	81,976	34,328	157,920
		$	589	5,995	2,117	9,092
27	Mercury	lb.	2,152	850	13,217	14,938
		$	2,721	1,134	9,789	9,650
28	Buckles, clasps, fasteners	$	5,806	7,659	12,373	51,537
29	Lamps and lanterns	$	17,341	7,161	2,205	2,275
30	Articles for shipbuilding	$	144,075	238,475	89,659	61,870
	Totals, Non-Ferrous Metals[1]	$	**6,340,567**	**4,275,877**	**3,314,548**	**2,967,035**
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals.					
31	Asbestos, other than crude	$	118,756	101,692	100,431	180,217
	Clay and Clay Products—					
32	China clay	cwt.	268,407	204,272	224,458	263,912
		$	133,103	81,171	86,882	108,700
33	Fire clay	cwt.	25,843	14,526	13,457	18,639
		$	6,874	7,403	5,572	6,168
34	Bricks, fire	$	179,002	176,678	104,686	112,636
35	Brick and tile, n.o.p	$	358,312	251,138	108,138	67,153
36	Pottery and chinaware	$	2,742,533	2,512,620	2,425,276	2,194,305
37	Artificial teeth	$	412	551	662	–
38	Bathtubs, etc	$	354,128	256,361	113,648	90,038
39	Insulators, porcelain	$	7,590	6,652	7,432	1,690
	Totals, Clay and Clay Products[1]	$	3,822,307	3,328,963	2,873,325	2,618,084

[1] Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
158,181	85,620	43,417	68,714	943,405	521,413	308,636	288,603	1
524,605	433,513	430,256	714,538	550,878	520,241	517,382	786,027	2
902,588	632,606	540,084	1,090,524	1,956,014	1,310,956	1,025,075	1,545,244	
39,707	32,790	21,363	23,942	49,727	38,095	28,763	31,322	3
1,161,730	837,209	543,757	1,168,970	1,458,362	975,274	749,017	1,499,613	
1,218,154	871,079	577,582	1,215,244	1,540,550	1,048,928	822,642	1,581,483	
29,234	28,705	26,894	27,024	46,123	39,781	40,116	39,072	4
237,857	228,296	208,546	198,545	323,611	274,634	268,586	264,811	
470,837	374,835	313,918	309,341	687,191	434,847	380,001	403,525	
331,689	157,960	81,466	86,000	794,143	520,539	312,109	574,868	5
121,506	48,402	19,681	19,282	260,872	155,686	78,631	154,574	
819,287	607,662	256,622	262,006	2,551,866	1,763,763	918,240	1,024,092	6
136,687	141,791	101,893	95,628	143,035	145,912	104,684	97,309	7
254,874	208,184	76,596	80,738	615,815	392,331	168,709	110,114	8
469,069	298,910	174,244	67,736	471,882	306,639	178,060	68,923	9
682,001	293,448	158,672	150,551	1,263,378	446,112	187,159	429,093	10
49,459	25,338	38,915	63,946	124,108	78,661	76,984	81,982	11
240,766	305,244	182,572	322,232	251,178	325,005	205,575	330,272	12
949,607	641,698	160,138	149,768	1,012,336	696,995	187,947	176,764	13
261,880	139,477	59,975	56,252	354,664	184,142	84,110	76,883	14
2,128,875	1,413,784	683,543	543,039	2,742,463	1,750,859	878,384	682,806	15
442,777	210,017	208,572	203,546	458,330	239,937	261,190	218,915	16
1,318,914	815,441	369,469	302,436	1,533,265	892,990	404,121	343,803	17
322,563	276,651	20,088	89,625	382,344	304,754	25,261	92,395	18
2,123,521	850,937	315,783	177,458	2,544,619	1,111,663	367,603	207,906	19
389,948	163,211	51,084	34,518	780,439	483,208	294,425	47,440	20
216,145	82,832	56,039	97,400	236,929	92,829	61,448	97,667	21
7,737,067	4,004,418	1,005,459	1,244,416	7,845,188	4,067,380	1,043,345	1,308,472	22
23,413,446	12,646,875	5,029,203	5,036,487	26,804,362	14,672,423	6,048,542	5,915,024	
196,395	90,438	95,538	79,943	209,561	94,838	100,125	90,677	23
5,588,762	7,372,578	10,339,478	10,123,773	5,618,652	7,434,367	10,446,142	10,256,115	24
323,791	423,146	414,794	325,449	326,738	426,107	417,838	329,316	
416,978	659,262	625,744	560,514	583,066	714,723	642,852	585,448	
20,757	52,854	24,956	28,090	1,973,139	532,506	36,997	679,454	25
49,896	88,281	65,774	66,219	983,942	279,576	71,303	291,645	
1,202,132	613,617	322,239	541,223	1,308,576	783,048	447,266	759,681	26
75,228	37,823	18,315	29,538	82,631	49,004	25,125	41,640	
52,127	17,227	19,759	67,374	59,190	24,528	40,298	93,723	27
77,313	19,978	16,456	50,470	88,821	27,938	31,989	66,441	
151,161	120,694	122,654	147,902	162,250	136,260	146,923	221,288	28
488,675	123,219	29,271	21,040	593,592	162,709	40,979	32,249	29
910,472	290,349	82,035	102,034	1,134,544	546,959	179,699	178,638	30
50,043,844	**27,493,878**	**12,940,862**	**14,142,239**	**61,899,298**	**34,802,350**	**18,095,404**	**20,171,000**	
727,020	441,051	313,493	328,085	856,880	556,352	428,232	518,965	31
185,515	125,289	116,696	293,912	454,267	330,160	341,163	560,248	32
138,162	85,440	57,828	117,715	271,550	167,198	144,723	229,525	
1,043,620	735,872	374,158	651,578	1,070,717	750,643	387,627	671,200	33
200,247	147,389	83,604	107,462	208,230	155,066	89,181	114,834	
1,526,678	933,668	491,503	967,045	1,708,942	1,111,402	596,671	1,079,884	34
700,033	369,499	52,798	33,650	1,228,860	824,480	211,851	128,402	35
295,820	191,144	76,951	90,477	4,399,784	3,557,152	3,173,160	2,899,367	36
389,623	513,047	295,407	212,921	390,259	518,909	311,222	235,859	37
191,477	77,237	37,231	24,135	546,853	336,302	151,221	114,392	38
240,178	172,308	118,157	42,081	292,063	216,792	141,794	51,782	39
4,024,077	2,756,898	1,441,180	1,877,971	9,432,135	7,195,457	5,072,380	5,178,936	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VII. Non-Metallic Minerals—concluded.					
	Coal and Coal Products—					
1	Coal, anthracite	ton	918,252	886,938	1,456,715	1,576,562
		$	5,658,951	4,764,291	7,283,189	7,939,706
2	Coal, bituminous	ton	145,375	118,998	357,447	357,680
		$	485,562	330,078	851,169	880,758
3	Coal for ships' stores	ton	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
4	Coal tar, crude	gal.	504	1,750	500	10,812
		$	290	359	204	821
5	Carbolic oil	gal.	13,059	749,730	247,761	18,051
		$	6,308	77,983	20,392	3,313
6	Coke	ton	16,443	2,957	40,399	22,120
		$	65,806	16,342	153,268	76,143
	Totals, Coal and Coal Products[1]	$	6,217,375	5,191,735	8,309,104	8,901,363
	Glass and Glassware—					
7	Carboys, bottles, jars, milk bottles, etc.	$	77,854	77,112	43,909	65,161
8	Tableware	$	59,831	50,670	33,841	47,260
9	Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing for	$	–	99	–	–
10	Lamp chimneys, shades and globes	$	8,337	1,558	10,128	7,553
11	Window glass, common	sq.ft.	1,830,095	590,331	1,491,822	7,247,061
		$	89,953	29,947	55,913	232,600
12	Plate glass, not over 7 sq.ft.	sq.ft.	552,532	429,743	293,292	502,168
		$	177,887	123,753	84,507	148,956
13	Plate glass, other, not bevelled	sq.ft.	647,256	434,068	294,884	308,734
		$	287,476	196,239	135,536	149,060
	Totals, Glass and Glassware[1]	$	988,124	670,139	502,921	845,266
14	Graphite and its products	$	38,625	32,119	29,657	35,517
	Petroleum, Asphalt and Their Products—					
15	Asphalt, solid	cwt.	–	5	159	24
		$	–	28	412	41
	Crude Petroleum—					
16	For refining	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
17	Other, ·8235 specific gravity and heavier	gal.	–	–	–	4,200
		$	–	–	–	210
18	Fuel oil for ships' stores	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Crude Petroleum	$	–	–	–	210
19	Coal, and kerosene oil, refined	gal.	155	–	–	–
		$	24	–	–	–
20	Gasolene, casinghead, for blending	gal.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
21	Gasolene, n.o.p	gal.	–	800	–	–
		$	–	381	–	–
22	Lubricating oils	gal.	352,890	263,340	123,913	97,872
		$	235,429	150,673	67,405	50,909
	Totals, Petroleum, Asphalt, etc.[1]	$	263,580	168,663	81,409	66,791
	Stone and Its Products—					
23	Abrasives	$	125,740	97,137	78,533	50,593
24	Building and paving stone	$	97,781	48,872	41,336	15,514
25	Phosphate rock	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
26	Cement	cwt.	315,659	46,145	38,397	44,364
		$	361,426	55,368	18,936	16,089
27	Silica sand	cwt.	–	392	123	441
		$	–	324	256	799
28	Whiting	cwt.	140,425	127,386	105,790	126,382
		$	77,402	61,909	50,231	58,290
	Totals, Stone and Its Products[1]	$	727,312	316,973	237,573	193,240
29	Carbons, electric	$	999	377	981	1,939
30	Diamonds, unset	$	413,051	155,577	114,400	62,399
31	Salt	cwt.	419,546	493,584	579,899	599,631
		$	185,756	221,030	261,102	244,413
32	Sulphur	cwt.	2	157	68	196
		$	9	414	185	666
	Totals, Non-Metallic Minerals[1]	$	12,902,472	10,286,241	12,582,165	13,229,645

[1]Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
2,731,862	2,069,577	1,558,819	1,558,781	3,946,987	3,022,519	3,068,423	3,135,351	1
20,145,856	15,294,560	10,947,796	9,937,742	27,729,452	20,342,736	18,399,913	17,877,489	
12,854,544	9,692,076	7,326,532	7,811,916	12,999,942	9,811,074	7,683,981	8,169,740	2
23,296,206	14,366,070	9,304,081	9,987,474	23,782,073	14,696,148	10,155,274	10,868,735	
346,579	275,545	290,357	347,625	346,579	275,545	290,357	347,625	3
655,159	433,446	423,925	445,972	655,159	433,446	423,925	445,972	
3,932,619	1,517,275	1,674,856	436,499	3,938,067	1,519,025	1,675,356	447,311	4
248,480	104,970	87,159	31,205	250,023	105,329	87,363	32,026	
957,888	778,697	86,701	70,145	1,917,044	2,045,935	655,086	88,196	5
179,847	130,005	22,531	11,830	316,999	262,618	74,262	15,143	
993,031	638,583	608,627	722,788	1,001,445	641,766	649,081	745,162	6
5,202,394	3,392,904	2,952,925	3,528,641	5,268,200	3,410,256	3,106,455	3,605,843	
49,843,127	33,787,619	23,755,958	23,971,756	58,117,809	39,320,214	32,265,615	32,874,722	
1,149,194	780,986	448,822	374,740	1,379,610	974,667	606,510	563,600	7
613,891	502,163	282,382	275,801	1,019,453	792,095	490,110	493,834	8
501,727	528,272	422,388	398,515	506,735	528,525	422,388	398,515	9
356,898	223,735	130,353	95,258	419,077	271,676	177,211	132,706	10
185,105	251,087	58,228	30,194	35,002,296	21,765,048	24,254,560	23,243,659	11
20,468	13,779	2,860	2,153	1,118,965	649,745	653,656	623,700	
1,475,860	1,283,216	899,038	1,651,471	2,575,535	1,861,062	1,273,382	2,182,803	12
485,545	437,633	325,170	521,790	817,286	608,300	428,280	678,334	
427,970	333,406	205,335	394,043	1,568,283	1,035,399	682,154	873,786	13
165,366	131,509	75,038	130,277	664,661	443,487	276,401	352,967	
4,392,617	3,453,191	2,241,144	2,440,371	7,875,293	5,744,616	4,069,147	4,365,249	
65,057	91,723	61,961	73,056	103,745	124,343	92,537	109,822	14
808,045	674,621	232,883	86,365	823,654	674,826	234,114	86,485	15
601,548	479,870	171,485	103,883	611,464	480,148	173,513	104,188	
667,240,169	713,833,943	635,854,437	712,594,828	994,384,918	1,016,355,361	845,587,999	1,029,545,239	16
25,169,919	14,694,171	18,146,777	15,979,009	36,220,413	22,132,665	25,009,231	23,857,987	
49,410,723	33,235,429	21,553,421	19,478,084	61,896,977	59,677,494	51,598,595	36,786,437	17
1,724,881	1,127,101	860,398	632,258	2,240,276	1,975,687	1,820,723	1,263,675	
25,310,182	28,365,547	23,802,389	24,339,038	33,799,370	36,178,989	29,521,703	27,369,216	18
644,998	762,584	687,762	662,338	875,743	922,649	793,251	714,768	
27,539,798	16,583,856	19,694,937	17,273,605	39,336,432	25,031,001	27,623,205	25,836,430	
4,815,777	3,016,166	1,650,653	1,608,184	4,815,932	3,016,166	1,653,944	1,608,226	19
329,693	184,138	126,765	113,966	329,717	184,138	127,590	113,974	
14,793,714	31,357,459	26,318,485	41,581,924	14,793,714	31,357,459	26,318,485	44,416,080	20
1,182,165	2,022,281	1,526,791	2,627,838	1,182,165	2,022,281	1,526,791	2,790,414	
129,718,284	65,222,912	46,612,954	12,776,327	142,011,931	84,465,498	67,546,273	15,108,093	21
13,608,320	6,694,785	5,282,609	1,220,146	15,008,613	7,729,425	6,457,054	1,329,095	
15,855,003	13,043,511	10,840,539	9,846,227	16,213,717	13,343,134	10,978,826	9,954,828	22
4,622,583	3,231,655	2,841,775	2,537,721	4,860,168	3,395,821	2,915,319	2,593,587	
49,129,873	30,264,638	30,361,936	24,504,053	62,659,658	39,986,222	39,623,104	33,368,473	
2,101,184	854,747	561,138	1,164,928	2,258,104	995,313	651,734	1,234,385	23
460,812	190,954	43,133	34,997	679,316	335,183	148,774	104,673	24
1,221,426	2,861,698	631,385	356,528	1,221,426	3,022,015	927,590	356,528	25
330,459	630,444	164,398	72,129	330,459	666,154	237,024	72,129	
130,466	78,693	19,853	11,668	447,075	126,129	78,155	59,367	26
143,380	80,454	25,553	18,020	505,112	136,517	51,434	36,320	
2,510,946	1,536,247	984,093	1,287,004	3,103,913	2,006,238	1,151,743	1,423,947	27
263,690	187,245	139,043	153,835	328,191	228,062	155,357	172,048	
80,883	43,559	29,626	47,196	245,566	199,598	171,006	209,431	28
50,850	32,906	20,678	27,320	139,683	107,860	85,480	98,412	
5,021,792	2,930,697	1,386,820	1,838,334	6,356,004	3,793,045	1,901,953	2,201,137	
404,877	325,315	253,171	283,091	436,733	350,855	261,812	287,868	29
44,016	11,986	5,523	65,581	1,797,225	711,034	326,563	388,126	30
1,992,215	1,222,725	712,554	1,067,296	2,526,003	2,540,772	2,015,010	2,786,338	31
305,079	379,586	209,393	259,723	658,446	730,400	586,490	659,535	
3,497,699	2,411,969	2,122,572	2,853,896	3,498,462	2,415,122	2,128,505	2,858,749	32
3,101,146	2,221,641	2,044,061	2,551,591	3,102,740	2,226,934	2,054,563	2,559,159	
118,984,418	**77,871,155**	**62,921,986**	**58,923,311**	**153,578,658**	**102,147,347**	**87,658,005**	**83,396,761**	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
1	Acids	$	344,047	254,454	228,050	371,149
2	Cellulose products	$	58,766	71,877	83,235	100,659
3	Drugs and medicinal preparations	$	819,302	854,255	815,866	834,851
	Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
4	Coal tar and aniline dyes	lb.	171,672	185,360	488,731	774,289
		$	105,046	170,833	293,212	449,957
5	Oak, oak bark, quebracho extracts	lb.	257,189	173,780	348,340	172,118
		$	8,779	5,543	13,517	6,179
	Totals, Dyeing and Tanning Materials[1]	$	188,742	275,784	440,119	637,291
6	Explosives	$	47,666	40,657	16,872	20,700
	Fertilizers, n.o.p.—					
7	Ammonia, sulphate of	cwt.	94	4,425	365	1
		$	400	5,287	750	7
8	Potash, muriate of	cwt.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
9	Soda nitrate	cwt.	2,318	560	103	215
		$	4,953	919	359	619
10	Superphosphates	cwt.	–	–	2	–
		$	–	–	44	–
	Totals, Fertilizers, n.o.p.[1]	$	53,385	20,521	7,273	12,508
	Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—					
11	Litharge	cwt.	5,859	9,967	9,005	9,577
		$	40,511	63,876	52,401	53,501
12	Lead, red	lb.	586,275	689,120	318,721	478,714
		$	45,654	43,748	18,861	24,725
13	Black, carbon	lb.	14,644	10,960	4,676	1,110
		$	698	702	385	189
14	Lithopone	lb.	1,660,360	1,986,951	2,503,820	6,557,250
		$	67,393	68,676	83,419	218,938
15	Oxide of cobalt, etc	lb.	79,400	43,758	71,014	87,128
		$	21,804	9,594	21,175	36,532
16	Oxides, fireproofs	lb.	1,212,715	1,147,832	1,096,368	1,051,392
		$	102,074	125,938	146,194	138,778
17	Zinc, white	lb.	1,725,426	3,367,105	5,499,101	248,573
		$	85,082	143,709	226,954	414,988
18	Liquid fillers, etc	gal.	97,732	39,857	31,721	26,493
		$	159,369	58,953	43,029	33,945
19	Varnish, lacquers, etc	gal.	34,212	11,733	10,342	10,849
		$	62,151	22,036	20,393	19,323
	Totals, Paints, Pigments, etc.[1]	$	718,692	669,955	752,317	1,108,280
20	Perfumery, cosmetics, etc	$	262,220	173,710	168,583	101,686
	Soaps—					
21	Castile	lb.	5,049	10,383	3,981	34,156
		$	432	755	396	2,785
22	Laundry, common	lb.	62,265	71,374	58,086	395,247
		$	5,577	6,507	4,817	26,688
	Totals, Soaps[1]	$	139,669	103,397	115,817	80,601
	Chemicals, Inorganic, n.o.p.—					
23	Sulphate of alumina	cwt.	34,153	43,893	86,365	57,873
		$	30,879	43,420	86,219	54,627
24	Ammonia, nitrate of	lb.	5,175,750	1,120,000	456,004	907,776
		$	184,950	43,070	17,666	34,155
25	Sal ammoniac	lb.	216,067	225,055	276,126	1,233,293
		$	8,529	8,304	11,693	46,252
26	Copper sulphate	lb.	3,696,615	1,226,478	2,295,577	4,552,976
		$	164,132	46,139	78,323	144,857
27	Bichloride of tin	lb.	288,944	398,551	351,571	86,546
		$	73,639	73,102	60,259	16,151
28	Compounds of tetra-ethyl lead	lb.	–	–	–	–
		$	–	–	–	–
29	Chlorine, liquid	lb.	–	11,200	–	–
		$	–	580	–	–
30	Calcium chloride	cwt.	40,282	2,924	48,053	48,055
		$	51,688	3,871	62,446	63,352
31	Chloride of lime	cwt.	23,831	20,921	24,255	26,301
		$	34,569	27,319	39,429	41,254

[1]Totals include other items not specified.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—continued.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
506,300	526,225	357,794	538,872	1,062,907	985,807	807,321	1,105,116	1
2,104,200	2,210,417	1,684,326	1,466,430	2,470,522	2,631,038	2,174,126	1,655,043	2
2,053,618	1,465,898	1,131,925	1,067,087	3,802,875	3,104,482	2,577,291	2,621,563	3
2,137,077	2,281,991	2,080,899	2,462,949	3,930,498	4,067,175	4,249,514	5,462,541	4
1,006,864	1,086,690	995,047	1,106,691	2,096,667	2,255,217	2,388,185	3,424,382	
21,629,557	22,833,901	19,650,998	25,451,463	22,341,556	25,509,338	23,847,941	31,758,810	5
743,011	657,685	510,501	614,834	774,775	738,346	624,239	775,920	
1,997,993	2,019,744	1,768,012	2,018,283	3,285,908	3,445,810	3,510,598	4,843,532	
355,625	290,385	171,236	280,171	434,422	353,795	208,833	318,107	6
47,329	85,397	224	32,589	77,432	240,420	280,197	119,644	7
96,902	142,941	1,719	40,760	150,950	341,401	284,332	137,729	
150,093	126,654	6,413	122,554	652,504	526,017	276,215	289,900	8
303,488	229,763	13,542	211,008	1,186,274	887,830	440,963	514,723	
242,769	239,359	282,079	350,528	543,375	304,819	323,062	381,902	9
512,194	477,154	413,183	461,301	1,090,939	621,769	477,750	506,015	
2,060,963	1,552,822	431,873	571,439	2,337,660	1,774,820	1,102,983	1,075,546	10
1,093,925	748,617	207,124	260,196	1,223,048	833,009	480,319	500,322	
2,991,808	1,782,462	664,380	1,037,806	5,205,318	3,367,752	1,942,712	1,989,498	
34,814	12,326	13,604	6,357	41,743	22,428	22,706	16,024	11
225,624	70,883	67,291	34,843	273,136	135,612	120,124	88,741	
820,670	455,818	260,710	48,892	1,480,080	1,165,979	611,315	530,966	12
60,774	31,807	14,650	4,028	111,183	76,878	35,259	28,894	
11,373,523	10,120,314	6,276,110	10,750,945	11,436,610	10,199,327	6,285,226	10,775,975	13
488,660	345,714	203,639	350,695	494,623	353,082	204,473	351,168	
6,367,105	7,439,738	3,691,763	2,208,571	15,062,103	14,532,280	14,046,315	12,071,365	14
301,544	330,651	173,805	98,074	667,500	591,901	487,520	432,008	
165,697	171,114	67,184	58,142	245,785	221,752	148,971	161,050	15
50,686	46,333	17,891	23,011	72,648	57,026	41,281	61,967	
5,346,176	4,404,260	2,863,078	4,103,534	6,952,908	5,747,494	4,192,433	5,477,309	16
515,473	519,774	369,254	457,830	653,725	669,628	537,808	641,425	
8,625,534	4,681,516	830,247	305,501	13,899,949	10,661,623	8,955,975	554,074	17
559,465	318,398	58,692	41,866	838,865	580,106	381,887	489,173	
221,662	136,010	48,427	61,405	328,662	180,740	85,017	89,435	18
330,870	193,903	86,227	94,095	507,426	262,398	137,994	130,323	
86,511	57,822	47,886	63,365	121,249	70,486	58,642	75,933	19
154,883	103,348	89,272	100,824	218,341	127,900	110,735	124,917	
3,000,924	2,192,167	1,231,947	1,353,655	4,368,048	3,291,342	2,412,204	2,723,858	
726,327	555,903	284,877	201,958	1,353,919	1,005,066	611,838	436,309	20
30,154	9,557	31,163	12,457	1,192,383	1,299,043	1,012,686	936,694	21
3,819	1,204	2,298	1,573	85,548	79,305	58,787	61,632	
10,540,415	7,084,889	7,615,428	2,135,729	10,648,446	7,183,072	7,722,493	2,593,412	22
782,940	552,291	581,355	142,156	791,680	560,378	589,111	172,773	
957,897	656,566	665,840	219,355	1,243,680	889,342	870,080	381,189	
418,970	410,390	378,276	465,852	473,341	478,589	479,712	530,400	23
486,205	504,656	474,019	509,290	541,079	579,014	579,166	569,675	
111,423	39,694	112,922	51,976	5,320,674	1,262,155	712,018	1,064,147	24
5,846	2,115	4,814	2,695	191,978	48,873	29,014	39,060	
628,290	333,438	321,917	17,024	2,606,721	1,797,927	1,577,339	1,728,460	25
27,561	17,177	18,592	1,256	95,687	65,529	65,159	60,940	
3,017,702	1,484,877	1,299,868	484,461	7,887,451	4,421,995	4,058,240	5,061,806	26
127,624	59,804	38,460	18,306	340,507	160,701	129,131	163,796	
529,022	543,192	448,169	84,483	817,966	943,948	1,134,112	560,497	27
95,878	91,547	68,637	19,418	169,517	165,158	173,003	114,676	
379,705	1,301,892	1,723,737	1,398,928	379,705	1,301,892	1,723,737	1,398,928	28
418,358	1,468,517	1,681,699	981,064	418,358	1,468,517	1,681,699	981,064	
7,868,440	7,149,605	6,120,737	12,581,630	7,868,440	7,160,805	6,120,737	12,581,630	29
194,795	171,876	129,544	253,204	194,795	172,456	129,544	253,204	
404,407	448,440	325,767	292,620	470,217	493,095	390,900	354,546	30
453,694	506,524	423,722	318,754	526,265	539,875	498,790	391,973	
14,158	17,116	12,737	19,962	42,204	48,925	42,036	47,889	31
32,510	36,290	30,373	35,158	71,598	76,090	76,545	80,300	

13.—Principal Imports into Canada for Consumption from United

No.	Item.		United Kingdom.			
			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—conc.					
	Chemicals, Inorganic, n.o.p.—concluded.					
1	Potash compounds	lb.	353,442	431,394	512,339	412,285
		$	60,309	70,678	91,564	78,271
2	Soda compounds	lb.	17,483,925	17,328,410	20,201,003	20,074,916
		$	505,273	527,059	660,068	787,664
3	Acid phosphate	lb.	32,256	77,662	364,002	191,093
		$	2,170	4,717	27,760	15,222
	Totals, Chemicals, Inorganic, n.o.p.[1]	$	1,246,646	983,682	1,371,492	1,589,730
4	Glycerine	lb.	1,540,496	513,799	78,171	114,010
		$	139,219	38,910	7,300	12,655
5	Ethylene glycol	lb.	345,603	399,230	201,147	–
		$	56,561	63,293	31,889	–
	Totals, Chemicals and Allied Products[1]	$	**4,601,666**	**4,096,696**	**4,583,344**	**5,662,584**
	IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
	Amusement and Sporting Goods—					
6	Films, photgraphers'	$	18,271	4,754	552	3,507
7	Films, for motion pictures	ft.	1,068,543	1,316,449	1,366,378	1,653,047
		$	87,778	104,306	109,240	131,717
8	Fishing tackle, sportsmen's	$	90,991	106,542	102,416	120,932
9	Toys and dolls	$	241,447	188,184	165,275	143,918
	Totals, Amusem't and Sporting Goods[1]	$	449,291	514,271	507,711	504,481
10	Brushes	$	158,978	123,642	99,188	105,405
11	Containers	$	1,663,835	1,789,395	1,321,591	1,155,568
	Household and Personal Equipment—					
12	Boots and shoes, with canvas uppers	pr.	4,207	496	1,849	35,661
		$	2,216	1,012	2,683	11,867
13	Boots and shoes, with felt uppers	pr.	183,570	85,726	54,113	85,555
		$	99,756	37,700	23,247	36,867
14	Buttons	$	22,479	14,172	11,665	13,156
15	Combs	$	40,319	39,046	38,507	25,853
16	Jewellery	$	112,357	69,234	61,690	52,580
17	Pocketbooks, etc	$	308,238	206,346	172,974	126,726
18	Refrigerators	$	97	171	3,685	863
19	Tobacco-pipes	$	232,895	160,586	113,416	103,114
20	Spectacle frames and parts	$	11,091	12,709	12,240	8,178
21	Toilet and manicure sets	$	11,394	7,166	11,112	9,500
	Totals, Household, etc., Equipment[1]	$	1,297,940	876,004	711,263	665,688
22	Mineral and aerated waters	$	15,058	14,487	7,691	3,389
23	Musical instruments	$	57,513	36,250	31,762	31,531
24	Scientific and educational equipment	$	357,679	259,425	362,579	464,368
25	Ships and materials for, n.o.p	$	203,548	113,681	29,152	5,469
26	Vehicles, n.o.p	$	315,208	218,887	79,969	63,212
27	Works of art, n.o.p	$	493,021	312,161	159,520	177,650
	Miscellaneous Imports under Special Conditions—					
28	Articles for mfr. of fertilizers	$	447,665	382,679	34,605	9,271
29	For army and navy	$	70,125	158,757	150,623	17,249
30	Re-imported	$	262,046	186,017	277,406	318,975
31	For exhibition	$	30,243	274,569	219,105	113,785
32	Ex-warehoused, for ships' stores[2]	$	240,467	187,500	176,411	168,940
	Totals, Imports under Special Cond't'ns[1]	$	1,201,569	1,327,939	945,223	727,994
33	Pencils, lead	$	183,298	133,291	81,122	48,472
34	Post Office parcels	$	469,167	366,449	288,126	290,042
35	Precious stones	$	162,115	63,677	26,949	35,318
36	Settlers' effects	$	683,250	396,193	232,862	175,687
37	Waste paper, etc	cwt.	25,310	33,762	7,867	25,264
		$	19,256	23,005	4,160	15,869
38	Wax, vegetable and mineral, n.o.p	lb.	336,454	442,064	166,228	366,335
		$	12,536	19,543	7,446	16,408
	Totals, Miscellaneous Commodities[1]	$	**8,318,855**	**7,118,729**	**5,217,092**	**4,717,973**
	Grand Totals, Imports for Consumption	$	**149,497,392**	**106,371,779**	**86,466,055**	**105,100,764**

[1]Totals include other items not specified. [2]Exclusive of coal and fuel oil.

Kingdom, United States and All Countries, fiscal years 1931-34—concluded.

United States.				All Countries.				No.
1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	
850,626	1,149,956	408,917	412,745	4,808,202	5,941,534	3,532,221	4,505,305	1
95,469	93,877	51,544	42,390	419,869	453,366	318,198	404,861	
152,438,066	129,015,030	86,254,477	83,351,103	199,502,335	156,207,188	113,330,452	106,645,098	2
2,399,977	2,100,986	1,483,661	1,342,584	3,324,615	2,855,881	2,337,067	2,179,827	
2,343,994	2,440,614	2,369,019	2,260,149	2,376,250	2,518,276	2,748,012	2,459,242	3
167,353	189,665	194,516	168,294	169,523	194,382	222,990	183,516	
5,235,512	5,928,963	5,031,238	4,285,590	7,423,622	7,672,411	6,995,241	6,377,076	
103,520	32,405	38,460	21,170	8,469,197	3,728,177	270,199	762,059	4
12,491	3,758	4,047	1,827	690,066	272,224	21,194	49,584	
617,736	561,992	3,117,908	524,289	1,261,288	1,089,807	3,319,055	524,289	5
114,042	101,116	433,214	86,490	227,292	187,871	465,103	86,490	
23,201,992	**20,359,822**	**15,465,420**	**14,492,071**	**35,650,772**	**30,731,345**	**25,455,432**	**25,583,675**	
646,930	345,329	320,563	211,047	718,135	384,701	355,101	276,827	6
15,046,579	8,315,774	4,033,240	3,726,981	16,572,390	10,477,240	6,340,214	6,134,845	7
1,232,028	706,918	366,525	313,027	1,356,224	877,981	550,295	504,622	
150,036	169,593	158,156	142,279	243,400	279,345	263,640	271,687	8
830,634	572,500	336,438	299,325	1,981,455	1,494,839	1,208,584	1,065,342	9
2,940,556	1,978,666	1,289,245	1,049,266	4,404,455	3,349,894	2,627,558	2,317,166	
194,659	107,531	67,462	66,208	556,179	374,999	297,924	266,242	10
990,145	590,118	407,067	580,189	3,826,939	3,349,679	2,409,441	2,339,708	11
12,005	11,409	13,532	8,327	18,573	90,311	168,977	266,715	12
12,936	8,436	10,084	4,607	16,255	30,565	53,549	79,390	
46,449	32,159	11,014	828	243,341	124,440	71,524	88,842	13
27,255	15,670	4,182	475	132,933	55,385	29,082	38,080	
155,562	111,057	68,930	86,942	417,318	254,936	202,309	186,391	14
25,537	14,814	4,364	6,002	211,423	161,599	124,743	165,044	15
893,514	500,183	231,856	270,562	1,657,303	1,091,547	670,598	585,516	16
314,312	220,978	137,580	157,879	961,048	650,261	499,866	437,570	17
2,377,573	2,156,450	276,298	123,803	2,377,670	2,156,831	279,983	124,666	18
22,732	17,885	6,043	5,901	627,577	398,859	299,005	292,212	19
449,962	523,460	536,748	493,450	462,283	537,951	553,621	505,550	20
158,392	133,343	110,693	63,536	204,600	167,753	144,632	105,331	21
5,412,719	4,441,777	1,781,633	1,577,894	8,771,595	6,778,253	3,666,807	3,320,219	
64,749	44,374	32,993	18,492	193,063	152,418	105,592	73,365	22
1,328,868	479,188	193,904	198,057	1,623,037	670,970	316,004	347,596	23
3,275,052	2,576,145	1,829,557	1,478,800	4,114,019	3,323,829	2,558,770	2,282,215	24
542,792	215,186	92,049	201,501	827,842	333,957	126,948	209,837	25
1,297,370	476,940	229,556	155,380	1,665,625	790,503	367,869	221,759	26
1,018,471	358,471	110,621	137,862	1,764,240	879,265	387,666	457,502	27
968,166	782,836	358,208	458,794	2,073,854	1,379,138	592,125	557,322	28
171	2,059	1,404	5,650	73,676	161,296	155,519	31,975	29
2,824,340	1,468,598	864,129	1,283,447	4,140,698	1,968,251	1,312,369	1,924,175	30
4,656,760	2,254,076	2,801,108	1,918,649	4,697,115	2,540,780	3,026,456	2,045,253	31
196,985	147,167	116,735	91,210	482,598	361,417	317,829	295,243	32
9,775,719	5,185,801	4,536,007	4,320,699	12,879,847	7,186,290	5,977,646	5,663,495	
422,827	309,014	114,677	39,171	836,142	644,768	278,424	148,176	33
2,976,825	2,372,531	1,680,061	1,633,731	3,445,992	2,738,980	1,968,281	1,923,933	34
64,894	41,653	34,086	42,088	443,855	210,047	132,168	143,175	35
10,568,690	7,595,152	6,350,646	3,370,697	11,489,320	8,262,445	6,716,111	3,714,401	36
817,213	1,047,089	586,871	541,308	857,720	1,081,853	595,404	567,222	37
364,061	499,016	316,506	381,973	407,328	525,758	322,070	398,872	
927,086	658,923	607,178	823,083	2,820,178	2,773,819	3,268,981	3,667,169	38
122,671	82,282	81,127	114,067	205,959	162,946	163,709	207,142	
45,266,691	**30,130,664**	**20,915,295**	**16,982,841**	**62,486,182**	**43,452,980**	**30,808,511**	**26,119,404**	
584,407,018	**351,686,775**	**232,548,055**	**238,187,681**	**906,612,695**	**578,503,904**	**406,383,744**	**433,798,625**	

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Class.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
IMPORTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Dutiable	152,958,305	111,488,384	93,306,851	64,429,763	64,731,623
Free	74,086,449	66,109,080	35,292,470	23,859,203	26,097,187
Totals for Group	**227,044,754**	**177,597,464**	**128,599,321**	**88,288,966**	**90,828,810**
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Dutiable	44,479,161	28,062,640	13,471,114	8,274,423	8,986,263
Free	25,374,711	17,933,116	11,092,356	7,164,211	10,855,614
Totals for Group	**69,853,872**	**45,995,756**	**24,563,470**	**15,438,634**	**19,841,877**
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Dutiable	121,103,721	87,763,168	52,367,785	33,039,457	35,918,439
Free	64,137,531	42,953,854	31,511,577	28,175,367	43,454,031
Totals for Group	**185,241,252**	**130,717,022**	**83,879,362**	**61,214,824**	**79,372,470**
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Dutiable	39,112,129	30,246,592	21,453,844	14,197,304	11,570,874
Free	21,843,011	15,826,751	10,576,263	6,308,830	7,787,113
Totals for Group	**60,955,140**	**46,073,343**	**32,030,107**	**20,506,134**	**19,357,987**
Iron and Its Products—					
Dutiable	260,450,283	159,465,332	84,502,393	48,280,297	49,509,704
Free	50,737,563	33,148,868	13,795,229	10,637,537	19,616,937
Totals for Group	**311,187,846**	**192,614,200**	**98,297,622**	**58,917,834**	**69,126,641**
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Dutiable	69,397,335	47,248,247	26,731,318	13,307,378	12,940,794
Free	24,182,312	14,651,051	8,071,032	4,788,026	7,230,206
Totals for Group	**93,579,647**	**61,899,298**	**34,802,350**	**18,095,404**	**20,171,000**
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Dutiable	69,259,471	59,901,380	57,382,379	45,599,875	38,522,548
Free	117,236,917	93,677,278	44,764,968	42,058,130	44,874,213
Totals for Group	**186,496,388**	**153,578,658**	**102,147,347**	**87,658,005**	**83,396,761**
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Dutiable	20,555,008	18,641,318	17,197,862	15,207,419	15,314,270
Free	19,352,495	17,009,454	13,533,483	10,248,013	10,269,405
Totals for Group	**39,907,503**	**35,650,772**	**30,731,345**	**25,455,432**	**25,583,675**
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Dutiable	41,915,061	31,273,169	22,084,502	14,041,184	12,981,897
Free	32,092,119	31,213,013	21,368,478	16,767,327	13,137,507
Totals for Group	**74,007,180**	**62,486,182**	**43,452,980**	**30,808,511**	**26,119,404**
Total Imports—					
Dutiable	819,230,474	574,090,230	388,498,048	256,377,100	250,476,412
Free	429,043,108	332,522,465	190,005,856	150,006,644	183,322,213
Totals, Imports	**1,248,273,582**	**906,612,695**	**578,503,904**	**406,383,744**	**433,798,625**
Totals, Duties Collected[1]	**199,011,628**	**149,250,992**	**113,997,851**	**77,271,965**	**73,154,472**

[1]Includes the following additional and special duties which cannot be apportioned by groups of commodities: 1930, $1,924,386; 1931, $1,984,708; 1932, $2,918,194; 1933, $4,683,735; 1934, $2,342,895.

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, and Totals of Duties Collected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Class.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
EXPORTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—					
Canadian produce	384,635,751	292,280,037	204,398,365	203,370,418	205,804,526
Foreign produce	8,061,858	2,540,500	1,499,705	1,027,989	760,655
Totals for Group	**392,697,609**	**294,820,537**	**205,898,070**	**204,398,407**	**206,565,181**
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—					
Canadian produce	133,009,145	83,714,772	68,798,683	54,333,047	75,151,480
Foreign produce	1,367,215	1,041,519	672,339	433,305	492,675
Totals for Group	**134,376,360**	**84,756,291**	**69,471,022**	**54,766,352**	**75,644,155**
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Canadian produce	9,066,226	6,504,182	5,512,130	4,731,094	7,828,684
Foreign produce	1,481,775	1,397,693	755,397	367,207	383,167
Totals for Group	**10,548,001**	**7,901,875**	**6,267,527**	**5,098,301**	**8,211,851**
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Canadian produce	289,566,675	230,604,474	175,740,269	120,886,796	143,142,398
Foreign produce	401,708	502,618	322,358	236,928	191,127
Totals for Group	**289,968,383**	**231,107,092**	**176,062,627**	**121,123,724**	**143,333,525**
Iron and Its Products—					
Canadian produce	78,589,580	38,937,661	15,462,977	17,277,099	26,641,482
Foreign produce	4,790,770	3,713,065	2,962,695	1,894,056	1,702,969
Totals for Group	**83,380,350**	**42,650,726**	**18,425,672**	**19,171,155**	**28,344,451**
Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products—					
Canadian produce	154,319,429	95,652,063	69,072,888	42,642,318	81,764,208
Foreign produce	1,178,770	1,346,992	616,070	413,991	329,235
Totals for Group	**155,498,199**	**96,999,055**	**69,688,958**	**43,056,309**	**82,093,443**
Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products (except chemicals)—					
Canadian produce	28,545,096	21,107,780	13,456,701	9,215,837	14,808,912
Foreign produce	1,288,495	950,695	662,479	294,292	468,557
Totals for Group	**29,833,591**	**22,058,475**	**14,119,180**	**9,510,129**	**15,277,469**
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Canadian produce	22,468,462	12,825,852	10,535,038	11,099,814	13,843,829
Foreign produce	563,645	582,491	294,047	270,542	279,267
Totals for Group	**23,032,107**	**13,408,343**	**10,829,085**	**11,370,356**	**14,123,096**
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Canadian produce	20,057,938	18,115,846	13,367,251	10,243,532	10,357,626
Foreign produce	5,545,532	5,209,808	3,436,125	1,975,532	1,703,672
Totals for Group	**25,603,470**	**23,325,654**	**16,803,376**	**12,219,064**	**12,061,298**
Total Exports—					
Canadian produce	1,120,258,302	799,742,667	576,344,302	473,799,955	579,343,145
Foreign produce	24,679,768	17,285,381	11,221,215	6,913,842	6,311,324
Totals, Exports	**1,144,938,070**	**817,028,048**	**587,565,517**	**480,713,797**	**585,654,469**
Total Trade—					
Imports, merchandise	1,248,273,582	906,612,695	578,503,904	406,383,744	433,798,625
Exports, merchandise	1,144,938,070	817,028,048	587,565,517	480,713,797	585,654,469
Totals, External Trade	**2,393,211,652**	**1,723,640,743**	**1,166,069,421**	**887,097,541**	**1,019,453,094**

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—A similar analysis for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933, will be found at pp. 786-787 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1933, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
Farm Origin—	$	$	$	$	$	$
1.—Canadian Farm Products—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	527,856	9,928,941	13,574,032	92,541,328	5,340,190	144,818,394
Partly manufactured	4,305	56,044	207,481	1,415	2,734,177	3,022,221
Fully or chiefly manufactured	14,552,460	3,038,488	19,647,833	17,016,463	14,054,479	47,983,878
Totals, Canadian Field Crops	15,084,621	13,023,473	33,429,346	109,559,206	22,128,846	195,824,493
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	2,118,253	2,497,350	8,548,688	6,061,148	5,092,787	12,698,697
Partly manufactured	5,445,148	2,404,206	9,645,154	2,422,990	734,911	3,618,592
Fully or chiefly manufactured	13,239,439	1,672,696	17,668,877	23,208,509	697,997	25,576,717
Totals, Canadian Animal Husbandry	20,802,840	6,574,252	35,862,719	31,692,647	6,525,695	41,894,006
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials	2,646,109	12,426,291	22,122,720	98,602,476	10,432,977	157,517,091
Partly manufactured	5,449,453	2,460,250	9,852,635	2,424,405	3,469,088	6,640,813
Fully or chiefly manufactured	27,791,899	4,711,184	37,316,710	40,224,972	14,752,476	73,560,595
Totals, Canadian Farm Products	**35,887,461**	**19,597,725**	**69,292,065**	**141,251,853**	**28,654,541**	**237,718,499**
2.—Foreign Farm Products—[1]						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials	508,041	27,195,789	37,537,733	4,256	11,027	17,862
Partly manufactured	830,827	1,868,022	16,807,996	3,370	58,791	65,933
Fully or chiefly manufactured	18,116,700	8,460,969	44,963,824	3,476,891	680,384	12,284,606
Totals, Foreign Field Crops	19,455,568	37,524,780	99,309,553	3,484,517	750,202	12,368,401
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	99,492	4,572,535	4,922,227	–	–	–
Partly manufactured	22,770	105,587	154,235	–	–	–
Fully or chiefly manufactured	348,743	1,055,309	3,114,395	289,965	4,986	1,563,780
Totals, Foreign Animal Husbandry	471,005	5,733,431	8,190,857	289,965	4,986	1,563,780
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials	607,533	31,768,324	42,459,960	4,256	11,027	17,862
Partly manufactured	853,597	1,973,609	16,962,231	3,370	58,791	65,933
Fully or chiefly manufactured	18,465,443	9,516,278	48,078,219	3,766,856	685,370	13,848,386
Totals, Foreign Farm Products	**19,926,573**	**43,258,211**	**107,500,410**	**3,774,482**	**755,188**	**13,932,181**
3.—All Farm Products—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials	1,035,897	37,124,730	51,111,765	92,545,584	5,351,217	144,836,256
Partly manufactured	835,132	1,924,066	17,015,477	4,785	2,792,968	3,088,154
Fully or chiefly manufactured	32,669,160	11,499,457	64,611,657	20,493,354	14,734,863	60,268,484
Totals, All Field Crops	34,540,189	50,548,253	132,738,899	113,043,723	22,879,048	208,192,894

[1] In this classification the expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced, in their original state, on Canadian farms. In the case of imports, it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original forms, *e.g.*, cane sugar, tea, rubber, cotton, silk, etc.

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degree of Manufacture, According to Origin, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—concluded.

Origin.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Farm Origin—concluded.						
3.—All Farm Prod'ts–concl.						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials	2,217,745	7,069,885	13,470,915	6,061,148	5,092,787	12,698,697
Partly manufactured	5,467,918	2,509,793	9,799,389	2,422,990	734,911	3,618,592
Fully or chiefly manufactured	13,588,182	2,728,005	20,783,272	23,498,474	702,983	27,140,497
Totals, All Animal Husbandry	21,273,845	12,307,683	44,053,576	31,982,612	6,530,681	43,457,786
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials	3,253,642	44,194,615	64,582,680	98,606,732	10,444,004	157,534,953
Partly manufactured	6,303,050	4,433,859	26,814,866	2,427,775	3,527,879	6,706,746
Fully or chiefly manufactured	46,257,342	14,227,462	85,394,929	43,991,828	15,437,846	87,408,981
Totals, Farm Origin	**55,814,034**	**62,855,936**	**176,792,475**	**145,026,335**	**29,409,729**	**251,650,680**
Wild Life Origin—						
Raw materials	252,461	2,850,888	3,256,650	8,555,398	4,437,974	14,057,845
Partly manufactured	55,746	371,416	715,799	237,742	20,933	288,775
Fully or chiefly manufactured	55,455	59,204	140,395	8,587	31,880	44,994
Totals, Wild Life Origin	**363,662**	**3,281,508**	**4,112,844**	**8,801,727**	**4,490,787**	**14,391,614**
Marine Origin—						
Raw materials	8,587	292,347	512,720	804,924	6,855,796	7,902,535
Partly manufactured	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fully or chiefly manufactured	122,341	299,402	1,213,802	3,902,908	2,021,450	13,090,509
Totals, Marine Origin	**130,928**	**591,749**	**1,726,522**	**4,707,832**	**8,877,246**	**20,993,044**
Forest Origin—						
Raw materials	10,820	591,671	615,747	440,467	7,202,838	9,052,271
Partly manufactured	11,304	3,768,584	3,852,856	13,139,064	27,497,100	49,742,992
Fully or chiefly manufactured	3,241,434	12,108,463	17,023,569	6,878,366	67,458,528	84,434,834
Totals, Forest Origin	**3,263,558**	**16,468,718**	**21,492,172**	**20,457,897**	**102,158,466**	**143,230,097**
Mineral Origin—						
Raw materials	9,444,231	42,431,009	61,550,508	6,342,375	11,895,271	22,922,318
Partly manufactured	606,859	4,735,803	5,678,080	26,420,135	21,260,367	66,949,237
Fully or chiefly manufactured	25,899,074	83,019,961	120,054,057	11,487,712	8,595,844	43,723,259
Totals, Mineral Origin	**35,950,164**	**130,186,773**	**187,282,645**	**44,250,222**	**41,751,482**	**133,594,814**
Mixed Origin—						
Raw materials	–	–	–	–	–	–
Partly manufactured	141,672	1,102,721	1,474,559	71,561	349,154	455,612
Fully or chiefly manufactured	9,436,746	23,700,276	40,917,408	4,285,837	7,406,275	15,027,284
Totals, Mixed Origin	**9,578,418**	**24,802,997**	**42,391,967**	**4,357,398**	**7,755,429**	**15,482,896**
Recapitulation—						
Raw materials	12,969,741	90,360,530	130,518,305	114,749,896	40,835,883	211,469,922
Partly manufactured	7,118,631	14,412,383	38,536,160	42,296,277	52,655,433	124,143,362
Fully or chiefly manufactured	85,012,392	133,414,768	264,744,160	70,555,238	100,951,823	243,729,861
Grand Totals	**105,100,764**	**238,187,681**	**433,798,625**	**227,601,411**	**194,443,139**	**579,343,145**

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—A similar analysis for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933, will be found at pp. 789–791 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1933, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Foods, Beverages and Smokers Supplies (Ready for consumption or not.)	**19,988,507**	**19,757,141**	**78,852,125**	**138,310,609**	**26,304,338**	**238,072,678**
Foods	3,434,663	19,209,581	52,216,659	138,092,946	14,221,874	221,217,540
Animals for food	–	5,036	5,036	3,501,613	9,158	3,639,102
Breadstuffs	468,024	2,826,559	5,295,334	90,170,454	1,940,161	147,444,549
Grains	169,553	2,149,861	4,032,087	77,020,890	1,829,139	122,625,645
Flour and other milled products	122,182	254,513	465,995	10,213,955	14,289	21,558,566
Flour and meal	111,895	246,935	447,017	10,213,955	14,289	21,558,566
Other milled products	10,287	7,578	18,978	–	–	–
Bakery products and prepared foods	165,600	320,694	509,914	2,935,609	96,733	3,260,338
Other farinaceous substances	10,689	101,491	287,338	–	–	–
Cocoa and chocolate	31,793	306,964	1,375,564	–	–	–
Fish	105,363	409,795	1,251,065	4,613,944	8,544,762	20,309,577
Fresh or frozen	866	215,803	352,587	792,041	6,742,282	7,737,482
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled	69,156	28,347	225,286	50,313	1,031,808	4,110,530
Canned or otherwise preserved	35,341	165,645	673,192	3,771,590	770,672	8,461,565
Fruits	358,248	10,381,285	15,966,395	12,550,903	227,023	14,425,851
Fresh	28,686	8,493,824	10,576,033	11,581,911	212,452	13,256,530
Dried	292,651	1,757,233	4,325,923	70,926	2,250	224,480
Canned or otherwise preserved	36,911	130,228	1,064,439	898,066	12,321	944,841
Meats	127,247	336,967	832,644	14,261,527	386,806	15,503,994
Lard, lard compound and substitutes	1,010	169,372	170,424	121,961	381	161,481
Milk and its products	294,013	76,087	709,159	9,504,122	297,883	10,886,159
Milk and cream, fresh	–	2,993	2,999	–	36,995	36,995
Milk preparations and products	294,013	73,094	706,160	9,504,122	260,888	10,849,164
Nuts	89,021	387,837	2,713,670	38	885	1,584
Oils	391,854	201,439	2,320,876	–	–	–
Salt	244,413	259,723	659,535	72	8,714	43,500
Spices	321,386	82,732	705,091	–	–	–
Sugar and sugar products	472,259	309,737	14,535,640	83,274	444,823	1,568,353
Vegetables	155,116	2,843,206	3,818,476	2,031,538	2,042,592	4,911,728
Vinegar	8,483	22,316	34,676	876	10,980	12,234
Yeast	21,638	239,381	261,679	–	–	–
Other articles of food	344,795	351,145	1,561,395	1,252,624	307,706	2,309,428
Beverages and infusions	15,931,843	453,764	25,378,025	217,301	12,077,998	16,787,658
Beverages, alcoholic	12,516,036	112	14,223,899	58,931	12,076,897	16,586,299
Beverages, non-alcoholic	12,882	64,359	148,538	157,786	541	187,589
Lime and other fruit juices	9,493	45,867	75,173	155,734	423	182,030
Mineral waters	3,389	18,492	73,365	2,052	118	5,559
Infusions	3,402,925	389,293	11,005,588	584	560	13,770
Cocoa and chocolate	5,418	59,313	96,610	–	–	–
Coffee and chicory	253,433	325,621	3,519,261	584	560	13,770
Tea	3,144,074	4,359	7,389,717	–	–	–
Smokers supplies	622,001	93,796	1,257,441	362	4,466	67,480
Tobacco, manufactured	320,462	72,629	429,801	362	4,466	67,480
Other smokers supplies	301,539	21,167	827,640	–	–	–
Personal and Household Utilities. — (Finished goods.)	**12,942,795**	**14,428,731**	**36,202,361**	**5,481,847**	**1,620,840**	**12,685,003**
Books, printed matter, stationery and educational supplies	2,483,843	6,634,723	9,868,733	483,988	370,923	1,133,959
Books, pamphlets, printed matter and maps	1,753,301	5,322,468	7,430,817	133,526	296,430	585,043
Books	1,293,926	1,630,515	3,221,517	16,469	47,769	76,796
Charts and maps	8,649	68,264	77,365			
Newspapers	198,889	2,498,484	2,704,837	117,057	248,661	508,247
Printed matter, n.o.p.	251,837	1,125,205	1,427,098			

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—continued.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Personal and Household Utilities—concluded.						
Books, etc.—concluded.						
Stationery	312,344	572,920	1,053,215	313,220	16,221	440,319
Educational equipment (except text books)	198,403	375,030	644,187	25,992	5,968	41,291
Works of art	219,795	364,305	740,514	11,250	52,304	67,306
Clothing	3,338,983	1,626,736	7,697,667	2,795,411	89,967	5,684,468
Blouses and shirtwaists	266	8,621	17,382	–	–	–
Boots and shoes (excluding materials)	340,786	302,018	1,069,064	2,103,320	22,212	3,297,936
Gloves and mitts	169,477	16,240	1,507,562	214,897	247	235,116
Handkerchiefs	761,239	3,703	1,017,121	–	–	–
Hats and caps (excluding materials)	220,274	217,097	665,187	3,381	288	34,541
Hosiery	350,762	7,025	372,127	214,416	3,354	1,454,111
Shirts	5,339	3,865	9,292	–	–	–
Underwear	212,858	1,059	235,710	24,208	527	137,867
Miscellaneous clothing	1,277,979	1,067,102	2,804,222	235,189	63,339	524,897
Household utilities	5,444,125	3,614,991	11,468,381	1,092,815	104,874	2,516,684
Bedding	270,390	44,431	429,077	–	205	27,463
Cutlery	152,128	74,442	294,105	–	–	–
Floor coverings	248,617	67,150	720,210	450	4,504	89,972
Wool carpets	155,321	12,171	481,212	70	4,387	5,403
Other floor coverings	93,296	54,979	238,998	380	117	84,569
Furniture	80,058	392,183	566,216	21,085	14,368	223,169
Glassware, chinaware and pottery	2,241,296	363,380	3,390,034	834	23,167	27,420
Glassware	47,260	275,801	493,834	–	–	–
Chinaware and pottery	2,194,036	87,579	2,896,200	834	23,167	27,420
Household linen	1,445,334	52,988	1,703,635	–	–	–
Household machinery	111,906	801,795	1,189,358	465,245	20,678	1,150,034
Kitchen equipment	138,251	1,030,061	1,225,802	39,410	4,618	107,762
Soap	79,167	217,617	378,017	512,857	162	645,592
Window curtains and fixtures	232,960	28,830	346,764	–	–	–
Miscellaneous household utilities	444,018	542,114	1,225,163	52,934	37,172	245,272
Jewellery, personal ornaments and timepieces	185,574	652,768	2,195,294	42,577	1,502	218,906
Jewellery and personal ornaments	168,275	390,762	1,171,202	245	812	8,159
Timepieces	17,299	262,006	1,024,092	42,332	690	210,747
Personal utilities	729,281	602,887	2,091,782	–	–	26,703
Toilet articles	514,589	330,021	1,284,770	–	–	26,703
Other personal utilities	214,692	272,866	807,012	–	–	–
Recreation equipment and supplies	760,989	1,296,632	2,880,504	1,067,056	1,053,574	3,104,283
Musical instruments and accessories	62,597	366,628	538,502	5,536	36,682	56,319
Picture machines and accessories	134,221	380,302	580,549	1,048,693	755,361	2,713,905
Equipment for indoor games	27,633	47,547	81,225	–	–	–
Miscellaneous articles for amusement	536,538	502,155	1,680,228	12,827	261,531	334,059
Electrical Energy	–	**66,880**	**66,880**	–	**2,638,441**	**2,611,110**
Electrical Equipment	**553,044**	**5,441,067**	**6,355,568**	**843,504**	**587,929**	**3,197,759**
Batteries	30,748	176,366	207,423	12,361	2,949	245,943
Dynamos and motors	235,579	703,560	1,207,927	50,097	1,517	55,933
Lighting equipment	16,573	278,229	329,522	–	–	–
Transmission equipment	8,379	46,940	55,557	100	565,225	706,502
Other electric apparatus	261,765	4,238,972	4,555,139	780,946	18,238	2,189,381
Producers Equipment	**15,520,789**	**49,007,170**	**68,423,447**	**2,625,505**	**6,401,418**	**14,835,102**
Abrasives	56,598	1,241,252	1,319,081	567,525	2,291,258	2,926,517
Containers, wrapping and packing materials	1,728,957	2,786,042	5,615,257	88,593	903,172	1,854,617

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—continued.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Equipment—continued.						
Bags and sacks	64,179	126,834	210,738	32,873	2,122	143,259
Barrels	255	38,410	39,155	–	555,900	643,042
Cordage (except binder twine)	18,603	15,593	35,377	299	172,952	264,218
Wrapping paper	183,494	516,859	832,992	47,604	24,487	519,662
Miscellaneous containers, etc	1,462,426	2,088,346	4,496,995	7,817	147,711	284,436
Farm equipment	359,763	2,418,963	3,449,520	353,182	1,226,383	3,007,697
Agricultural implements and machinery	142,930	2,048,152	2,327,235	293,457	325,151	1,824,820
Dairying equipment	69,411	433,090	597,509	4,773	35,173	72,507
Engines for farm purposes	20,381	767,786	789,608	641	2,632	4,994
Planting and tillage implements	1,572	71,719	75,586	62,120	131,463	505,194
Harvesting equipment	13,199	97,852	136,678	30,750	2,537	200,029
Seed separation machinery	56	80,440	80,676	2,086	10,654	41,549
Other agricultural implements and machinery and parts of	38,311	597,265	647,178	193,087	142,692	1,000,547
Animals (except animals for food)	46,662	229,123	317,200	7,874	704,744	774,672
Animals for improvement of stock	37,708	82,727	120,735	3,262	219,973	236,210
Other animals	8,954	146,396	196,465	4,612	484,771	538,462
Fencing materials	85,375	33,362	131,622	50,927	167,159	369,858
Harness and horse equipment	47,178	27,327	76,655	81	1,118	3,359
Plants, trees and shrubs	37,551	72,910	588,652	843	28,211	34,988
Miscellaneous farm equipment	67	8,089	8,156	–	–	–
Industrial equipment	4,157,231	13,043,964	18,291,567	1,496,171	400,587	3,556,612
Fisheries equipment	893,455	362,836	1,396,634	–	13,593	13,593
Industrial and trade machinery (except mining, electrical and printing machinery, boilers and engines)	1,587,229	7,807,612	9,816,729	1,105,034	370,388	2,401,676
Construction machinery	12,258	70,588	83,699	–	170,055	179,266
Office or business machinery and accessories	102,131	1,254,950	1,363,903	242,499	3,992	529,335
Metal-working machinery	98,709	743,015	861,481	7,537	4,975	13,790
Pulp and paper-making machinery and accessories	20,791	257,256	308,929	186,507	4,652	461,226
Textile and cordage machinery	678,975	2,251,036	3,154,324	–	–	–
Other industrial machinery	674,365	3,230,767	4,044,393	668,491	186,714	1,218,059
Mining and metallurgical equipment	531,045	1,267,537	1,814,003	–	–	–
Printing equipment	246,540	1,533,901	1,887,368	362	6,963	8,308
Photographic equipment	22,693	327,918	472,939	7	1,304	3,508
Tools, n.o.p.	221,217	537,705	967,225	223,250	3,059	584,670
Transmission equipment (except electrical)	121,138	155,922	284,943	52,328	3,436	296,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	533,914	1,050,533	1,651,726	115,190	1,844	248,857
Light, heat and power equipment and supplies (except electrical and transportation)	9,164,527	26,837,286	37,007,465	91,351	1,110,284	2,846,951
Boilers and engines (except for farms)	234,953	385,503	776,797	2,944	5,192	36,349
Fuel	8,896,817	26,060,142	35,751,895	43,104	1,091,427	2,235,334
Coal	8,820,464	20,380,451	29,201,459	43,104	358,779	1,093,631
Fuel oils	210	2,525,219	3,318,404	–	195,554	592,800
Other fuels	76,143	3,154,472	3,232,032	–	537,094	548,903
Illuminants	6,449	146,839	156,065	16,113	11,125	502,831

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—continued.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Equipment—concluded.						
Other light, heat and power equipment	26,308	244,802	322,708	29,190	2,540	72,437
Lubricating oils and greases	53,713	2,679,663	2,740,557	28,683	469,734	642,708
Producers Materials—(Except unmanufactured foods)	**49,765,465**	**103,125,262**	**187,424,367**	**73,917,058**	**152,959,760**	**279,375,354**
Building and construction materials	2,392,044	5,836,920	9,299,837	12,314,015	12,475,294	32,061,071
Asphalt and its products	41	114,284	114,589	–	–	–
Brick and tile	183,583	1,046,202	1,258,628	10	15,899	18,804
Cement, lime and plaster	17,371	40,840	63,649	1,476	231,977	292,604
Glass for building	497,131	152,494	1,178,603	–	–	–
Structural iron	206,717	416,513	698,584	4,410	25	34,460
Iron piping	93,109	255,856	355,609	22,213	256,109	808,114
Nails	2,799	7,205	10,129	253,573	1,996	462,720
Lumber and timber	522	1,474,925	1,491,167	11,378,051	11,313,011	27,747,438
Paints and painters' materials	1,041,625	1,338,864	2,620,379	182,501	23,103	436,904
Paints and varnishes	55,836	236,929	303,927	175,283	4,046	358,235
Painters' materials	985,789	1,101,935	2,316,452	7,218	19,057	78,669
Stone, marble and slate	19,387	63,531	144,337	29	83,075	83,499
Railway materials	55,016	211,272	281,771	1,153	524,545	1,330,181
Miscellaneous construction materials	274,743	714,934	1,082,392	470,599	25,554	846,347
Farm materials	791,287	2,105,886	5,142,954	2,473,752	4,754,789	9,422,221
Fertilizers	21,269	1,101,343	2,061,800	100,394	2,574,916	3,819,429
Fodders	4,409	221,728	238,622	1,632,278	1,830,342	3,919,398
Seeds	127,494	456,590	1,066,577	449,425	32,345	977,898
Miscellaneous farm materials	638,115	326,225	1,775,955	291,655	317,186	705,496
Manufacturers materials	46,582,134	95,182,456	172,981,576	59,129,291	135,729,677	237,892,062
For explosives and ammunition	28,308	154,741	190,598	–	–	–
For textiles, clothing and cordage	27,671,590	24,889,716	64,870,363	630,924	1,453,716	2,997,505
Fibres for spinning or cordage manufacture	6,863,822	20,944,619	32,337,130	486,114	1,362,820	1,925,314
Yarn for weaving or knitting	5,128,618	230,290	6,338,171	–	–	–
Piece goods for clothing	13,677,466	2,792,964	22,365,128	77,032	4,655	171,611
Thread for sewing	498,427	170,359	804,744	–	–	–
Buttons and materials for (except shoe buttons)	13,214	128,683	323,966	8,021	47	13,222
Corset materials	8,261	54,615	62,876	–	–	–
Hat materials	72,568	375,985	948,924	–	–	–
Other textile, clothing and cordage materials	1,409,214	192,201	1,689,424	59,757	86,194	887,358
For dyeing and tanning	644,581	2,059,250	4,897,004	26	4,134	4,160
For fur and leather goods	1,439,081	6,233,192	10,274,386	11,288,466	7,244,416	20,256,196
Furs	395,889	3,619,296	4,596,415	8,802,295	4,423,685	14,318,782
Hides	146,609	1,126,175	3,159,646	85,337	2,338,051	2,599,971
Leather	882,598	1,308,349	2,289,195	2,400,834	482,680	3,337,443
Other materials	13,985	179,372	229,130	–	–	–
For smelters and metal refineries	841,468	1,539,692	3,578,139	7,917,641	8,503,502	21,706,110
For foundries	53,354	412,327	516,821	8,217,798	3,447,341	16,523,725
For machinery, implements, tools and cutlery	127,506	1,850,457	2,193,033	86,206	13,545	174,915
For electrical goods	21,141	742,168	766,971	–	–	–
For furniture and wood wares	45,988	1,653,212	1,789,153	520,411	79,963	1,227,665
Cabinet woods	5,184	819,083	866,991	51,785	5,871	58,701
Other materials	40,804	834,129	922,162	468,626	74,092	1,168,964
For musical instruments	1,757	7,177	21,381	5,509	–	20,182
For wood pulp	23,669	2,610,405	2,646,268	116	4,883,202	4,883,318
For paper-making	21,129	141,051	169,572	1,384,804	20,771,529	25,756,386
For paper goods, printing and bookbinding	294,507	998,490	1,376,481	5,171,935	61,615,579	74,986,745
For rubber working industries	118,405	4,308,168	4,487,125	–	45,701	48,846

16.—Summary of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—concluded.

Group and Purpose.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Producers Materials—concl.						
Manufacturers Materials—concl.						
For vehicles (not including complete parts)	202,244	548,886	751,372	–	–	–
For vessels	71,102	122,637	209,455	–	1,211	3,145
Other materials for chemical-using industries	1,452,897	3,836,321	6,056,474	1,237,399	3,827,730	7,092,512
Other materials for metal-working industries	11,312,968	8,781,921	21,175,740	18,701,030	13,522,801	44,124,079
Other materials for wood-using industries	10,000	383,396	394,503	761,830	1,262,325	3,379,467
Other manufacturers' materials	2,200,439	33,909,249	46,616,737	3,205,196	9,052,982	14,707,106
Transportation	**942,235**	**20,289,191**	**21,270,695**	**1,746,024**	**231,737**	**17,575,790**
Vehicles	917,756	19,916,691	20,875,755	1,744,813	127,304	17,317,688
Automobiles and parts	511,192	19,122,663	19,660,403	1,669,129	109,777	12,898,603
Other motor vehicles, not for railways	147,391	65,188	212,579	570	1,050	3,386
Bicycles and tricycles	104,191	23,497	133,249	71	443	929
Railway rolling-stock	39,006	196,994	236,000	–	4,913	71,814
Locomotives	4,283	10,524	14,807	–	4,450	64,796
Motor cars	2,986	12,039	15,025	–	463	7,018
Other cars	31,737	174,431	206,168			
Other vehicles	79,297	384,911	469,792	595	4,777	35,582
Rubber tires	36,679	123,438	163,732	74,448	6,344	4,307,374
Vessels	24,479	363,500	394,940	1,211	104,433	258,102
Ships and boats	4,404	201,481	208,452	1,211	104,433	258,102
Equipment for ships	20,075	162,019	186,488	–	–	–
Medical Supplies	**1,364,017**	**2,441,247**	**4,859,226**	**444,412**	**89,071**	**843,175**
Alkaloids and their salts	130,282	53,196	306,964	–	–	–
Biological medicines	4,604	114,002	130,475	–	–	–
Drugs, crude	2,988	123,314	147,645	38,795	56,668	158,536
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	681,619	980,386	2,179,077	405,612	19,692	671,733
Oils and gums, chiefly for medicinal use	157,801	107,616	434,697	5	12,711	12,906
Medical, surgical and dental equipment and materials	386,723	1,062,733	1,660,368	–	–	–
Arms, Explosives and War Stores	**72,334**	**392,655**	**503,550**	**2,627**	**1,673**	**141,894**
Arms	19,062	58,630	89,755	910	–	2,503
Military equipment	17,249	28	24,966	–	–	–
Ammunition and explosives	36,023	333,997	388,829	1,717	1,673	139,391
Goods for Exhibition	**113,785**	**2,619,233**	**2,749,487**	–	**57,916**	**58,096**
Animals	–	700,584	704,234	–	57,916	58,096
Other goods	113,785	1,918,649	2,045,253	–	–	–

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—The values of imports and exports at the several ports of entry given in the following table indicate that merchandise of the value stated was entered inwards, or passed outwards, at the ports mentioned, but it is not to be inferred that the imports were all for consumption at such ports or that the exports originated there.

Province and Port.	1933.			1934.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
P. E. Island.						
Totals, P. E. Island	**549,122**	**619,533**	**78,349**	**926,695**	**604,516**	**68,062**
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax	27,493,790	9,074,680	1,272,804	40,500,717	11,173,252	1,186,403
Liverpool	3,118,536	120,601	5,755	3,336,165	92,235	5,705
North Sydney	1,432,351	204,539	9,247	1,395,772	194,465	8,013
Sydney	384,819	382,472	57,691	1,992,355	386,642	63,003
Yarmouth	1,321,801	419,373	31,805	1,229,343	558,230	22,565
Totals, Nova Scotia[1]	**37,135,994**	**11,776,386**	**1,549,406**	**51,908,682**	**13,852,175**	**1,452,707**
New Brunswick.						
Campbellton	2,662,407	381,992	19,083	3,558,113	511,480	26,968
Fredericton	–	741,666	215,584	–	850,973	198,293
McAdam Junction	1,828,293	31,407	3,315	2,324,994	29,059	3,307
Moncton	158,140	710,803	174,087	181,690	747,657	148,477
Saint John	24,415,473	7,333,418	1,049,470	33,209,104	8,113,477	1,252,248
Woodstock	3,916,610	266,462	20,278	4,541,681	315,419	45,641
Totals, New Brunswick[1]	**33,901,136**	**10,207,091**	**1,557,546**	**44,901,182**	**11,614,397**	**1,785,280**
Quebec.						
Athelstan	4,953,903	743,921	74,804	5,767,054	660,093	77,174
Chicoutimi	6,404,460	1,435,033	41,653	7,831,785	1,717,602	40,633
Coaticook	2,349,991	158,972	12,783	2,303,040	151,836	16,040
Drummondville	–	1,701,688	120,122	14,421	2,425,494	180,483
Granby	–	653,749	112,124	–	635,696	103,063
Hull	–	915,508	79,804	–	1,415,282	99,900
Montreal	122,974,026	105,277,223	20,371,304	134,350,561	105,195,992	17,910,341
Quebec	7,411,631	6,187,136	974,377	20,341,615	6,244,381	822,853
Rock Island	1,320,397	644,594	40,483	2,215,062	872,451	49,267
St. Armand	6,892,567	317,316	22,833	7,220,134	118,714	8,276
St. Hyacinthe	1,870	1,374,320	96,848	855	1,763,784	86,401
St. Johns	17,978,733	4,116,252	558,991	24,689,897	4,058,003	685,001
Shawinigan Falls	–	1,788,600	97,889	–	1,801,588	68,664
Sherbrooke	127,577	2,522,308	270,677	163,022	3,148,077	319,859
Sorel	7,250,807	865,087	51,724	6,570,071	658,719	37,119
Sutton	2,627,783	97,842	16,794	3,781,593	97,585	20,301
Three Rivers	2,875,616	1,977,262	153,926	3,810,856	2,855,337	219,729
Totals, Quebec[1]	**184,073,418**	**131,984,375**	**23,148,424**	**220,732,775**	**135,424,347**	**20,808,787**
Ontario.						
Amherstburg	808,001	674,154	164,565	73,826	693,617	135,236
Belleville	988	734,053	203,845	–	788,873	196,782
Brantford	7,264	2,161,637	253,148	8,967	2,241,193	246,049
Brockville	82,785	471,768	72,793	27,193	444,277	61,653
Chatham	210	2,197,289	687,418	243	2,295,101	728,431
Cobourg	717,848	1,103,854	338,301	557,670	1,280,399	228,815
Cornwall	604,223	1,160,478	117,855	675,512	2,183,909	253,915
Fort Erie (Bridgeburg)	16,960,403	1,943,544	285,136	29,464,431	2,131,311	303,071
Fort Frances	5,363,939	846,914	170,872	5,521,998	306,512	74,455
Fort William	9,735,050	1,762,284	500,064	12,043,911	1,792,876	546,539
Galt	2,203	2,308,354	222,712	1,007	3,055,977	211,374
Guelph	–	1,559,245	185,898	2,508	2,511,795	190,054
Hamilton	173,189	14,328,874	2,735,901	211,170	15,901,571	2,695,564
Kingston	763,180	935,255	173,793	101,909	961,765	153,200
Kitchener	812	2,758,404	382,852	3,106	4,263,357	438,584

[1]To als include other smaller ports.

17.—Values of Total Exports, Imports Entered for Consumption, and Duties Collected Thereon, at Certain Ports and by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Province and Port.	1933.			1934.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ontario—concluded.						
London	–	4,529,012	868,165	–	4,750,640	745,735
Niagara Falls	24,032,021	3,909,326	874,912	32,168,821	4,226,321	725,274
North Bay	–	1,610,243	284,950	–	2,238,192	280,075
Oshawa	905	4,089,993	894,285	323	5,770,051	1,254,016
Ottawa	300	4,629,980	990,448	10	4,754,325	861,002
Parry Sound	321,008	393,780	257,119	366,203	468,463	290,907
Peterborough	277	2,483,537	696,313	467	2,504,764	289,878
Port Arthur	16,218,466	932,826	134,902	18,404,111	709,327	98,755
Prescott	2,768,734	1,102,885	315,437	2,544,134	1,360,265	331,669
St. Catharines	4,254,335	2,462,845	401,206	3,975,845	2,397,018	346,821
St. Thomas	3,796	932,087	182,969	24,620	911,761	206,035
Sarnia	8,571,434	8,296,410	426,460	14,094,689	8,440,696	516,806
Sault Ste. Marie	4,131,046	1,115,921	347,741	4,987,973	1,311,413	467,186
Stratford	–	978,401	160,161	–	950,779	144,042
Sudbury	–	371,533	56,370	–	878,089	70,687
Tillsonburg	6,198	356,944	172,787	16,019	335,927	171,689
Toronto	372,061	88,072,630	19,178,190	577,551	90,792,038	17,647,384
Welland	331,999	3,409,388	321,457	1,022,560	5,432,755	383,923
Windsor	15,831,967	19,885,040	4,606,685	25,570,352	22,939,485	5,640,397
Woodstock	23	718,703	105,035	115	680,942	83,521
Totals, Ontario[1]	**112,346,028**	**190,418,771**	**38,453,160**	**152,640,422**	**210,310,968**	**37,678,443**
Manitoba.						
Brandon	13,163	267,850	52,384	31,283	572,962	41,464
Emerson	3,204,876	741,658	65,380	5,470,574	684,371	67,191
Winnipeg	1,651,863	12,926,523	3,188,909	2,468,769	13,050,600	2,763,646
Totals, Manitoba[1]	**4,876,761**	**13,949,286**	**3,308,371**	**7,975,649**	**14,322,385**	**2,874,606**
Saskatchewan.						
Moose Jaw	12,113	554,862	91,205	10,503	585,352	74,377
North Portal	1,428,887	138,490	21,654	2,379,869	104,944	17,380
Regina	5,616	3,239,258	529,456	6,058	2,928,685	477,658
Saskatoon	–	876,790	195,300	–	754,712	170,933
Totals, Saskatchewan[1]	**1,446,616**	**4,891,540**	**856,078**	**2,396,430**	**4,462,697**	**759,090**
Alberta.						
Calgary	–	2,853,080	645,999	–	2,586,332	556,641
Edmonton	–	2,022,851	555,276	–	2,106,625	596,135
Lethbridge	442,157	1,440,647	121,125	553,497	1,669,101	76,731
Totals, Alberta[1]	**442,157**	**6,420,955**	**1,345,290**	**553,497**	**6,471,251**	**1,250,170**
British Columbia.						
Nanaimo	2,574,136	47,777	9,256	4,828,240	111,062	15,553
Nelson	28,813	626,755	42,859	120,775	396,482	47,318
New Westminster	13,525,493	821,022	84,312	20,929,237	1,104,873	176,200
Prince Rupert	5,229,999	450,450	76,965	4,189,330	473,484	93,949
Vancouver	80,303,097	30,680,607	5,635,969	67,054,861	30,972,029	5,098,028
Victoria	2,347,719	2,906,425	779,001	5,124,871	3,141,884	746,638
Totals, British Columbia[1]	**104,346,748**	**35,849,617**	**6,679,149**	**102,624,944**	**36,536,583**	**6,224,435**
Yukon.						
Totals, Yukon	**1,595,817**	**238,775**	**53,277**	**994,194**	**177,870**	**43,562**
Prepaid postal parcels, duty received through P.O. Department	–	27,415	8,546	–	22,336	5,667
Customs duty stamps	–	–	234,369	–	–	203,661
Grand Totals	**489,713,797**	**406,383,744**	**77,271,965**	**585,654,469**	**433,798,625**	**73,154,472**

[1]Totals include other smaller ports.

18.—Imports of Canada, by Values Entered for Consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries, Dutiable and Free, under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—A similar analysis for the fiscal year 1933 will be found at pp. 48-49 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada, 1933, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Country.	Dutiable under—			Free under—			Total Imports.
	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	General Tariff.	Preferential Tariff.	Treaty Tariff.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire.							
United Kingdom	1,681,775	54,876,803	479,218	8,397,425	39,665,543	–	105,100,764
Irish Free State	171	12,006	–	1,778	17,786	–	31,741
Africa—British East	10,677	61,676	–	160,908	695,282	–	928,543
British South	1,919	3,369,310	10,148	33,648	216,780	9,456	3,641,261
British West	6,766	–	147,174	210,300	142,919	–	507,159
Australia	9,264	1,109,047	473,287	257,966	3,464,263	92,755	5,406,582
British East Indies—							
British India	84,400	2,861,100	897	213,045	2,782,421	–	5,941,863
Ceylon	2,024	1,270,614	38	1,593	135,690	–	1,409,959
Straits Settlements	15,870	404,730	3,163	68,138	509,977	–	1,001,878
British Guiana	5,848	1,221,133	–	817	161,385	–	1,389,183
British West Indies—							
Barbados	1,250	1,428,670	–	1,093	1,695,844	–	3,126,857
Jamaica	9,069	708,208	1,418	14,747	1,906,844	–	2,640,286
Trinidad and Tobago	2,776	1,478,500	16,477	25,167	463,796	–	1,986,716
Other	2,426	707,677	–	53,026	593,960	–	1,357,089
Fiji	195	1,646,641	–	25	463	–	1,647,324
Hong Kong	482,763	–	12,629	128,944	–	–	624,336
Newfoundland	14,970	4,297	661	600,863	9,279	–	630,070
New Zealand	18,995	11,579	150,636	929,752	1,449,970	14,226	2,575,158
Totals, British Empire[1]	**2,385,199**	**71,174,028**	**1,295,746**	**11,135,070**	**54,297,406**	**116,437**	**140,403,886**
Foreign Countries.							
Argentina	345,131	–	796,301	908,131	–	–	2,049,563
Belgium	1,124,211	–	1,210,361	861,919	–	3,677	3,200,168
China	1,579,105	–	–	751,454	–	–	2,330,559
Colombia	616,309	–	–	2,953,398	–	–	3,569,707
Czechoslovakia	309,093	–	1,054,172	40,207	–	–	1,403,472
Denmark	14,572	–	23,633	256,265	–	–	294,470
France	1,876,119	–	3,902,841	1,061,547	–	57,904	6,898,411
Germany	4,065,348	–	3,663,263	2,194,069	–	24	9,922,704
Italy	526,595	–	1,303,722	749,633	–	–	2,579,950
Japan	1,199,831	–	1,039,474	1,071,906	–	476	3,311,687
Netherlands	1,001,614	–	704,156	1,535,899	–	–	3,241,669
Norway	20,603	–	373,333	137,351	–	–	531,287
Peru	200,902	–	–	3,378,824	–	–	3,579,726
Spain	250,864	–	755,758	122,133	–	–	1,128,755
Sweden	233,591	–	620,669	237,200	–	46,983	1,138,443
Switzerland	1,255,042	–	1,242,303	310,963	–	–	2,808,308
United States	139,955,233	–	–	98,232,448	–	–	238,187,681
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**158,428,440**	**–**	**17,192,999**	**117,664,236**	**–**	**109,064**	**293,394,739**
Totals, Imports Entered for Consumption	**160,813,639**	**71,174,028**	**18,488,745**	**128,799,306**	**54,297,406**	**225,501**	**433,798,625**

[1]Totals include other minor contries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
British Empire.	$	$	$	$	$
United Kingdom	189,179,738	149,497,392	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764
Irish Free State	267,905	678,115	45,511	36,360	31,741
Aden	12,510	8,734	6,155	3,091	8,021
Africa—British East	1,982,243	2,082,125	1,436,338	724,978	928,543
British South	824,025	3,329,528	4,323,169	4,907,064	3,641,261
Southern Rhodesia	–	–	–	–	936
British West	1,321,906	1,156,779	323,678	169,075	507,159

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—continued.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire—concluded.					
Bermuda	93,460	297,004	95,729	182,740	163,066
British East Indies—British India	9,032,740	8,426,716	5,099,736	4,094,201	5,941,863
Ceylon	2,600,423	2,708,845	1,573,916	1,081,022	1,409,959
Straits Settlements	1,536,879	766,862	550,777	386,424	1,001,878
Other	170	16,971	14,519	1,855	7,730
British Guiana	3,982,493	4,288,157	4,541,922	2,299,814	1,389,183
British Honduras	340,577	207,186	105,780	50,519	144,820
British Sudan	3,414	25,356	8,068	5,511	5,655
British West Indies—Barbados	4,675,158	4,264,508	2,673,435	2,856,835	3,126,857
Jamaica	5,194,973	4,792,599	4,406,024	3,194,364	2,640,286
Trinidad and Tobago	2,590,157	2,321,007	3,124,902	2,428,252	1,986,716
Other	1,201,625	2,571,905	1,560,516	1,235,476	1,357,089
Hong Kong	1,259,085	833,608	660,939	515,614	624,336
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo	1,627	4,322	1,026	429	142
Newfoundland	2,378,103	2,501,761	1,483,881	545,527	630,070
Oceania—Australia	4,211,351	4,616,722	5,696,770	5,902,587	5,406,582
Fiji	3,676,604	2,807,355	2,606,430	2,218,351	1,647,324
New Zealand	16,282,719	6,671,252	1,080,230	969,704	2,575,158
Palestine	24,717	23,617	20,753	108,476	126,747
Totals, British Empire[1]	**252,674,602**	**204,898,426**	**147,811,993**	**120,384,324**	**140,403,886**
Foreign Countries.					
Abyssinia	35,683	30,396	28,007	7,973	11,879
Argentina	10,232,327	6,739,697	2,608,363	894,982	2,049,563
Austria	797,370	595,319	322,872	179,707	216,557
Belgium	13,019,006	8,420,019	5,047,721	3,642,518	3,200,168
Brazil	1,687,707	1,349,124	982,544	591,141	626,586
Chile	667,126	428,310	109,935	21,443	8,323
China	2,977,022	4,810,814	3,725,558	1,605,452	2,330,559
Colombia	7,252,691	5,036,898	5,035,311	3,365,508	3,569,707
Costa Rica	136,934	89,652	27,361	43,222	35,774
Cuba	3,510,227	2,408,647	981,091	705,824	1,063,239
Czechoslovakia	3,792,389	3,176,387	2,759,864	1,769,044	1,403,472
Denmark	178,660	265,642	89,266	126,605	294,470
Greenland	168,376	179,200	170,200	1,918	183,259
Ecuador	–	–	399	5,024	15,715
Egypt	155,852	77,257	269,503	407,581	701,155
Finland	91,273	90,408	56,578	53,976	42,088
France	25,158,207	19,004,102	13,570,141	7,712,558	6,898,411
French Africa	113,329	107,561	130,168	52,091	85,266
French East Indies	12,685	34,748	19,249	3,405	3,823
St. Pierre and Miquelon	64,169	636,415	107,081	86,652	191,039
Germany	21,505,428	16,197,036	11,657,869	9,088,905	9,922,704
Greece	374,266	233,794	104,492	45,041	49,405
Guatemala	37,598	30,673	14,914	14,629	6,330
Haiti	70,783	–	45	336	1,029
Honduras	352,805	4,280	290	1,256	24,990
Hungary	47,744	66,817	18,802	24,274	58,987
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	29,102	45,525	98,340	156,024	189,229
Italy	4,963,694	5,048,957	4,193,437	2,806,361	2,579,950
Japan	12,537,253	9,342,967	5,990,401	3,860,911	3,311,687
Latvia	4,317	615	5,451	4,676	12,060
Mexico	749,645	769,323	788,447	880,841	404,943
Morocco	48,556	32,159	55,045	78,642	14,786
Netherlands	9,432,608	7,287,132	5,827,969	3,715,998	3,241,669
Dutch East Indies	630,120	440,546	340,807	224,997	561,251
Dutch West Indies	441,151	1,838,964	1,499,701	1,557,788	867,486
Nicaragua	28,152	29,212	4,278	586	–
Norway	1,104,935	820,902	548,998	452,903	531,287
Paraguay	–	21,229	27,057	–	15
Persia	246,954	106,043	38,848	71,493	130,752
Peru	7,492,128	4,535,524	3,515,589	2,573,521	3,579,726
Poland and Danzig	143,430	139,003	72,555	84,861	66,094
Portugal	683,114	578,824	341,218	175,368	129,197
Azores and Madeira	139,290	156,151	130,015	135,253	87,235
Roumania	27,308	95,427	21,867	4,730	4,380
Russia	909,525	1,917,652	18,001	539,419	104,760
Salvador	14,032	1,498	1,088	–	–

[1]Totals include other minor countries not specified.

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise Entered for Consumption, from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Foreign Countries—concluded.					
Santo Domingo	1,776,772	367,872	522,884	101,310	189,006
Siam	51,393	–	–	–	22,595
Spain	2,784,059	1,960,759	1,476,630	1,160,753	1,128,755
Canary Islands	5,568	4,300	5,046	10,989	2,759
Sweden	2,259,404	2,037,457	879,476	704,193	1,138,443
Switzerland	7,314,840	5,484,463	3,687,517	2,399,635	2,808,308
Syria	17,612	13,150	24,142	4,620	2,704
Turkey	496,156	399,593	256,720	171,010	174,000
United States	847,442,037	584,407,018	351,686,775	232,548,055	238,187,681
Alaska	177,692	106,099	63,292	37,799	34,552
Hawaii	332,250	287,673	115,505	42,186	40,490
Philippines	171,474	154,408	118,437	155,787	365,472
Puerto Rico	7,687	431	1,437	1,201	1,194
Uruguay	66,147	152,424	131,344	7,104	19,908
Venezuela	528,962	3,024,584	329,026	861,835	396,533
Yugoslavia	30,938	68,911	12,080	7,908	33,005
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**995,598,980**	**701,714,269**	**439,691,911**	**285,999,42**[illegible]	**293,394,739**
Grand Totals, Imports	**1,248,273,582**	**906,612,695**	**578,593,904**	**496,383,744**	**433,798,625**
Imports, by Continents.					
Europe—United Kingdom	189,179,738	149,497,392	106,371,779	86,466,055	105,100,764
Other Europe	95,548,297	74,339,207	50,898,616	34,873,626	34,000,977
North America	871,452,695	607,825,326	369,322,592	246,478,559	251,249,768
South America	31,937,716	25,575,947	17,281,500	10,620,427	11,655,811
Asia	31,142,067	28,133,865	18,539,314	12,444,578	16,212,647
Oceania	24,502,924	14,383,002	9,498,935	9,133,325	9,671,789
Africa	4,510,145	6,857,956	6,591,168	6,367,174	5,906,869

[1]Totals include other minor countries not specified.

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
British Empire.					
United Kingdom	281,745,965	219,246,499	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411
Irish Free State	2,711,544	2,764,489	2,661,421	2,247,162	3,514,785
Aden	63,355	33,265	9,519	18,692	34,753
Africa—British East	1,707,167	968,898	372,388	409,276	525,434
British South	10,917,642	10,286,940	8,401,496	4,001,538	7,286,544
Southern Rhodesia	–	–	–	–	393,902
British West	1,083,269	924,149	400,062	303,296	348,097
Bermuda	2,287,280	2,492,260	1,948,898	1,587,002	1,146,065
British East Indies—British India	9,116,251	6,957,050	3,041,522	2,414,586	3,743,360
Ceylon	486,236	181,653	59,183	62,744	109,411
Straits Settlements	1,105,228	685,381	340,072	388,438	681,682
British Guiana	1,661,332	1,139,915	778,469	806,550	800,578
British Honduras	892,518	1,742,464	1,008,412	665,922	256,869
British Sudan	95,093	13,971	1,576	318	52,402
British West Indies—Barbados	1,324,569	1,118,603	1,092,425	1,049,944	1,056,146
Jamaica	5,138,757	3,749,394	2,634,699	2,430,410	2,633,019
Trinidad and Tobago	3,998,197	3,286,070	2,147,637	1,773,239	1,997,460
Other	4,567,639	4,273,905	2,398,372	1,714,122	1,353,324
Gibraltar	71,491	41,978	9,622	10,272	9,935
Hong Kong	2,000,124	1,961,854	1,434,659	1,062,243	1,253,866
Malta, Cyprus and Gozo	318,853	537,741	297,312	101,540	188,871
Newfoundland	12,178,392	10,658,637	6,601,852	5,644,225	6,130,698
Oceania—Australia	16,322,771	6,788,708	5,387,982	7,312,574	12,138,869
Fiji	431,211	212,682	123,376	101,397	176,741
New Zealand	19,166,488	12,688,475	3,724,225	3,608,500	4,480,219
Palestine	98,934	83,980	29,043	35,220	99,621
Totals, British Empire[1]	**379,571,138**	**292,864,396**	**218,956,387**	**222,118,927**	**278,025,134**

[1]Totals include other minor countries not specified.

20.—Values of Exports of Canadian Produce, from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Country.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Foreign Countries.	$	$	$	$	$
Argentina	19,206,746	10,007,794	4,344,735	2,509,585	2,793,801
Austria	435,770	234,878	101,143	6,623	31,268
Belgium	21,692,858	14,962,044	14,036,437	14,490,939	12,538,143
Belgian Congo	322,837	93,313	47,957	20,691	37,979
Bolivia	132,315	42,964	91,704	65,557	245,225
Brazil	4,292,293	2,799,567	979,854	1,394,230	1,758,380
Chile	2,280,003	1,057,410	405,359	138,581	276,533
China	16,527,959	9,122,190	5,908,133	7,669,228	5,395,970
Colombia	1,643,048	1,191,940	533,891	389,296	421,184
Costa Rica	97,617	61,232	45,078	46,442	71,219
Cuba	4,245,576	2,868,103	1,637,676	830,177	993,019
Czechoslovakia	478,847	252,041	173,098	111,891	71,910
Denmark	4,108,704	3,604,492	3,875,680	2,694,212	2,160,467
Ecuador	111,674	59,199	29,846	24,753	60,300
Egypt	1,028,530	781,305	173,201	186,008	179,578
Finland	1,331,652	1,388,556	666,459	262,728	328,539
France	16,507,011	13,285,758	17,954,321	12,730,226	11,907,478
French Africa	612,653	561,185	343,758	91,199	61,223
French Guiana	95,284	47,791	43,338	46,369	60,620
French Oceania	51,301	232,001	753,642	899,806	81,940
French West Indies	537,990	374,382	249,904	129,409	82,151
St. Pierre and Miquelon	5,859,251	11,004,479	8,642,119	7,593,203	4,346,925
Germany	25,343,661	12,942,236	10,405,256	8,057,105	10,588,450
Greece	5,387,067	5,642,245	2,412,035	341,521	138,313
Guatemala	172,877	140,599	153,543	91,596	122,975
Haiti	142,578	90,891	83,299	77,637	151,528
Honduras	143,701	133,917	111,058	108,906	115,228
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	79,130	19,749	5,231	4,236	30,578
Italy	11,387,294	14,552,319	4,265,324	4,126,362	3,543,315
Japan	30,475,581	18,958,965	16,555,690	10,327,492	13,802,760
Korea	18,509	9,961	10,237	2,248	112,407
Mexico	2,583,440	2,035,576	1,366,947	1,311,236	1,680,766
Morocco	306,654	160,411	71,709	161,314	58,252
Netherlands	15,944,469	10,477,553	13,502,157	16,457,910	19,655,271
Dutch East Indies	2,279,871	953,778	507,258	292,991	412,180
Dutch Guiana	102,204	78,216	63,356	40,764	45,224
Dutch West Indies	264,502	183,885	53,225	71,202	76,487
Nicaragua	61,999	35,758	22,363	18,810	20,003
Norway	3,674,985	3,305,334	3,324,772	3,695,335	3,912,408
Panama	877,780	706,035	336,323	113,047	233,430
Persia	148,928	88,465	–	5,393	14,225
Peru	1,795,003	1,579,294	628,167	721,262	926,453
Poland and Danzig	85,234	60,118	35,089	31,340	71,343
Portugal	1,410,606	611,643	81,472	141,112	86,616
Azores and Madeira	153,946	163,333	44,743	26,330	27,853
Portuguese Africa	1,210,116	1,109,735	1,063,283	842,446	952,519
Roumania	449,303	49,733	22,548	57,866	14,209
Russia	3,738,401	568,100	55,197	1,776,946	16,722
Salvador	91,432	120,990	22,619	12,673	26,061
Santo Domingo	227,510	243,614	262,273	180,965	178,017
Siam	126,808	47,017	6,222	4,075	4,326
Spain	4,503,231	1,297,080	566,103	2,481,717	1,822,626
Canary Islands	99,048	69,760	23,264	14,017	45,151
Sweden	4,678,037	2,447,205	2,385,789	2,636,400	1,441,030
Switzerland	1,197,480	561,747	280,090	212,267	275,539
Syria	242,184	82,057	26,825	25,785	33,254
Turkey	82,679	22,303	7,714	32,206	1,363
United States	515,049,763	349,660,563	235,186,674	143,160,400	194,443,139
Alaska	515,626	468,978	364,147	173,388	114,469
Hawaii	37,576	92,248	201,083	434,540	620,675
Philippines	266,794	236,478	296,931	347,368	616,979
Puerto Rico	877,934	677,118	450,184	268,045	353,809
Uruguay	1,094,771	736,658	424,927	71,721	140,273
Venezuela	1,286,943	1,058,223	549,827	351,777	401,306
Yugoslavia	28,658	12,916	4,185	2,016	670
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**740,687,164**	**505,878,271**	**357,387,915**	**251,681,028**	**301,318,011**
Grand Totals, Canadian Exports	**1,120,258,302**	**799,742,667**	**576,344,302**	**473,799,955**	**579,343,145**
Exports, by Continents.					
Europe—United Kingdom	281,745,965	219,246,499	174,043,725	184,361,019	227,601,411
Other Europe	125,942,697	89,978,203	77,223,644	72,712,079	72,374,404
North America	561,270,595	395,431,973	266,823,563	169,055,642	217,595,995
South America	34,654,797	20,564,860	8,890,776	6,562,273	7,930,034
Asia	63,073,797	39,452,990	28,242,090	22,696,286	26,353,284
Oceania	36,081,304	20,039,549	10,198,618	12,364,161	17,508,431
Africa	17,489,147	15,028,593	10,921,886	6,048,495	9,979,586

[1]Totals include other minor countries not specified.

21.—Values and Percentages of Canadian Imports and Exports from and to Stated Countries, passing through the United States, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Country whence Imported and to which Exported.	Merchandise Imported through United States.				Merchandise Exported through United States.			
	1933.		1934.		1933.		1934.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
British Empire.								
United Kingdom	222,373	0·3	94,220	0·1	29,611,608	16·1	30,674,215	13·5
Irish Free State	–	–	–	–	73,761	3·3	98,837	2·8
Australia	938	0·0	13	0·0	810,171	11·1	2,556,857	21·0
Bermuda	14,906	8·2	–	–	21,100	1·3	23,122	2·0
British South Africa	15,328	0·3	5,426	0·1	775,189	19·4	1,647,875	22·6
British East Africa	–	–	3,299	0·4	173,952	42·5	257,924	49·2
British West Africa	–	–	–	–	222,176	73·2	268,491	77·2
British India	4,265	0·1	17,050	0·3	256,725	10·6	332,225	8·9
Ceylon	9,565	0·9	3,513	0·2	14,567	23·2	32,768	29·9
British Guiana	48,604	2·1	–	–	32,376	4·0	13,489	1·7
British Honduras	1,915	3·8	2,969	2·1	17,980	2·7	2,222	0·9
British West Indies	13,593	0·1	4,372	0·0	453,225	6·5	436,829	6·2
Hong Kong	4,540	0·9	6,505	1·0	70,385	6·6	180,732	14·4
Newfoundland	45	0·0	500	0·1	107,260	1·9	20,115	0·3
New Zealand	7,054	0·7	15,699	0·6	734,544	20·3	656,204	14·7
Palestine	738	0·7	2,257	1·8	27,501	78·1	43,042	43·2
Straits Settlements	10,777	2·8	120,952	12·1	244,621	63·0	586,709	86·1
Totals, British Empire[1]	**355,655**	**0·3**	**280,369**	**0·2**	**33,705,290**	**15·2**	**38,014,790**	**13·7**
Foreign Countries.								
Argentina	186,290	20·8	459,270	22·4	851,875	34·0	957,180	34·2
Austria	3,380	1·9	829	0·4	1,223	18·5	25,753	82·3
Belgium	36,141	1·0	95,270	3·0	299,490	2·1	60,031	0·5
Brazil	324,640	54·9	256,251	41·0	787,168	56·4	1,193,369	67·8
Central American States[2]	15,633	26·2	34,605	51·6	233,321	83·8	338,963	95·3
Chile	16,279	75·9	4,912	59·0	18,971	13·7	103,534	37·4
China	333,444	20·8	448,663	19·2	274,359	3·6	398,319	7·4
Colombia	326,785	9·7	286,615	8·0	243,557	62·6	245,776	58·4
Cuba	192,886	27·3	213,228	20·1	321,006	38·7	587,158	59·1
Czechoslovakia	5,767	0·3	4,533	0·3	10,777	9·6	12,966	18·0
Denmark	9,248	7·3	2,934	1·0	249,312	9·3	115,103	5·3
France	34,071	0·4	11,711	0·2	569,846	4·5	605,689	5·1
French Africa	–	–	229	0·3	25,500	28·0	22,638	37·0
French West Indies	–	–	–	–	51,415	39·7	48,485	59·1
Germany	227,882	2·5	429,808	4·3	378,222	4·7	743,582	7·0
Greece	20,144	44·7	15,698	31·8	4,459	1·3	3,568	2·6
Italy	194,636	6·9	249,098	9·7	334,915	8·1	606,877	17·1
Japan	104,162	2·7	90,670	2·7	634,434	6·1	927,470	6·7
Mexico	277,296	31·5	169,797	41·9	1,277,304	97·5	1,614,560	96·1
Netherlands	12,193	0·3	62,273	1·9	1,131,713	6·9	4,326,832	22·0
Dutch East Indies	98,632	43·8	47,653	8·5	47,505	16·2	26,356	6·4
Norway	3,229	0·7	13,785	2·6	91,177	2·5	190,928	4·9
Peru	–	–	–	–	167,092	23·2	230,855	24·9
Philippine Islands	29,397	18·9	77,008	21·1	53,357	15·4	182,511	29·6
Portugal	144	0·1	1,104	0·9	18,837	13·4	28,580	33·0
Portuguese Africa	–	–	–	–	488,325	58·0	439,415	46·1
Russia	95	0·0	4,079	3·9	965,155	54·3	16,722	100·0
Santo Domingo	–	–	–	–	160,274	88·5	153,895	86·5
Spain	19,337	1·7	20,655	1·8	1,628,781	65·6	1,607,389	88·2
Sweden	6,714	1·0	31,680	2·8	111,590	4·2	183,441	12·7
Switzerland	12,681	0·5	8,744	0·3	38,477	18·1	30,436	11·0
Venezuela	30,970	3·6	18,744	4·7	331,975	94·4	354,414	88·4
Totals, Foreign Countries[1]	**2,709,502**	**5·1**	**3,346,348**	**6·1**	**13,382,820**	**12·3**	**17,456,208**	**16·3**
Grand Totals[1]	**3,065,157**	**1·8**	**3,626,717**	**1·9**	**47,088,110**	**14·3**	**55,470,998**	**14·4**

[1] Totals include other countries not specified. [2] Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador.

Subsection 10.—Comparison of the Volume of Imports and Exports.*

The statistics of the external trade of Canada have not, until lately, been analysed in detail to reveal the physical volume of external trade as well as the dollar value of that trade, and have therefore been somewhat misleading when used to show the physical growth of production and external trade. When, for example, Table **1** of this chapter is examined, it seems to show stagnation in our external trade between the early 70's and the middle 90's of last century and a very rapid growth thereafter. Yet we know that the apparent stagnation was partly due to the fall in general prices between the '70's and the middle '90's, while the rapid growth of the later figures is exaggerated by the rise of prices after 1897, especially in the war period, 1914 to 1921. Since 1929 another precipitate decline in prices has exaggerated the actual decrease of trade. Thus the figures as published give us no true measure of the *volume* of our external trade, yet, of the commodities that satisfy human needs, it is the volume rather than the value with which the masses of the population are more intimately concerned. Volume is, from many points of view, a more important consideration than value, and it is desirable to secure a record of the fluctuations in the volume of the country's trade as distinguished from the value thereof. This is what is attempted in Table **22.**

The method adopted for ascertaining the fluctuations in volume has been to take a base year—1926—and to revalue the quantities of each commodity imported or exported in any given year at the average import or export value of that commodity in the standard or base year. Where quantities are not available, the values of items are assumed to have moved in the same direction and in the same proportions as closely related commodities. For this reason the results must not be regarded as of great precision but, since the value of goods not returned by quantity and of those not comparable over a limited series of years is small in comparison with the total trade, the amount of error introduced on their account is inconsiderable. By this method it is comparatively easy to compare the volume of the trade in a particular year with that in a recent year and the margin of error is fairly small. When, however, a comparison of the volume of trade in a particular year with that of another year ten or more years before is undertaken, the margin of error is very much greater. Certain new commodities have come into existence in the course of the decade, while the qualities of others have been materially changed; further, various new items have been added to the customs classifications, and it is not always possible to say just what customs items of 1934 correspond with those of 1914. For these reasons comparisons with the pre-war fiscal year ended 1914 have been discontinued since 1929. This comparison for 1929 and certain previous years appeared on pp. 581–583 of the 1930 Year Book.

In Table **22** the values and volumes of imports and exports respectively for the years 1929 to 1934 are compared with 1926, for the main groups, as follows: the imports and exports are first shown at the values at which the trade was recorded; the same imports and exports are then shown at the value they would have had if the average price or unit value had been the same in each year as it was in 1926. In other words, the figures on the basis of 1926 average values enable a comparison to be made of the imports or exports for the given years on the basis of variations in quantity only, variations due to different prices having been eliminated. Index numbers of declared values, that is, the total declared values of the imports or exports in each year expressed as percentages of 1926, are then given. These are

*Further information as to the methods adopted in making the following analyses will be found on p. 804 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

followed by the index numbers of average values, which show the prices at which goods were imported or exported in each year expressed as percentages of the prices in 1926. Finally, the index numbers of physical volume show the relative quantity of merchandise imported or exported in each year expressed as a percentage of the quantity of the same merchandise in 1926.

For an analysis in greater detail, dealing similarly with sub-groups and principal commodities imported and exported, the reader is referred to pp. 803–817 of the Annual Report on the Trade of Canada for 1934, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The physical volume of imports has been fairly well maintained throughout the depression in those groups comprising goods which enter more or less directly into consumption, such as vegetable products and textiles, while the volumes of imported chemicals and non-metallic minerals (chiefly petroleum products and coal) were higher in 1934 than 1926. On the other hand, the volume of imports of lasting or capital goods, largely comprised within the iron, non-ferrous metal and wood products groups, was at a very low level in the two latest years shown.

In the second half of Table 22 the volume of exports in 1934 of farm products, comprising both the vegetable and animal groups, are shown to be only about two-thirds those of the base year 1926. Exports of wood and paper products (another important group in the Canadian economy) recovered in 1934 to nearly 90 p.c. of the volume of the base year. However, of the four groups of major importance to the prosperity of Canada, the best showing was made by non-ferrous metals with a volume of exports in 1934 amounting to 165 p.c. of those of 1926. Furthermore, if the product of the chief branch of Canadian mining enterprise—namely, gold mining—had been included in the non-ferrous metal exports, instead of being treated as bullion and excluded from the commodity groups altogether, the exports of non-ferrous metals would have shown a still greater volume.

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1929-34.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Values as Declared.	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	233,127	227,045	177,598	128,599	88,289	90,829
Animals and Their Products	49,186	71,662	69,854	45,996	24,563	15,439	19,842
Fibres and Textiles	184,762	206,439	185,241	130,717	83,879	61,215	79,372
Wood and Paper	40,403	59,219	60,955	46,073	32,030	20,506	19,358
Iron and Its Products	181,197	340,831	311,188	192,614	98,298	58,918	69,127
Non-Ferrous Metals	47,693	81,192	93,580	61,899	34,802	18,095	20,171
Non-Metallic Minerals	139,034	166,964	186,496	153,579	102,147	87,658	83,397
Chemicals and Allied Products	28,404	37,723	39,908	35,651	30,731	25,455	25,584
Miscellaneous	53,233	68,522	74,007	62,486	43,455	30,809	26,119
Totals	**927,329**	**1,265,679**	**1,248,274**	**906,613**	**578,504**	**406,384**	**433,799**
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	203,417	289,027	294,039	266,869	242,388	186,257	195,001
Animals and Their Products	49,186	66,545	74,175	58,386	34,161	30,109	34,916
Fibres and Textiles	184,762	237,405	230,245	212,295	171,561	207,573	163,662
Wood and Paper	40,403	60,377	62,184	51,883	35,341	24,233	24,971
Iron and Its Products	181,197	355,649	308,957	193,926	100,276	61,080	84,649
Non-Ferrous Metals	47,693	83,774	91,650	72,024	45,765	24,262	26,342
Non-Metallic Minerals	139,034	195,930	226,542	193,863	165,211	133,136	143,840
Chemicals and Allied Products	28,404	38,656	41,030	40,035	34,368	30,323	33,026
Miscellaneous	53,233	75,751	84,359	80,302	67,013	52,872	45,294
Totals	**927,329**	**1,403,114**	**1,413,181**	**1,169,583**	**896,084**	**749,845**	**751,701**

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1929-34—continued.

IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.			(1926=100.)				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	114·6	111·6	87·3	63·2	43·4	44·1
Animals and Their Products	100·0	145·7	142·0	93·5	50·0	31·4	40·3
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	111·7	100·3	70·7	45·4	33·1	43·0
Wood and Paper	100·0	146·6	150·9	114·0	79·3	50·8	47·9
Iron and Its Products	100·0	188·1	171·7	106·3	54·2	32·5	38·2
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	170·2	196·2	129·8	73·0	37·9	42·2
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	120·1	134·1	110·5	73·5	63·0	60·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	132·8	140·5	125·5	108·2	89·6	90·1
Miscellaneous	100·0	128·7	139·0	117·4	81·6	57·9	49·1
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**136·5**	**134·6**	**97·7**	**62·4**	**43·8**	**46·8**
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	80·7	77·2	66·5	53·1	47·4	46·6
Animals and Their Products	100·0	107·7	94·2	78·8	71·9	51·3	56·8
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	87·0	80·5	61·6	48·9	29·5	48·5
Wood and Paper	100·0	98·1	98·0	88·8	90·6	84·6	77·5
Iron and Its Products	100·0	95·8	100·7	99·3	98·0	96·5	81·7
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	96·9	102·1	85·9	76·0	74·6	76·6
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	85·2	82·3	79·2	61·8	65·8	58·0
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	97·6	97·3	89·0	89·4	83·9	77·5
Miscellaneous	100·0	90·5	87·7	77·8	64·8	58·3	57·7
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**90·2**	**88·3**	**77·5**	**64·6**	**54·2**	**57·7**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	100·0	142·1	144·5	131·2	119·2	91·6	95·9
Animals and Their Products	100·0	135·3	150·8	118·7	69·5	61·2	71·0
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	128·5	124·6	114·9	92·9	112·3	88·6
Wood and Paper	100·0	149·4	153·9	128·4	87·5	60·0	61·8
Iron and Its Products	100·0	196·3	170·5	107·0	55·3	33·8	46·7
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	175·7	192·2	151·0	96·0	50·9	55·2
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	140·9	162·9	139·4	118·8	95·8	103·5
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	136·1	144·5	140·9	121·0	106·8	116·3
Miscellaneous	100·0	142·3	158·5	150·9	125·9	99·3	85·1
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**151·3**	**152·4**	**126·1**	**96·6**	**80·9**	**81·1**

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Values as Declared.	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	646,514	384,636	292,280	204,398	203,371	205,805
Animals and Their Products	190,976	158,757	133,009	83,715	68,799	54,333	75,151
Fibres and Textiles	8,940	9,678	9,066	6,504	5,512	4,730	7,829
Wood and Paper	278,675	288,622	289,567	230,604	175,740	120,887	143,142
Iron and Its Products	74,735	82,257	78,590	38,938	15,463	17,277	26,641
Non-Ferrous Metals	97,476	112,778	154,319	95,652	69,073	42,642	81,764
Non-Metallic Minerals	24,713	27,402	28,545	21,108	13,456	9,216	14,809
Chemicals and Allied Products	17,354	19,438	22,468	12,826	10,536	11,100	13,844
Miscellaneous	16,428	18,264	20,058	18,116	13,367	10,244	10,358
Totals	**1,315,356**	**1,363,710**	**1,120,258**	**799,743**	**576,344**	**473,800**	**579,343**
On the Basis of 1926 Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	606,059	781,889	452,780	487,385	440,104	482,703	401,373
Animals and Their Products	190,976	143,049	127,201	86,906	109,631	101,859	124,218
Fibres and Textiles	8,940	10,505	11,266	10,608	10,544	9,770	13,527
Wood and Paper	278,675	308,999	322,896	270,812	231,675	185,133	248,376
Iron and Its Products	74,735	99,877	91,513	59,256	20,105	21,670	43,639
Non-Ferrous Metals	97,476	133,037	163,535	118,576	140,492	123,651	160,507
Non-Metallic Minerals	24,713	26,638	33,515	22,521	14,874	11,883	18,831
Chemicals and Allied Products	17,354	23,824	29,838	17,571	16,616	17,554	25,357
Miscellaneous	16,428	20,760	22,952	24,197	23,220	21,059	18,833
Totals	**1,315,356**	**1,548,578**	**1,255,496**	**1,097,832**	**1,007,261**	**975,283**	**1,054,661**

22.—Comparison of the Values and Volumes of the External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1926 and 1929-34—concluded.

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE—concluded.

Value Comparison and Group.	1926.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Index Numbers of Declared Values.	(1926=100.)						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	106·7	63·5	48·2	33·7	33·6	34·0
Animals and Their Products	100·0	83·1	69·7	43·8	36·0	28·5	39·4
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	108·3	101·4	72·8	61·7	52·9	87·6
Wood and Paper	100·0	103·6	103·9	82·8	63·1	43·4	51·4
Iron and Its Products	100·0	110·1	105·2	52·1	20·7	23·1	35·6
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	115·7	158·3	98·1	70·9	43·7	83·9
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	110·9	115·5	85·4	54·4	37·3	59·9
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	112·0	129·5	73·9	60·7	64·0	79·8
Miscellaneous	100·0	111·2	122·1	110·3	81·4	62·4	63·1
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**103·7**	**85·2**	**60·8**	**43·8**	**36·0**	**44·0**
Index Numbers of Average Values.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	82·7	85·0	60·0	46·4	42·1	51·3
Animals and Their Products	100·0	111·0	104·6	96·3	62·8	53·3	60·5
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	92·1	80·5	61·3	52·3	48·4	57·9
Wood and Paper	100·0	93·4	89·7	85·2	75·9	65·3	57·6
Iron and Its Products	100·0	82·4	85·9	65·7	76·9	79·7	61·0
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	84·8	94·4	80·7	49·2	34·5	50·9
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	102·9	85·2	93·7	90·5	77·6	78·6
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	81·6	75·3	73·0	63·4	63·2	54·6
Miscellaneous	100·0	88·0	87·4	74·9	57·6	48·6	55·0
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**88·1**	**89·2**	**72·8**	**57·2**	**48·6**	**54·9**
Index Numbers of Physical Volume.							
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.	100·0	129·0	74·7	80·4	72·6	79·6	66·2
Animals and Their Products	100·0	74·9	66·6	45·5	57·4	53·3	65·0
Fibres and Textiles	100·0	117·5	126·0	118·7	117·9	109·3	151·3
Wood and Paper	100·0	110·9	115·9	97·1	83·1	66·4	89·1
Iron and Its Products	100·0	133·6	122·4	79·3	26·9	29·0	58·4
Non-Ferrous Metals	100·0	136·5	167·8	121·6	144·1	126·9	164·7
Non-Metallic Minerals	100·0	107·8	135·6	91·1	60·2	48·1	76·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	100·0	137·3	171·9	73·0	95·7	101·2	146·1
Miscellaneous	100·0	126·4	139·7	147·3	141·3	128·2	114·6
Total Index Numbers	**100·0**	**117·7**	**95·4**	**83·5**	**76·6**	**74·2**	**80·2**

Section 4.—The Tourist Trade of Canada.*

Tourist Expenditures in Canada.—In recent years the tourist trade has become an important source of revenue in certain sections of the Dominion, materially affecting the balance of trade. It represents the economic disposition of national assets in which Canada is particularly rich, namely: its picturesque scenery; its invigorating climate; its opportunities for hunting, fishing and boating, as well as for winter sports—for the exploitation of which a considerable capital expenditure has been made on hotel accommodation, improved highways and other attractions. Those entering from the United States in automobiles are by far the most important class of tourists. The business accruing to the Dominion in this manner represents some return for expenditures on highways which have been very large in the period since the War (see pp. 733–736). In order to attract this traffic, highways have been built through regions of picturesque scenery, such as the Rocky Mountains, northern Ontario, and the Laurentians and Gaspé in Quebec. A further asset for Canada arises from the fact that these scenic regions with their invigorating climate

*Abridged from "The Tourist Trade in Canada, 1920–26", and reports for each year from 1927 to 1933 inclusive, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and obtainable on application. These reports contain a full explanation of the methods used in making the estimates.

are at their best in the summer holiday season when motorists are most ready to travel. The expenditure of travellers coming to Canada from other countries on business has the same effect, so far as its influence on the balance of trade is concerned, as the export of additional commodities would have. Indeed, in so far as commodities are sold to tourists travelling in the Dominion, our exportable surplus of such commodities is reduced.

It is impossible to obtain a direct record of expenditures of this kind. Moreover, even a rough estimate of the total is extremely difficult to make, visitors to Canada being of all classes, engaging in widely different activities or forms of recreation, remaining for varying periods, with expenditures undoubtedly ranging from very small to very large amounts.

The tourists who enter Canada may be divided into three classes: (a) those coming in *via* ocean ports; (b) those entering from the United States in automobiles; (c) those entering from the United States by rail or steamer. In 1933 these classes are estimated to have expended in Canada $7,763,000, $72,196,000 (equivalent to $77,250,000 in Canadian funds at average rates of exchange for the period) and about $29,460,000 ($32,111,000 in Canadian funds) respectively, or a grand total of approximately $109,419,000 (about $117,124,000 in Canadian funds).

The Department of National Revenue records the number of tourists entering Canada in automobiles from the United States through each of the ports of entry along the border. An estimate of the expenditure of tourists of this class in 1933, according to the provinces by which they entered, is as follows: Maritime Provinces, $43,986,000; Quebec, $17,773,000; Ontario, $48,920,000; Manitoba, $828,000; Saskatchewan, $410,000; Alberta, $349,000, and British Columbia $4,984,000.

Expenditures of Canadian Tourists Abroad.—Canadian tourists visiting other countries travel in the main to the British Isles and other European countries on visits home, or as sightseers. Again, many of them, especially elderly or delicate persons, go to Florida, Bermuda or the West Indies. These tourists may be classified in the same three classes as those entering Canada. The total expenditures of such Canadian tourists in other countries were $50,860,000 in 1933—a decline of $6,543,000 from the previous year.

Summary.—For the years 1924 to 1933 the total estimated expenditures of tourists from other countries in Canada, as compared with those of Canadian tourists in other countries, are given in Table **23.**

23.—Tourist Expenditures in Canada and of Canadians Abroad, 1924-33.

Year.	Estimated Expenditure of Tourists from Other Countries in Canada.	Estimated Expenditure of Canadian Tourists in Other Countries.	Estimated Excess of Expenditure of Tourists from Other Countries.
	$	$	$
1924	173,002,000	84,973,000	88,029,000
1925	193,174,000	86,160,000	107,014,000
1926	201,167,000	98,747,000	102,420,000
1927	238,477,000	108,750,000	129,727,000
1928	275,230,000	107,522,000	167,708,000
1929	309,379,000	121,645,000	187,734,000
1930	279,238,000	100,389,000	178,849,000
1931	250,776,000	76,452,000	174,324,000
1932	212,448,000[1]	57,403,000	155,045,000
1933	117,124,000[1]	50,860,000	66,264,000

[1] Converted into Canadian funds at average rates of exchange for the period.

Until the depression made itself felt in 1930, there was a steady increase in the amounts spent both by tourists from other countries in Canada and by Canadians in other countries. During the years 1930-32 the tourist trade, in spite of successive declines, exhibited a surprising vitality as compared with the generally depressed state of trade and industry. In each of these years the expenditures of tourists in Canada (and in the latter two the balance after deducting the corresponding expenditures of Canadians in foreign countries) constituted an "invisible" export of greater value than any single commodity exported. A marked contraction in both volume of travel and tourist expenditures occurred in 1933, reflecting the cumulative effects of the low level of economic activity in recent years, the general lowering of incomes and the intensification of "depression" psychology. Data at present available indicate a fairly substantial increase in tourist revenues in 1934.

Section 5.—Balance of International Payments 1920-32.*

"Balance of Trade" figures are frequently misinterpreted owing to the persistence of the doctrine long ago exploded that a nation's trade is necessarily in a healthy state when exports exceed imports, necessitating an import of gold to make up the difference. Trade was then said to show a "favourable" balance. This theory only took account of the "visible" or commodity items of trade, whereas the true balance of a nation's trade can only be known when not only the commodity items are considered, but also the "invisible" items such as interest, freight, immigrant remittances, financial services, tourist traffic, etc. In short, all debit and credit transactions must be set down in order to find out the true balance. If all the visible and invisible items are thus tabulated the debit or credit difference will be a final invisible item—capital import or export—and this will bring the nation's trade account into a state of balance. Thus, the commodity trade balance of a country cannot be understood by itself but only as it is interpreted in the light of the invisible items of a country's international transactions. In the light of such data, it will be found that a so-called favourable or unfavourable balance will mean an entirely different thing at different times in a country's history. The balance of international payments, which takes account not only of commodity trade but of all transactions, reveals the meaning of the trade balance. It shows, for example, that in 1920, 1921 and 1922 our international accounts were balanced by large imports of capital, although our commodity trade balance was favourable in 1920 and 1922. During these years Britain repaid us war funds as follows: 1920, $104,000,000; 1921, $128,000,000; 1922, $84,000,000. From 1923-28, however, the international accounts show a credit balance after allowing for interest payments and maturities, thus denoting capital exports. In these years Canada became temporarily a capital-exporting country. In these latter years, therefore, the explanation of our favourable commodity trade balance was quite different from that for the period, 1894 to 1903, when it was explained by payments of interest and maturities.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an estimated balance of international payments is indispensable to the understanding of trade accounts. It has, however, a great many other important uses, among which the following may be mentioned: (1) to give a comprehensive picture of our international debits and credits and how they are balanced; (2) to show the extent of our international borrowings and lend-

*Abridged from the annual report "Canada's Balance of International Payments", by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief of the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report includes explanatory data on the methods followed in computing these statistics.

ings; (3) to show the magnitude of individual invisible items, such as interest, freights, tourist traffic, etc., in our international transactions; (4) to explain exchange disturbances and the effect of international financial difficulties; and (5) to furnish data for guidance in the formulation of international fiscal, financial and commercial policy.

As already stated, in the years from 1923 to 1928 Canada became temporarily a capital-exporting country. This was the result of abundant funds accumulating in the Dominion owing to three causes. In the first place, there had come into the country during the War about $1,250,000,000 through the purchase of our commodities at high prices; this was seeking an investment outlet. In the second place, the large investment of United States capital in the Dominion from 1914 to 1920 was now increasing the nation's output. In the third place, successive large harvests at relatively high world prices were a foundation of prosperity. These factors combined, caused an unprecedented accumulation of savings, which was used by financial institutions and individuals not only to finance domestic capital needs, but also to avail themselves of opportunities for profitable investment abroad. The prolonged and extravagant "bull" market in the New York and other United States' stock exchanges culminating in the early summer of 1929, and the high interest rates prevailing in those markets, attracted enormous sums to the United States from other countries, including Canada. Thus from 1923 to 1928 we had on balance an export of capital to our credit, though at the same time other countries, particularly the United States, continued to invest large sums in the Dominion. In contrast to this there were unfavourable balances in 1929 and 1930, considering both visible and invisible items, of $65,000,000 and $159,000,000 respectively, while in 1931 the balance was favourable by about $28,000,000. In the light of all available information, it appears that the balances in 1929 and 1930 represented a net movement of capital into Canada for investment, while those of 1931 and 1932 represented a net movement outwards. In the last-named year, however, the capital export appears to have been in the main not for investment but for the purpose of retiring maturing issues and for repurchases. A more detailed discussion of the balance of payments in these years will be found at pp. 600-601 of the 1933 Year Book.

In 1933 credit balances of $146 million for commodities, $92 million for gold, $60 million for tourist trade, amounting in all to $298 million, were more than sufficient to meet net debits of $225 million for interest, $15 million for freight, and $9 million for exchange, totalling $249 million. Minor invisible items showed a net debit of $8 million. The total net credit, exclusive of capital, was approximately $40 million which, plus a net credit of approximately $62 million, representing capital inflow, makes a total of $102 million for which no debit items appear. An error and omission estimate is therefore added to bring the two sides of the international accounts into balance.

In 1934 it will be noted that the debit for interest and dividend payments was $230 million. Maturity payments were $75 million. These two items together amount to $305 million. Commodity, tourist and gold credit balances totalled $323 million and these, less $18 million, were required to meet the interest, dividends and maturities. The balance of $18 million just about offset a freight deficit of $21 million. Remaining debits amounting to $10 million plus the 48\frac{3}{4}$ million debit for untraced items (errors and omissions) were balanced by sundry credits of 6\frac{1}{2}$ million plus capital credits on the sale and purchase of securities and direct investments.

Table 24 shows the preliminary estimates of the balance of international payments for 1933 and 1934. Figures for 1920-26 were given at pp. 601-602 of the 1929 Year Book, although these have since been somewhat revised in later estimates. Figures for 1927-28 will be found at p. 501 of the 1932 Year Book and those for 1929-32 at p. 601 of the 1933 Year Book.

24.—Estimated Balance of International Payments, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—Figures for both years are preliminary.

Item.	1933.			1934.		
	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (−) or Credit (+).	Exports, Visible and Invisible.	Imports, Visible and Invisible.	Net Debit (−) or Credit (+).
	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $	000 $
Commodity Trade (corrected by deduction of non-commercial items, overvaluations, etc.)	535,000	389,250	+146,000	645,000	500,000	+145,000
Exports and imports of gold coin and bullion	66,000	850	+ 65,100	95,000	800	+ 94,200
Correction for gold movements to convert to Canadian currency	27,000	350	+ 26,600	–	–	–
Freight payments and receipts, n.o.p.	40,000	55,000	− 15,000	47,000	68,000	− 21,000
Tourist expenditures	110,000	50,000	+ 60,000	138,000	54,000	+ 84,000
Interest payments and receipts	50,000	275,000	−225,000	60,000	290,000	−230,000
Immigrant remittances	5,000	6,000	− 1,000	6,000	7,500	− 1,500
Government expenditures and receipts	6,500	9,500	− 3,000	8,000	9,250	− 1,250
Charitable and missionary contributions	1,000	1,000	–	2,000	1,200	+ 800
Insurance transactions	15,000	11,000	+ 4,000	16,000	12,000	+ 4,000
Advertising transactions	1,500	3,000	− 1,500	2,000	1,500	+ 500
Motion picture earnings	–	4,000	− 4,000	–	2,750	− 2,750
Capital of immigrants and emigrants	4,000	3,250	+ 750	4,000	3,250	+ 750
Earnings of Canadian residents employed in U.S.A.	700	–	+ 700	500	–	+ 500
Exchange, London and New York, on interest and maturity payments and receipts	3,000	12,000	− 9,000	–	–	–
Miscellaneous items such as direct magazine subscriptions, artists' and entertainers' receipts, radio programs, etc.	–	4,000	− 4,000	–	4,500	− 4,500
Capital movement (see statement below)	61,500	–	+ 61,500	–	20,000	− 20,000
Balancing item (net errors and omissions)	–	102,000	−102,000	–	48,750	− 48,750
	926,200	926,200	–	1,023,500	1,023,500	–
CAPITAL MOVEMENT.						
Sale and purchase of securities	350,000	250,000	+100,000	350,000	300,000	+ 50,000
Maturities	–	40,000	− 40,000	–	75,000	− 75,000
Direct investments	1,500	–	+ 1,500	5,000	–	+ 5,000
Net inflow or outflow of capital	–	61,500	–	20,000	–	–
	351,500	351,500	+ 61,500	375,000	375,000	− 20,000

CHAPTER XVII.—INTERNAL TRADE.

This treatment of trade within the Dominion commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade. This is followed by sections dealing with the statistics of the grain trade and of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of cold storage facilities and of commodities in cold storage are next in order. In the latter part of the chapter will be found sections relating to various administrative services connected with trade, including: the payment of bounties; the granting of patents, copyrights and trade marks; and weights and measures, electricity and gas inspection. The concluding section of the chapter deals with the statistics of wholesale and retail merchandising collected at the Census of Distribution in 1930 and subsequently.

Section 1.—Interprovincial Trade.*

Canada may be divided into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering and Mining Region*, comprising the river valley and gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other words, the greater part of the Maritime Provinces, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava), and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region*, comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region*, extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canada-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining and Lumbering Region*, comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of Yukon.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region*, extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards, and from the boundary of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan Boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support or for exchange with the fur-trading companies, and with individual whalers and traders who visit the region.

Great differences exist between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Interprovincial trade in what is now Canada had its beginning, many years before Confederation, in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Upper and Lower Canada for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. Indeed, it was thought at the time of Confederation that the coal fields of Nova Scotia would furnish sufficient fuel for the needs of all the eastern part of the Dominion. Later, manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec found markets from one end of the Dominion to the other in exchange for the farm, mineral and other products required by large urban communities and produced principally in western and northern regions. Thus the principle of comparative advantage is seen operating in the increased trade between the economic regions of the Dominion, a trade which is principally

* Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

carried on over the railways of the country, but also largely over its waterways. A comparatively new development is the inauguration of sea transport between Eastern Canada and British Columbia *via* the Panama Canal. (See pp. 754-755.)

A monthly railway traffic report is published by the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total *revenue* freight traffic of all railways (not the "on company service" freight), divided into 76 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province, and are of use in computing the imports and exports of each province for each of the 76 classes of commodities. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces having water transportation. Summary figures for all commodities are given in Table **1**.

The revenue freight traffic movement on the steam railways of Canada fluctuates to a certain extent with the yield of the crops and with activity in the mining and construction industries involving heavy movements of low-grade freight. The general trend from 1921 to 1928 was upward, increasing from 83,814,436 tons of freight carried in 1921 to 119,227,758 tons in 1928. In 1929, however, a decrease to 114,600,778 tons and in 1930 a further decrease to 95,833,228 tons were reported and, with the continued industrial depression, there have been still greater decreases to 73,837,245 tons in 1931, to 60,468,093 tons in 1932 and to 57,099,111 tons in 1933, but latest figures indicate a rise to 67,681,499 tons in 1934.

Statements similar to that in Table **1** may be compiled for any of the 76 commodities for which statistics are collected, showing the interprovincial trade by rail in these commodities. For details see "Summary of Monthly Traffic Reports of the Railways of Canada, 1933", obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Railway Revenue Freight Traffic Movement in Canada and the Provinces, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Originating in Canada or Specified Province.		Received from Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Originating.[1]	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	148,222	159,739	357	1,174	148,579	160,913
Nova Scotia	4,343,520	4,643,910	104,865	100,371	4,448,385	4,744,281
New Brunswick	1,187,667	1,289,648	424,864	357,951	1,612,531	1,647,599
Quebec	5,809,083	5,908,230	2,419,466	2,438,334	8,228,549	8,346,564
Ontario	10,632,413	10,028,089	13,019,600	12,434,555	23,652,013	22,462,644
Manitoba	3,308,791	3,037,628	118,392	116,731	3,427,183	3,154,359
Saskatchewan	6,095,923	5,642,056	271,063	269,369	6,366,986	5,911,425
Alberta	9,133,978	7,175,141	99,465	93,638	9,233,443	7,268,779
British Columbia	3,154,067	3,229,828	196,357	172,719	3,350,424	3,402,547
Totals	**43,813,664**	**41,114,269**	**16,654,429**	**15,984,842**	**60,468,093**	**57,099,111**[1]

Province.	Terminating in Canada or Specified Province.		Delivered to Foreign Connections.		Totals, Freight Terminating.[1]	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	202,599	178,673	17,462	25,095	220,061	203,768
Nova Scotia	3,702,259	3,924,072	347,655	412,878	4,049,914	4,336,950
New Brunswick	1,262,070	1,247,253	792,808	824,778	2,054,878	2,072,031
Quebec	6,053,625	5,400,467	3,285,285	3,310,835	9,338,910	8,711,302
Ontario	17,621,433	16,987,136	9,789,603	10,236,814	27,411,036	27,223,950
Manitoba	3,324,554	2,868,871	238,713	212,357	3,563,267	3,081,228
Saskatchewan	3,503,492	2,983,981	158,217	179,869	3,661,709	3,163,850
Alberta	2,809,910	2,239,123	1,702	2,365	2,811,612	2,241,488
British Columbia	2,224,317	2,309,759	3,758,897	2,900,780	5,983,214	5,210,539
Totals	**40,704,259**	**38,139,335**	**18,390,342**	**18,105,771**	**59,094,601**	**56,245,106**[1]

[1] The freight originating and that terminating will not agree because that which originates within a certain year does not all terminate within the same year. On the other hand some which terminated in 1933, for instance, originated within the previous year.

Section 2.—Grain Trade Statistics.*

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pp. 581-583, an historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act, and an outline of the Canada Grain Act of 1925 appeared at p. 1017 of the 1925 Year Book. The 1929 amendments were dealt with at pp. 1047-1048 of the 1930 Year Book, and the Canada Grain Act, 1930, at p. 1101 of the 1931 Year Book.

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1932-33.—For a description of the wheat crop movement in this year the reader is referred to the "Report on the Grain Trade of Canada for the crop year ended July 31, 1933," which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of fifty cents. A chart illustrating this movement will be found on p. 644 following.

* Revised by Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

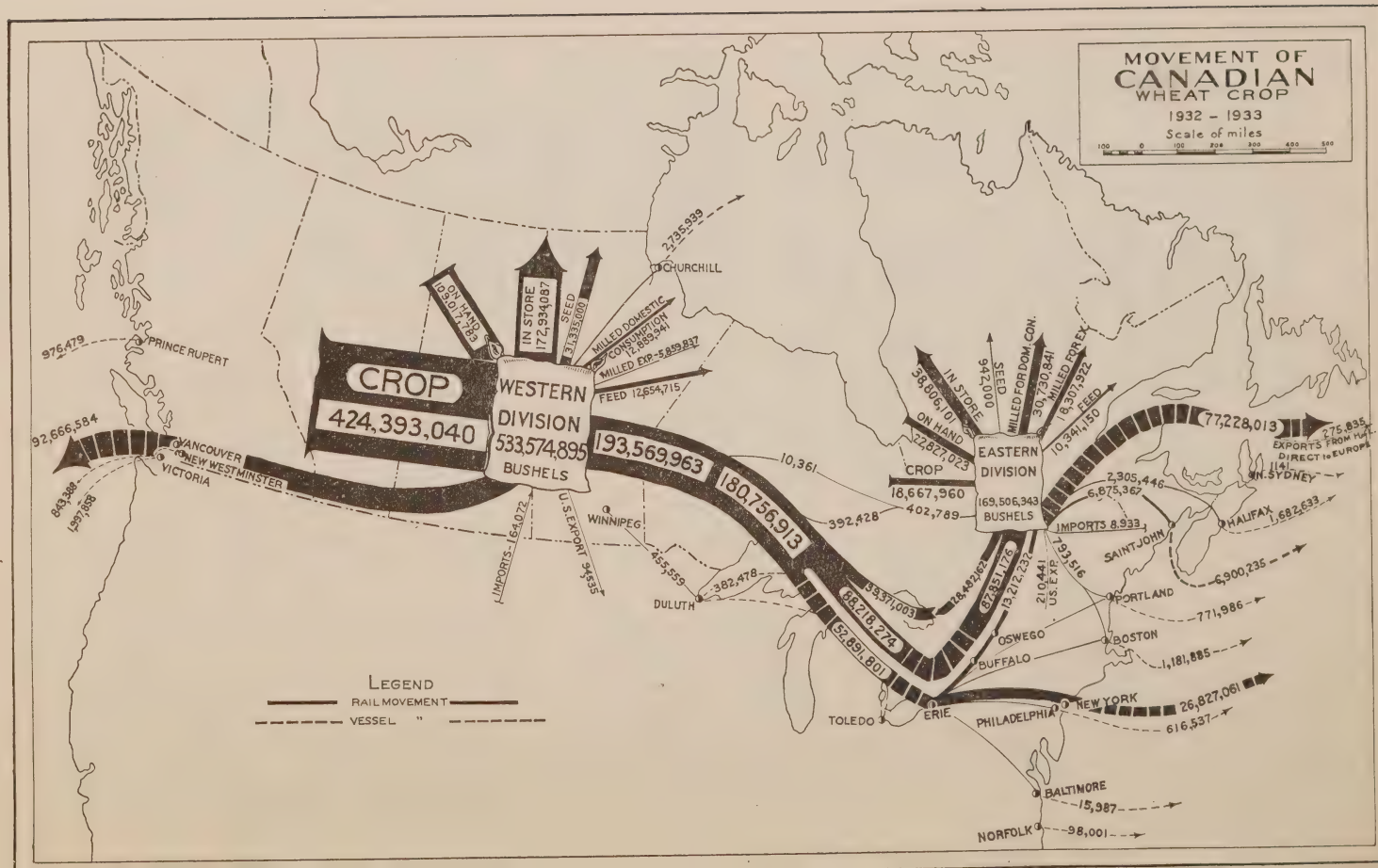
2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1933.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1. On hand, Aug. 1, 1932—					
In farmers' hands	7,495,800	22,823,000	3,477,000	7,100	146,000
In Eastern elevators	17,839,890	1,335,807	369,709	33,790	1,535,827
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	6,009,490	733,000	966,123	47,266	30,385
In interior elevators, Western Division	102,412	4,444	4,121	1,030	263
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	8,530,406	477,097	140,881	199	7,983
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	1,174,882	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,290,508	–	–	–	–
In country and private terminals, Western Division	27,499,002	731,029	384,330	126,113	502,278
In public and private terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur	48,683,128	2,727,871	1,296,802	1,040,165	2,542,044
Afloat for unloading at Canadian ports	6,597,843	252,043	378,118	35,533	544,264
In flour mills	2,845,905	476,995	78,735	–	37,836
In transit	2,725,540	288,033	99,836	30,162	71,835
Totals On Hand	131,844,806	29,849,319	7,195,655	1,321,358	5,418,715
2. Crop, 1932	443,061,000	391,561,000	80,773,000	2,719,000	8,470,000
3. Shipped In from—					
U.S.A. and other countries	173,005	2,032,065	3,269	766	20
4. Total annual stocks (sum of 1, 2 and 3)	575,078,811	423,442,384	87,971,924	4,041,124	13,888,735
5. Shipped Out to—					
U.S.A.	304,976	79,363	–	717,605	200,000
United Kingdom	156,461,736	6,820,013	4,745,053	76,786	667,595
Other countries	83,369,856	4,176,421	646,346	–	1,998,763
Totals Shipped Out	240,136,568	11,075,797	5,391,399	794,391	2,866,758
6. Milled—					
For domestic consumption	43,620,782	7,214,753	733,636	1,478,919	–
For export	24,167,759	3,342,477	–	–	2,116
Consumed in malting and brewing establishments	–	–	5,090,094	–	–
7. Totals disposed of commercially (sum of 5 and 6)	307,925,109	21,633,027	11,215,129	2,273,310	2,868,474
8. Feed for live stock and poultry	22,995,865	–	–	–	–
9. Used for seed	32,277,000	33,822,250	7,316,000	121,800	874,650

2.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1933—concluded.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
10. In Store, July 31, 1933—					
In farmers' hands	12,340,000	27,701,000	3,102,000	17,700	156,600
In Eastern elevators	34,171,909	1,714,231	865,646	88,719	1,180,809
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	6,008,904	1,161,631	1,355,957	69,198	11,683
In interior terminals, Western Division	2,003,654	42,379	4,324	92	224
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	9,351,581	627,593	501,164	1,116	117,898
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	2,947	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,430,283	–	–	–	–
In country and private terminals, Western Division	71,846,187	5,194,155	2,203,384	157,745	902,451
In public and private terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur	61,361,463	3,397,847	2,802,967	766,923	3,304,284
In Eastern Division—afloat	3,834,344	605,068	49,207	–	–
In flour mills, Eastern Division	3,198,366	961,775	109,861	1,824	12,855
In transit	5,190,550	628,750	343,812	76,258	127,923
Totals In Store	211,740,188	42,044,758	11,338,322	1,179,575	5,814,727
11. Totals accounted for (sum 7, 8, 9 and 10)	574,938,162	97,500,035	29,869,451	3,574,685	9,557,851
12. Losses in cleaning	7,200,000	51,989	80,576	162,695	3,958
13. Grain, not merchantable	2,108,000	8,043,000	730,900	32,000	45,200
14. Balances, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels	– 9,167,351	317,847,360	57,290,997	271,744	4,281,926
15. Totals (sum 11 to 14)	575,078,811	423,442,384	87,971,924	4,041,124	13,888,735
16. Amounts inspected	324,390,458	27,212,937	12,589,405	1,714,500	2,892,336
17. Percentages inspected	73·22	6·95	15·59	63·06	34·15
18. Percentages of commercial grain inspected (Line 16 of 11)	56·42	27·91	42·15	47·96	30·26
19. Commercial grain from season's crop (10 and 7-1-3)	387,647,486	31,796,401	15,354,527	2,130,761	3,264,466
20. Percentages of crop commercial grain (Line 19 of 2)	87·49	8·12	19·01	78·37	38·54
21. Values of crop $	154,760,000	75,988,000	18,855,000	1,682,000	2,284,000

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1933-34.—A résumé of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the crop of the Western Inspection Division. The wheat crop of 1933 marketed in the Western Division during the crop year from Aug. 1, 1933, to July 31, 1934, amounted to 264·3 million bushels. A carry-over of 172·9 million bushels from the previous crop year, together with some minor items, brought the stock of the Western Division to a total for the year of 437·0 million bushels. As for distribution, 260·8 million bushels were commercially disposed of, the chief items of which were 75·3 million bushels exported to the United Kingdom and 101·5 million bushels shipped to the Eastern Division. The direct exports to the United States were only 117 thousand bushels and to other countries 20 million bushels. The total shipments from the Western Division were thus 215·4 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17·1 million bushels, of which 12·7 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the Western Division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William for grindings, was 201 thousand bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 145·9 million bushels,


MOVEMENT OF
CANADIAN
WHEAT CROP
1932 - 1933
Scale of miles
100 0 100 200 300 400 500
CROP
424,393,040
WESTERN
DIVISION
533,574,895
BUSHELS
ON HAND 109,041,855
IN STORE 172,934,087
SEED 31,335,009
MILLED DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION 12,853,341
MILLED EXP-5,859,837
FEED 12,654,715
2,735,939
CHURCHILL
976,479
PRINCE RUPERT
92,666,584
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
VICTORIA
843,388
1,597,858
IMPORTS-164,072
U.S. EXPORT 94,535
WINNIPEG
193,569,963
180,756,913
10,361
392,428
402,789
455,559
382,478
DULUTH
CROP
18,667,960
EASTERN
DIVISION
169,506,343
BUSHELS
IN STORE 58,606,101
ON HAND 72,827,023
SEED 942,000
MILLED FOR DOM. CON. 30,730,841
MILLED FOR EX. 18,307,922
FEED 10,341,150
77,228,013
275,835
EXPORTS FROM HALIFAX DIRECT to EUROPE
N. SYDNEY
2,305,446
6,875,367
IMPORTS 8,933
HALIFAX
1,682,633
SAINT JOHN
6,900,235
PORTLAND
771,986
BOSTON
1,181,885
NEW YORK
26,827,061
616,537
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
15,987
NORFOLK
98,001
ERIE
TOLEDO
OSWEGO
BUFFALO
333,7,003
128,482,462
87,351,175
13,212,232
52,891,801
88,218,274
210,441
U.S. EXP.
769,516
LEGEND
RAIL MOVEMENT
VESSEL "

100·7 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 45·2 million to United States' ports. The shipments to Canadian and U.S. ports represented, respectively, a decrease of 21·1 p.c. and a decrease of 14·4 p.c. from 1932-33. The principal Canadian lake ports were those of lake Huron and Georgian bay, with receipts of 25·7 million bushels, and Port Colborne with 19·8 million bushels. Among the United States' lake ports, Buffalo was of chief importance in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 40·8 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver was 45·4 million bushels, as compared with 96·4 million in the previous crop year; 2·8 million bushels were exported through New Westminster, and 2·7 million from Churchill. The seed requirements were estimated at 29·2 million bushels, feed for livestock and poultry at 9·3 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 158·6 million bushels.

The Eastern Division received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 17·5 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 101·5 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 38·8 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the Eastern Division of 158·1 million bushels. The distribution included 35·3 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 66·6 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 7·7 million bushels shipped through the winter ports of Saint John and Halifax. In addition, 44·6 million bushels were cleared for export to the United Kingdom and other countries *via* the United States' Atlantic ports. The chief ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both Divisions were New York, Albany, Boston and Portland.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 218,814 bushels, to the United Kingdom 114·8 million bushels, to other countries 55·1 million bushels; 127·6 million bushels were shown to be shipped *via* Canadian ports and 42·3 million bushels *via* United States' ports, after deducting 2·3 million bushels transhipped from Buffalo to Montreal and adding the same to the Canadian movement. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 170·2 million bushels.

Table **3** shows, for the licence years 1933 and 1934, the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for each class of elevator, with a summary showing the total of all elevators for each province. The growth of Canadian elevators in number and capacity has accompanied the expansion of grain acreage in the present century. Canadian elevators in 1901 numbered 426 with a capacity of 18,329,352 bushels; in 1911 these had increased to 1,909 elevators and 105,462,700 bushels; and totals of 3,855 elevators and 231,213,620 bushels were reached in 1921. Further increases in the past few years have resulted in a total of 5,901 elevators with a capacity of 419,592,660 bushels in 1934.

Table **4** gives summary statistics of the inspections of grain for 1931-34, detailed statistics given in previous Year Books being omitted to save space. The latter may be found in the Reports on the Grain Trade of Canada.* Tables **5** and **6** show the shipments of grain by vessel and rail for 1933 and 1934.

Tables **7** and **8** deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at Eastern elevators, while Tables **9** and **10** show the average cost of delivering a bushel of wheat from the Canadian wheat producer to British ports, by both the Atlantic and Pacific routes.

* The latest report is for the crop year ended July 31, 1934, and may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

2A.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1934.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1. On Hand, Aug. 1, 1933—						
In farmers' hands	12,340,000	27,701,000	3,102,000	17,700	156,600	1,688,000
In Eastern elevators	34,171,909	1,714,231	865,646	88,719	1,180,809	–
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	6,008,904	1,161,631	1,355,957	69,198	11,683	–
In interior terminals, Western Division	2,003,654	42,379	4,324	92	224	–
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	9,351,581	627,593	501,164	1,116	117,898	–
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	2,947	–	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,430,283	10,329	–	–	–	–
In country and private terminals	71,846,187	5,194,155	2,203,384	157,745	902,451	–
In Fort William and Port Arthur	61,361,463	3,397,847	2,802,967	766,923	3,304,284	–
In Eastern Division—afloat	3,834,344	605,068	49,207	–	–	–
In flour mills	3,198,366	961,775	109,861	1,824	12,855	–
In transit	5,190,550	628,750	343,812	76,258	127,923	–
Totals On Hand	211,740,188	42,044,758	11,338,322	1,179,575	5,814,727	1,688,000
2. Crop, 1933	281,892,000	307,478,000	63,359,000	632,000	4,177,000	8,483,000
3. Shipped In from—						
U.S.A. and other countries	413,165	20,632	15,251	607,780	–	27
4. Total annual stocks (sum of 1, 2 and 3)	494,045,353	349,543,390	74,712,573	2,419,355	9,991,727	10,171,027
5. Shipped Out to—						
U.S.A.	218,814	68,091	223,059	182,740	2,345,771	92,868
United Kingdom	114,858,191	4,585,006	1,465,868	4,596	233,248	53,662
Other countries	55,157,008	1,434,738	21,724	71	618	318,929
Totals Shipped Out	170,234,013	6,087,835	1,710,651	187,407	2,579,637	465,459
6. Milled—						
For domestic consumption	43,068,366	6,768,593	777,924	Not	–	204,151
For export	24,545,862	3,052,177	–	available	2,307	–
Consumed in malting and brewing establishments	–	–	5,000,000	–	–	–
7. Totals disposed of commercially (sum of 5 and 6)	237,848,241	15,908,605	7,488,575	–	2,581,944	669,610
8. Feed for live stock and poultry	17,039,900	–	–	–	–	–
9. Used for seed	29,981,250	34,327,000	7,225,000	113,450	1,102,350	814,400
10. In Store, July 31, 1934—						
In farmers' hands	8,733,000	19,333,000	1,839,000	3,400	37,000	1,684,000
In Eastern elevators	31,589,203	2,768,193	2,013,099	–	813,329	–
In Eastern Division—afloat	2,643,057	207,780	110,825	–	–	–
In flour mills and mill elevators, Western Division	6,849,452	1,137,341	1,225,715	24,325	45,463	–
In interior terminals, Western Division	1,646,238	106,792	805	77	164	–
In Vancouver and New Westminster elevators	7,564,976	355,405	107,324	152	67,427	–
In Victoria and Prince Rupert elevators	2,019,495	–	–	–	–	–
In Churchill elevator	2,475,764	–	–	–	–	–
In country and private terminals, Western Division	63,505,416	3,575,130	1,628,235	99,954	538,171	–
In public and private terminals, Fort William and Port Arthur	59,388,654	2,403,429	3,856,828	334,339	2,448,871	–
In transit	5,081,489	387,508	231,424	8,813	42,851	–
In flour mills, Eastern Division	2,493,537	785,919	78,775	235	3,031	–
Totals In Store	193,990,281	31,060,497	11,092,030	471,295	3,996,307	1,684,000

2A.—Summary of the Distribution of Canadian Grain, crop year ended July 31, 1934—concluded.

Item.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.	Buck-wheat.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
11. Totals accounted for (sum 7, 8, 9 and 10)	478,859,672	81,296,102	25,805,605	7,584,745	7,680,601	3,168,010
12. Losses in cleaning	4,500,000	50,000	80,000	160,000	3,000	–
13. Grain, not merchantable	2,965,400	7,719,000	743,000	2,700	34,000	338,200
14. Balances, merchantable grain fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels	7,720,281	260,478,288	48,083,968	–	2,274,126	6,664,817
15. Totals (sum 11 to 14)	494,045,353	349,543,390	74,712,573	2,419,355	9,991,727	10,171,027
16. Amounts inspected	228,122,000	31,520,000	13,413,000	351,800	1,307,000	271,582
17. Percentages inspected	84·57	10·25	21·17	55·66	30·21	3·20
18. Percentages of commercial grain inspected (Line 16 of 11)	47·64	38·77	51·98	60·16	17·02	–
19. Commercial grain from season's crop (10 and 7–1–3)	219,685,169	4,903,712	7,227,032	1,128,653	763,524	–
20. Percentages of crop commercial grain (line 19 of 2)	77·93	1·59	11·41	–	18·28	–
21. Values of crop $	136,953,000	79,818,000	18,954,000	756,000	1,603,000	4,572,000

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507–509, and the figures for 1919 to 1924 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549–550. For 1925 and 1926 see p. 616 of the 1927-28 Year Book, for 1927 and 1928 see p. 609 of the 1929 Year Book, for 1929 and 1930, p. 624 of the 1931 Year Book and 1931, p. 508 of the 1932 Year Book, and 1932, p. 608 of the 1933 Year Book.

Division, Elevator and Province.	1933.		1934.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
WESTERN DIVISION.	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
Country Elevators—				
Ontario	1	40,000	1	40,000
Manitoba	723	23,015,850	724	22,908,350
Saskatchewan	3,238	102,274,050	3,232	102,286,850
Alberta	1,769	66,481,900	1,776	66,583,800
British Columbia	10	349,000	11	358,000
Totals, Country Elevators	5,741	192,160,800	5,744	192,177,000
Private Country Elevators—				
Manitoba	3	100,000	4	115,000
Saskatchewan	2	53,000	5	243,000
Alberta	4	140,000	5	215,000
Totals, Private Country Elevators	9	293,000	14	573,000
Mill Elevators—				
Ontario	1	185,000	1	185,000
Manitoba	6	167,500	5	162,500
Saskatchewan	10	139,000	9	144,000
Alberta	3	63,000	3	63,000
British Columbia	10	442,000	11	446,000
Totals, Mill Elevators	30	996,500	29	1,000,500
Private Terminal—				
Ontario	7	1,940,000	7	1,940,000
Manitoba	13	4,292,450	12	4,217,450
Saskatchewan	6	4,585,500	6	4,585,500
Alberta	15	4,095,000	14	4,025,000
British Columbia	2	570,000	2	570,000
Totals, Private Terminals	43	15,482,950	41	15,337,950

3.—Numbers and Storage Capacities of Canadian Grain Elevators, licence years 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Division, Elevator and Province.	1933.		1934.	
	Elevators.	Capacity.	Elevators.	Capacity.
Western Division—concluded.	No.	bush.	No.	bush.
Public Terminal—				
Ontario	2	9,000,000	–	–
Manitoba	–	–	–	–
Saskatchewan	2	11,000,000	2	11,000,000
Alberta	3	6,250,000	3	6,250,000
British Columbia	2	1,900,000	2	3,365,000
Totals, Public Terminals	9	28,150,000	7	20,615,000
Semi-Public Terminal—				
Ontario	25	83,592,210	27	92,542,210
Manitoba	2	3,500,000	2	3,500,000
British Columbia	8	18,758,000	8	17,508,000
Totals, Semi-Public Terminals	35	105,850,210	37	113,550,210
Totals, Western Division	**5,867**	**342,933,460**	**5,872**	**343,253,660**
Eastern Division.				
Eastern Elevators—				
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick	2	1,500,000	2	1,500,000
Quebec	7	21,787,000	8	22,539,000
Ontario	18	50,100,000	18	50,100,000
Totals, Eastern Division	**28**	**75,587,000**	**29**	**76,339,000**
Summary by Provinces—				
Nova Scotia	1	2,200,000	1	2,200,000
New Brunswick	2	1,500,000	2	1,500,000
Quebec	7	21,787,000	8	22,539,000
Ontario	54	144,857,210	54	144,807,210
Manitoba	747	31,075,800	747	30,903,300
Saskatchewan	3,258	118,051,550	3,254	118,259,350
Alberta	1,794	77,029,900	1,801	77,136,800
British Columbia	32	22,019,000	34	22,247,000
Grand Totals for Canada	**5,895**	**418,520,460**	**5,901**	**419,592,660**

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1931-34.

Grain.	1930-31.			1931-32.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	288,262,434	8,604,368	296,866,802	258,719,120	15,000	258,734,120
Winter wheat	432,566	231,135	663,701	146,880	170,000	316,880
Totals, Wheat	288,695,000	8,835,503	297,530,503	258,866,000	185,000	259,051,000
Oats	32,235,000	527,159	32,762,159	41,510,000	565,958	42,075,958
Barley	23,532,000	79,800	23,611,800	13,264,000	75,450	13,339,450
Flax	4,131,500	–	4,131,500	1,913,000	–	1,913,000
Rye	7,750,000	1,828,771	9,578,771	3,000,000	2,932,607	5,932,607
Corn	–	–	–	–	6,600	6,600
Buckwheat	4,000	235,700	239,700	4,000	238,496	242,496
Peas	–	–	–	–	1,000	1,000
Speltz	–	–	–	–	–	–
Screenings	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mixed grains	294,000	–	294,000	244,500	–	244,500
Totals, Grain	**356,641,500**	**11,506,933**	**368,148,433**	**318,801,500**	**4,005,111**	**322,806,111**

4.—Quantities of Canadian Grain Inspected during the crop years ended July 31, 1931-34—concluded.

Grain.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat	323,436,540	366,555	323,803,095	228,014,700	4,000	228,018,700
Winter wheat	195,650	391,713	587,363	107,280	75,000	182,280
Totals, Wheat	323,632,190	758,268	324,390,458	228,121,980	79,000	228,200,980
Oats	26,866,375	346,562	27,212,937	31,520,720	102,137	31,622,857
Barley	12,543,855	45,550	12,589,405	13,413,400	7,500	13,420,900
Flax	1,714,500	–	1,714,500	351,820	–	351,820
Rye	2,693,420	198,916	2,892,336	1,306,965	–	1,306,965
Corn	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buckwheat	3,000	375,940	378,940	2,000	268,582	270,582
Peas	–	1,000	1,000	–	–	–
Speltz	–	–	–	–	–	–
Screenings	11,000	–	11,000	38,000	–	38,000
Mixed grains	180,830	–	180,830	211,665	6,097	217,762
Totals, Grain	**367,645,170**	**1,726,236**	**369,371,406**	**274,966,550**	**463,316**	**275,429,866**

5.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1933 and 1934.

Grain.	1933.			1934.		
	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.	To Canadian Ports.	To U.S. Ports.	Total Shipments.
Wheat.....bush.	114,415,463	40,376,492	154,791,955	92,276,412	61,655,207	153,931,619
Oats.....bush.	12,120,998	–	12,120,998	10,891,740	2,611,693	13,503,433
Barley.....bush.	4,075,822	–	4,075,822	7,012,735	6,320,057	13,332,792
Flaxseed.....bush.	631,598	565,117	1,196,715	328,800	–	328,800
Rye.....bush.	182,797	2,037,458	2,220,255	169,556	519,727	689,283
Oat scalpings.....bush.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals.....bush.	**131,426,678**	**42,979,067**	**174,405,745**	**110,679,243**	**71,106,684**	**181,785,927**
Screenings.....tons	16,641	25,586	42,227	8,725	38,901	47,626

6.—Shipments of Grain by Lake and All-Rail Routes from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended July 31, 1933 and 1934.

Grain.	1932-33.			1933-34.		
	Lake.	Rail.	Total.	Lake.	Rail.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard	20,362,047	–	20,362,047	12,404,185	46	12,404,231
No. 1 Northern	78,815,912	45,000	78,860,912	81,899,470	6,067	81,905,537
No. 2 Northern	65,114,383	7,924	65,122,307	32,578,314	36	32,578,350
No. 3 Northern	4,144,694	4,379	4,149,073	5,491,368	13,135	5,504,503
No. 4	1,327,104	1,472	1,328,576	3,265,466	18,792	3,284,258
Other grades	10,725,272	91,582	10,816,854	10,522,610	191,043	10,713,653
Totals, Wheat	**180,489,412**	**150,357**	**180,639,769**	**146,161,413**	**229,119**	**146,390,532**
Oats	13,141,407	1,226,044	14,367,451	13,913,478	1,977,840	15,891,318
Barley	5,494,346	45,130	5,539,476	6,624,016	236,073	6,860,089
Flaxseed	1,661,080	292	1,661,372	609,971	42,246	652,217
Rye	1,918,946	800	1,919,746	2,071,861	5,808	2,077,669
Mixed grains	32,638	9,164	41,802	12,152	17,288	29,440
Totals, Other Grain	**22,248,417**	**1,281,430**	**23,529,847**	**23,231,478**	**2,279,255**	**25,510,733**

7.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by crop years ended July 31, 1930-34.

NOTE.—Figures for the crop years 1922 to 1929 are shown at p. 626 of the 1931 edition of the Year Book.

Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total Grain.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Receipts—						
1929-1930	132,356,863	15,932,469	8,381,291	658,303	3,226,137	160,555,063
1930-1931	178,120,479	20,874,442	37,555,371	1,710,059	6,226,473	244,486,824
1931-1932	151,395,023	17,063,934	17,109,737	1,012,939	15,210,866	201,792,499
1932-1933	233,419,639	17,367,890	7,797,343	1,116,223	3,921,887	263,622,982
1933-1934[1]	165,647,625	18,026,654	7,496,255	631,973	931,042	192,733,549
Shipments—						
1929-1930	111,077,966	13,372,999	6,734,676	657,101	1,654,237	133,496,979
1930-1931	163,730,581	19,086,592	36,485,055	1,693,439	4,378,874	225,374,541
1931-1932	133,610,498	15,706,287	16,807,097	974,649	13,738,895	180,837,426
1932-1933	200,254,656	15,662,256	6,929,791	1,027,504	2,836,333	226,710,540
1933-1934[1]	164,031,323	16,908,414	6,356,921	724,692	1,203,467	189,724,817

[1]Preliminary figures.

8.—Canadian Grain Handled at Eastern Elevators, by Classes of Ports, during the crop year ended July 31, 1933.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Lake Huron and Georgian Bay Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1932	5,189,087	582,740	25,817	14,802	–	5,812,446
Receipts—Water	39,371,003	4,552,096	744,782	301,797	566,194	45,535,872
Totals handled	44,560,090	5,134,836	770,599	316,599	566,194	51,348,318
Shipments—Water	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail	28,482,162	4,127,634	647,767	227,880	418,731	33,904,174
Total shipments	28,482,162	4,127,634	647,767	227,880	418,731	33,904,174
In store, July 31, 1933	16,077,931	1,007,201	122,833	88,719	147,463	17,444,147
Lower Lake Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1932	3,874,921	206,493	51,915	23,487	49,453	4,206,269
Receipts—Water	62,210,455	3,844,460	2,311,265	114,998	474,864	68,956,042
Rail	71,992	16,595	10,675	–	3,050	102,312
Totals handled	66,157,368	4,067,548	2,373,855	138,485	527,367	73,264,623
Shipments—Water	51,811,901	2,414,334	1,346,050	70,563	224,631	55,867,479
Rail	10,287,248	1,515,254	845,728	67,922	251,175	12,967,327
Total shipments	62,099,149	3,929,588	2,191,778	138,485	475,806	68,834,806
In store, July 31, 1933	4,058,212	137,958	182,077	–	51,557	4,425,804
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1932	8,720,508	538,234	224,885	–	1,422,518	10,906,145
Receipts—Water	95,181,215	6,877,108	3,997,526	661,139	1,036,222	107,753,210
Rail	8,962,746	499,316	259,588	–	106,342	9,827,992
Totals handled	112,864,469	7,914,658	4,481,999	661,139	2,565,082	128,487,347
Shipments—Water	92,809,349	5,005,915	3,401,327	67,890	1,693,581	102,978,062
Rail	8,302,057	2,397,754	579,329	593,249	170,676	12,043,065
Total shipments	101,111,406	7,403,669	3,980,656	661,139	1,864,257	115,021,127
In store, July 31, 1933	11,753,062	510,990	501,343	–	700,825	13,466,220
Seaboard Ports—						
On hand, Aug. 1, 1932	–	30,177	18	–	–	30,195
Receipts—Water	656,899	143,665	59,743	–	–	860,307
Rail	9,180,813	77,006	111,129	–	262,447	9,631,395
Totals handled	9,837,712	250,848	170,890	–	262,447	10,521,897
Shipments—Water	8,530,782	77,006	98,632	–	77,539	8,783,959
Rail	31,157	124,359	10,958	–	–	166,474
Total shipments	8,561,939	201,365	109,590	–	77,539	8,950,433
In store, July 31, 1933	1,275,772	49,482	61,300	–	184,908	1,571,464

9.—Approximate Average Handling and Freight (c.i.f.) Charges Between the Producer in Western Canada and British Ports, per Bushel of Wheat Exported via Montreal-Sorel-Quebec, calendar year 1934.

Item.	Per bush.
	cts.
1. Handling at country elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire and storage for 15 days); official inward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and selling to exporter on Winnipeg market	3·75
2. Railway freight rate from average western point shipping to Fort William-Port Arthur terminal elevators	13·50
3. Handling at terminal elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire or explosion and storage for 15 days); official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and loading into vessel	1·50
4. Lake freight, Fort William-Port Arthur to Montreal-Sorel-Quebec, (including costs of trimming cargo, brokerage, lake and out-turn insurance, and any charges incurred for transfer of cargoes from upper lake to canal-size vessels)	6·40
5. Approximate average cost of freight and insurance (marine and out-turn), between Montreal-Sorel-Quebec and British ports, calendar year 1934, (including fobbing charges at Montreal-Sorel-Quebec)	6·35
Total approximate cost between producer and c.i.f. British ports, per bushel of wheat	31·50

10.—Approximate Average Handling and Freight (c.i.f.) Charges Between the Producer in Western Canada and British Ports, per Bushel of Wheat Exported via Vancouver-New Westminster, calendar year 1934.

Item.	Per bush.
	cts.
1. Handling at country elevator (including insurance against loss by fire and storage for 15 days); official inward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and selling on Vancouver market	3·75
2. Railway freight rate from average western point shipping *via* Vancouver-New Westminster terminal elevators	13·50
3. Handling at terminal elevator, (including insurance against loss by fire or explosion and storage for 15 days); official outward inspection, weighing and registration fees; and loading into vessel	1·50
4. Approximate average cost of freight and insurance (marine and out-turn) between Vancouver and British ports, calendar year 1934, (including fobbing charges at Vancouver)	11·75
Total approximate cost between producer and c.i.f. British ports, per bushel of wheat	30·50

Flour-Milling in 1933.—The flour and grist mills industry in Canada in 1933 showed an increase of 38 mills over 1932, but their capacity was reduced by 15,253 barrels of flour a day from the 1932 figure. Their capital investment was $59,054,505. The mills were distributed by provinces as shown in Table **11**. Statistics of the employees, value of products, etc., for both flour and feed mills, for the latest year available will be found in Table **7** of the chapter on manufactures, p. 462 of this volume.

11.—Flour Mills of Canada, with Their Equipment and Capacities, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Flour and Grist Mills.	Chopping Mills.	Total Mills.	Rolls.	Stones.	Capacity of Flour Mills.
1932.	No.	No.	No.	pairs.	pairs.	brl. per day.
Prince Edward Island	13	2	15	62	12	629
Nova Scotia	6	11	17	18	5	168
New Brunswick	10	22	32	76	2	556
Quebec	89	270	359	555	171	22,406
Ontario	139	535	674	2,106	51	55,842
Manitoba	28	11	39	529	12	11,360
Saskatchewan	55	14	69	587	15	13,918
Alberta	48	31	79	734	3	14,513
British Columbia	6	–	6	73	6	1,394
Totals	**394**	**896**	**1,290**	**4,740**	**277**	**120,786**
1933.						
Prince Edward Island	10	2	12	55	12	457
Nova Scotia	3	12	15	13	–	98
New Brunswick	10	23	33	72	4	501
Quebec	107	269	376	563	196	12,877
Ontario	139	551	690	2,055	46	52,651
Manitoba	32	10	42	550	10	11,550
Saskatchewan	57	16	73	592	15	13,950
Alberta	49	32	81	666	3	12,684
British Columbia	6	[1]	6	48	1	765
Totals	**413**	**915**	**1,328**	**4,614**	**287**	**105,533**

[1]Two chopping mills included with flour mills.

Section 3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.*

The estimated value of farm live stock and poultry in Canada in 1933 was $436,591,000, or 103·4 p.c. of the value of field crops grown during the year. In 1932 the value of farm live stock and poultry was $409,860,000 or 98·4 p.c. of the value of field crops during that year. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, has during recent years been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pages 594-595 a brief historical description of the development and present position of the live-stock industry in the Dominion, with statistics of farm animals compiled from the decennial censuses, 1871 to 1921. A summary of this data, with the addition of figures for 1931, is given in Table **12.**

*Revised by Dr. T. W. Grindley, Chief, Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For more detailed information on this subject see "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also "Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review", published annually by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. See also the material in Chapter VIII under the heading "Farm Live Stock and Poultry".

12.—Animals in Canada and Animals Killed or Sold by Farmers in Canada, by census years, 1871-1931.

Year.	Animals in Canada.			Animals Killed or Sold and Wool Sold.			
	Cattle.[1]	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.[1]	Sheep.	Swine.	Wool.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lb.
1871	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881	3,382,396	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901	5,576,451	2,510,239	2,353,828	1,086,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,657,597
1911[2]	6,526,083	2,174,300	3,634,778	1,752,792[3]	949,039[3]	2,771,755[3]	6,933,955
1921[2]	8,519,484	3,203,966	3,404,730	1,616,626[3]	1,027,969[3]	1,779,257[3]	11,338,268
1931[2]	7,990,947	3,608,540	4,716,761	2,046,428	1,295,158	3,770,524	12,795,634

[1]Figures for 1871-91 do not include work oxen.

[2]Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses were taken in April, so that the proportion of young animals is greater than for years previous to 1911.

[3]Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. The following figures are comparable with data given for the previous years (the 1911 amounts being partly estimated):—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911	1,915,059	1,097,015	4,282,624
1921	2,097,390	1,217,987	2,972,331

In Table **13** statistics are given showing the numbers of animals on farms for the years 1921 to 1934, expressed as percentages of the average numbers for the quinquennium 1921-25.

13.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1921-34.

(Average number for 1921-25=100.)

Year.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1921	105·1	99·9	110·6	121·4	88·9
1922	100·6	100·2	102·2	107·8	90·3
1923	97·3	97·8	95·5	91·0	101·6
1924	98·9	99·7	98·0	88·7	117·0
1925	98·0	102·5	93·7	91·0	102·1
1926	93·7	102·7	80·9	103·8	100·6
1927	94·3	103·8	90·1	107·8	108·3
1928	93·1	101·1	85·3	112·9	103·8
1929	93·1	98·5	87·9	120·1	101·1
1930	90·8	98·5	89·8	122·1	92·3
1931	86·3	91·0[1]	79·1	119·2	108·8
1932	85·3[1]	96·9	83·6	120·4	107·0
1933	82·3	98·8	88·6	111·9	87·7
1934	80·9	103·3	87·0	113·0	84·3

[1]Figures revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Live-Stock Marketings, 1933.—The numbers of cattle and calves and sheep and lambs sold at stockyards showed increases in 1933 as compared with 1932. Cattle sold numbered 604,337 in 1933 and 569,633 in 1932, calves 317,334 and 300,176 and sheep and lambs 471,566 and 465,034, respectively. The total number of hogs sold in 1933 was 1,047,941, as compared with 1,212,821 in 1932. Two new stock yards figured in the 1933 receipts, *viz.*, Saskatoon Pool and Regina, and a few sales by live-stock brokers at North Battleford are also included in the totals for the year.

Table **14** shows the receipts for sale at the various stockyards and a partial disposition of the live stock sold in 1932 and 1933.

14.—Total Receipts of Live Stock and Disposition of Slaughter and Store Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Market and Classification.	1932.				1933.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (total)	269,421	98,955	223,355	199,615	274,727	98,511	233,481	196,626
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	179,022	54,661	199,703	159,882	193,924	64,080	214,997	166,655
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	26,745	32,493	19,494	32,792	24,794	28,700	15,118	25,265
3. Store Stock to Country Points	57,669	8,736	–	–	41,629	5,854	–	–
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (total)	55,949	108,665	253,518	121,185	61,374	114,350	204,648	128,503
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	40,756	46,119	200,947	89,518	38,989	54,739	129,989	96,880
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	18,322	60,789	119,549	29,340	20,597	58,452	82,672	31,704
3. Store Stock to Country Points	101	235	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (total)	14,861	30,537	25,354	12,777	10,230	32,959	19,339	13,125
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	2,396	2,428	4,652	968	871	1,725	2,357	567
2. Slaugher Stock to Butchers.	12,446	28,109	20,612	12,019	9,239	30,419	16,813	12,333
3. Store Stock to Country Points	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (total)	145,655	42,000	325,413	63,481	162,731	48,115	265,254	78,328
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	92,232	32,856	246,057	59,267	108,209	33,675	196,501	73,973
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	4,192	1,608	2,013	360	12,731	6,277	6,400	1,069
3. Store Stock to Country Points	22,031	2,194	–	–	17,849	2,001	–	–
Calgary—								
Receipts (total)	32,561	6,774	101,641	18,510	38,589	6,142	89,952	16,971
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	27,058	[1]	90,672	14,699	29,578	[1]	79,614	14,453
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	3,483	[1]	1,672	935	4,179	[1]	1,176	539
3. Store Stock to Country Points	8,141	–	–	–	10,805	–	–	–
Edmonton—								
Receipts (total)	27,547	6,513	117,730	16,481	27,522	6,556	91,177	13,222
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	17,619	4,507	77,806	13,916	17,303	5,314	55,352	10,064
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	799	637	3,028	701	1,745	856	4,371	1,690
3. Store Stock to Country Points	8,626	947	–	–	6,095	1,009	–	–
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (total)	2,652	428	29,337	672	1,775	329	20,855	1,015
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	847	231	27,628	576	663	240	19,345	879
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	152	56	282	8	119	33	166	37
3. Store Stock to Country Points	845	118	–	–	514	48	–	–
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (total)	10,271	2,447	26,307	26,884	11,768	3,966	26,558	14,062
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	7,223	1,327	22,812	14,837	9,294	2,206	23,714	8,807
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	99	58	95	12	28	23	7	43
3. Store Stock to Country Points	2,592	995	–	–	1,919	1,574	–	–
Saskatoon—								
Receipts (total)	10,716	3,857	110,166	5,429	10,623	4,406	79,276	5,979
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	4,618	2,436	100,969	3,846	6,314	2,805	67,072	4,389
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	1,834	1,160	2,676	824	1,941	1,215	1,867	889
3. Store Stock to Country Points	2,899	119	–	–	1,518	151	–	–
Regina—[2]								
Receipts (total)	–	–	–	–	4,738	1,974	13,656	3,520
Shipments—								
1. Slaughter Stock to Packers.	–	–	–	–	1,193	693	4,753	1,631
2. Slaughter Stock to Butchers	–	–	–	–	2,110	940	3,276	875
3. Store Stock to Country Points	–	–	–	–	294	56	–	–

[1]Included with cattle. [2]Market opened in 1933.

The interprovincial and export movement of live stock in 1933 shows increases in all classes except hogs. Total shipments in 1933 with comparative figures for 1932 in parentheses were as follows: cattle 322,097 (261,915); calves 97,070 (91,165); swine 1,038,576 (1,121,760); and sheep 186,702 (153,259). For both years Alberta was the largest shipper in the aggregate and also the largest shipper of hogs and sheep. Saskatchewan led in cattle shipments and Ontario in shipments of calves.

The marketings of live stock through stockyards, by direct shipment to packers, or by export according to provinces of origin for the calendar year 1933 are given in Table **15.** In Table **16** are given the statistics of the grading of animals from several provinces marketed through the stockyards in 1933.

15.—Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed through Stockyards, Packers, etc., calendar year 1933.

Live Stock.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—							
Totals to stockyards	71	24,614	289,167	77,398	111,824	85,042	588,116
Direct to packers	–	7,598	40,982	8,266	6,807	37,713	101,366
Direct for export	1,194	2,638	32,330	701	4,927	11,517	53,307
Totals, Cattle	**1,265**	**34,850**	**362,479**	**86,365**	**123,558**	**134,272**	**742,789**
Calves—							
Totals to stockyards	540	89,429	149,963	27,502	30,092	13,703	311,229
Direct to packers	–	10,630	36,352	6,552	1,237	21,492	76,263
Direct for export	45	27	273	–	–	1	346
Totals, Calves	**585**	**100,086**	**186,588**	**34,054**	**31,329**	**35,196**	**387,838**
Hogs—							
Totals to stock yards	570	44,270	375,447	122,175	285,754	344,321	1,172,537
Direct to packers	15,296	21,498	981,492	122,202	204,545	687,848	2,032,881
Direct for export	6	–	1	–	–	–	7
Totals, Hogs	**15,872**	**65,768**	**1,356,940**	**244,377**	**490,299**	**1,032,169**	**3,205,425**
Sheep—							
Totals to stockyards	4,943	124,218	184,343	40,643	54,216	68,566	476,929
Direct to packers	–	21,210	56,716	21,158	10,947	90,513	200,544
Direct for export	4	2	943	–	4	140	1,093
Totals, Sheep	**4,947**	**145,430**	**242,002**	**61,801**	**65,167**	**159,219**	**678,566**
Store cattle purchased	155	1,150	60,566	6,998	5,190	16,583	90,642

16.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1933.

Live Stock and Grade.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Cattle—							
Steers up to 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice	–	61	15,379	5,597	7,806	8,514	37,357
Medium	4	666	29,819	8,500	13,884	8,488	61,361
Common	20	2,889	15,894	8,260	11,698	7,590	46,351
Steers over 1,050 lb.—							
Good and choice	–	485	25,202	3,507	8,053	8,510	45,757
Medium	10	1,131	30,203	5,569	10,981	8,231	56,125
Common	25	658	3,975	1,603	3,423	4,590	14,274
Heifers—							
Good and choice	4	120	14,819	3,164	5,322	3,553	26,982
Medium	2	327	28,078	5,842	8,428	3,600	46,277
Common	3	1,224	10,378	3,579	4,461	1,693	21,338
Fed Calves—							
Good and choice	–	37	8,156	2,230	2,992	2,718	16,133
Medium	–	23	14,993	2,294	3,655	2,763	23,728

16.—Grading of the Live Stock from Several Provinces of Canada, Marketed at the Stockyards, calendar year 1933—concluded.

Live Stock and Grade	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cows—							
Good and choice	1	792	13,621	2,327	3,407	3,911	24,059
Medium	1	2,441	13,865	5,710	4,198	1,359	27,574
Common	1	3,366	13,295	2,829	1,728	1,043	22,262
Canners and Cutters	–	4,900	14,977	1,928	1,035	941	23,781
Bulls—							
Good	–	173	3,378	514	662	352	5,079
Common	–	3,241	7,882	987	734	646	13,490
Stocker and Feeder Steers—							
Good	–	79	5,121	3,444	6,366	6,374	21,384
Common	–	782	15,361	6,215	7,038	5,865	35,261
Stock Cows and Heifers—							
Good	–	–	17	787	1,487	1,916	4,207
Common	–	–	19	1,537	1,541	1,054	4,151
Milkers and Springers	–	1,197	4,037	756	230	164	6,384
Unclassified	–	22	698	219	2,695	1,167	4,801
Totals	**71**	**24,614**	**289,167**	**77,398**	**111,824**	**85,042**	**588,116**
2. Calves—							
Veal—							
Good and choice	8	4,206	35,099	8,332	10,032	5,334	63,011
Common and medium	36	45,005	104,449	17,792	17,870	7,875	193,027
Grass	496	40,218	10,415	1,378	2,190	494	55,191
Totals	**540**	**89,429**	**149,963**	**27,502**	**30,092**	**13,703**	**311,229**
3. Hogs—							
Select bacon	22	3,536	85,923	18,446	34,108	26,425	168,460
Bacon	121	13,432	175,349	46,388	88,588	106,680	430,558
Butchers	179	17,096	66,091	15,984	72,045	152,023	323,418
Heavies	23	1,280	4,721	4,417	10,755	7,428	28,624
Extra heavies	9	508	1,513	2,220	5,403	2,068	11,721
Lights and feeders	175	7,359	31,003	28,941	61,238	37,597	166,313
Sows No. 1	1	339	1,612	2,724	7,996	5,128	17,800
Sows No. 2	40	605	8,148	2,648	4,686	6,356	22,483
Roughs	–	56	577	207	582	316	1,738
Stags	–	59	510	200	353	300	1,422
Totals	**570**	**44,270**	**375,447**	**122,175**	**285,754**	**344,321**	**1,172,537**
4. Lambs and Sheep—							
Lambs—							
Good handyweights	2,546	66,614	130,642	25,913	25,990	42,065	293,770
Good heavies	90	1,864	4,192	476	5,704	2,988	15,314
Common, all weights	1,738	35,222	27,375	11,210	11,270	8,220	95,035
Bucks	312	12,011	4,321	98	151	976	17,869
Sheep—							
Good heavies	6	504	2,011	91	2,989	650	6,251
Good handyweights	56	3,043	10,681	1,451	1,870	3,748	20,849
Common	195	4,895	5,069	1,227	1,203	1,645	14,234
Unclassified	–	65	52	177	5,039	8,274	13,607
Totals	**4,943**	**124,218**	**184,343**	**40,643**	**54,216**	**68,566**	**476,929**

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—This industry has become one of the most important branches of manufacturing in Canada. Its growth, shown by the statistics of Table **17**, has been accompanied by a concentration of the major part of the production of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments, thereby facilitating the utilization of by-products and greater efficiency of operation. In 1931, 1932 and 1933, the large increase in the number of establishments is due to the inclusion of wholesale butchers operating small plants engaged in slaughtering only. The addition of these small establishments does not affect

materially the value of production of the industry. The numbers of live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1932 and 1933 are shown in Table 18.

17.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, decennially 1871-1921, annually 1928-33.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.[1]	1911.[1]	1921.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80	84
Capital invested..... $	419,325	1,449,677	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088	58,459,555
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214	9,711
Salaries and wages..... $	145,376	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518	13,547,778
Cost of materials..... $	2,942,786	3,163,576	5,554,246	19,520,058	40,951,761	113,389,835
Value of products..... $	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076	153,136,289

Description.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Establishments.....No.	75	74	76	147	141	135
Capital invested..... $	66,198,507	67,777,803	60,778,996	62,481,905	53,227,929	54,590,398
Employees.....No.	11,244	10,762	9,290	9,294	9,101	9,289
Salaries and wages..... $	14,242,362	13,998,716	12,114,667	11,626,678	10,349,315	10,103,744
Cost of materials..... $	142,396,342	151,814,517	129,004,327	91,276 842	65,575,957	70,467,544
Value of products..... $	174,096,419	185,842,902	164,029,953	117,596,697	91,246,523	92,366,137

[1] Figures for this year cover establishments employing five hands and over only.

18.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1932 and 1933.

Month.	1932.				1933.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	47,875	17,305	48,272	263,785	50,521	20,255	48,576	247,081
February.....	39,379	22,679	34,712	239,921	42,412	22,247	36,030	220,419
March.....	44,505	43,253	37,105	232,875	50,959	38,379	41,658	250,468
April.....	43,302	46,612	29,874	229,124	42,352	54,760	30,048	231,627
May.....	44,156	51,240	23,204	254,836	55,032	60,547	30,115	278,906
June.....	41,818	43,171	50,198	247,722	46,538	44,678	55,559	234,614
July.....	41,228	32,252	64,009	191,577	49,242	38,893	71,758	191,464
August.....	47,184	31,598	85,839	189,253	58,989	40,092	100,707	187,028
September.....	52,174	29,450	101,155	166,352	64,566	36,177	147,619	195,498
October.....	50,408	27,248	145,584	189,222	72,030	36,445	181,611	235,255
November.....	56,038	23,722	118,882	249,858	72,957	27,031	84,191	277,318
December.....	45,075	14,919	49,388	268,300	48,402	18,924	40,807	252,699
Totals.....	**553,142**	**383,449**	**788,222**	**2,722,825**	**654,000**	**438,428**	**868,679**	**2,802,377**

Consumption of Animal Products.—The consumption of meats in Canada in 1933 is estimated at 599,145,695 pounds of beef, 796,541,284 pounds of pork and 67,532,961 pounds of mutton and lamb. The per capita consumption of beef on this basis amounts to 56·09 pounds; pork, 74·58 pounds and mutton and lamb, 6·32 pounds, a total of 136·99 pounds of meats per capita per annum. The corresponding data for other animal products are as follows: butter, 320,821,718 pounds and 30·04 pounds; cheese, 35,255,660 pounds and 3·30 pounds; eggs, 229,146,612 dozen and 21·45 dozen, and poultry 114,144,900 pounds and 10·68 pounds. Details are given in Table 19.

19.—Total and Per Capita[1] Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1929-33.

Item.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Beef—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	1,953,399	1,903,890	1,702,395	1,669,197	1,715,424
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	693,456,645	675,880,950	604,350,225	592,564,935	608,975,520
Imports of beef	"	5,235,412	3,631,176	393,933	411,322	179,875
	"	698,692,057	679,512,126	604,744,158	592,976,257	609,155,395
Exports of beef	"	31,230,800	8,086,600	3,756,700	4,466,400	10,009,700
Totals, consumption	"	667,461,257	671,425,526	600,987,458	588,509,857	599,145,695
Consumption per capita	"	66·57	65·77[2]	57·92[2]	56·02	56·09
Pork—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	5,747,117	5,247,687	6,186,825	6,286,195	5,813,799
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	816,090,188	745,171,554	878,529,150	942,929,250	872,069,850
Imports of pork	"	21,506,270	19,631,665	5,138,400	2,525,477	3,774,034
	"	837,596,458	764,803,219	883,667,550	945,454,727	875,843,884
Exports of pork	"	38,957,400	20,475,400	17,538,400	46,061,200	79,302,600
Totals, consumption	"	798,639,058	744,327,819	866,129,150	899,393,527	796,541,284
Consumption per capita	"	79·65	72·92[2]	83·47[2]	85·61	74·58
Mutton and Lamb—						
Slaughtered in Canada	No.	1,625,508	1,661,734	1,802,115	1,820,716	1,691,072
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	65,020,320	66,469,360	72,084,600	72,828,640	67,642,880
Imports of mutton and lamb	"	4,401,258	4,411,771	1,293,672	701,816	296,581
	"	69,421,578	70,881,131	73,378,272	73,530,456	67,939,461
Exports of mutton and lamb	"	573,300	241,500	332,700	348,100	406,500
Totals, consumption	"	68,848,278	70,639,631	73,045,572	73,182,356	67,532,961
Consumption per capita	"	6·87	6·92	7·04	6·97	6·32
Summary of Per Capita Consumption, All Meats—						
Beef	lb.	66·57	65·77[2]	57·92[2]	56·02	56·09
Pork	"	79·65	72·92[2]	83·47[2]	85·61	74·58
Mutton and lamb	"	6·87	6·92	7·04	6·97	6·32
Totals, Consumption of All Meats per capita	"	**153·09**	**145·61[2]**	**148·43[2]**	**148·60**	**136·99**
Butter—						
On hand, Jan. 1	lb.	13,785,942	13,689,985	22,171,213	24,385,391	21,688,844
Production—Creamery	"	170,810,230	185,751,061	225,955,246	214,002,127	219,232,546
Home-made	"	88,000,000	97,529,000[2]	103,310,000[2]	106,936,400	106,485,000
Imports	"	35,928,249	38,606,055	2,821,317	238,145	1,377,137
	"	308,524,421	335,576,101[2]	354,257,776[2]	345,562,063	348,783,527
Exports	"	1,400,400	1,180,400	10,680,500	3,505,700	4,437,200
	"	307,124,021	334,395,701[2]	343,577,276[2]	342,056,363	344,346,327
On hand, Dec. 31	"	13,689,985	22,171,213	24,385,391	21,688,844	22,026,655
Totals, consumption	"	293,434,036	312,224,488[2]	319,191,885[2]	320,367,519	322,319,672
Consumption per capita	"	29·26	30·59[2]	30·76[2]	30·49	30·18
Cheese—						
On hand, Jan. 1	lb.	18,464,126	12,076,024	16,529,556	11,680,573	13,279,857
Production—Factory	"	118,746,286	119,105,203	113,956,639	120,524,243	111,146,493
Home-made	"	490,000	813,000[2]	901,300	1,027,100	943,300
Imports	"	2,103,724	1,787,776	1,446,147	1,166,506	967,613
	"	139,804,136	133,782,003[2]	132,833,642	134,398,422	126,337,263
Exports	"	92,946,100	80,163,700	84,788,400	86,939,900	74,168,600
	"	46,858,036	53,618,303[2]	48,045,242	47,458,522	52,168,663
On hand, Dec. 31	"	12,076,024	16,529,556	11,680,573	13,279,857	15,973,921
Totals, consumption	"	34,782,012	37,088,747[2]	36,364,669	34,178,665	36,194,742
Consumption per capita	"	3·47	3·63[2]	3·50[2]	3·25	3·39

[1]For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 164.
[2]Figures revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

19.—Total and Per Capita[1] Consumption of Meats and Live-Stock Products in Canada, calendar years 1929-33—concluded.

Item.		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Eggs—						
Production—Farm	doz.	226,745,000	230,000,000[2]	237,131,000[2]	229,461,000	210,585,000
Other	"	20,500,000[2]	20,500,000[2]	20,500,000[2]	20,500,000	20,500,000
Imports	"	1,086,664	4,080,560	148,166	117,942	49,224
	"	248,331,664[2]	254,580,560[2]	257,779,166[2]	250,078,942	231,134,224
Exports	"	1,147,829	188,905	634,140	272,818	1,987,612
Totals, consumption	"	247,183,835[2]	254,391,655[2]	257,145,026[2]	249,806,124	229,146,612
Consumption per capita	"	24·65	24·92	24·78	23·78	21·45
Poultry—						
Poultry—On farms	No.	59,932,963	60,795,000	65,468,000	64,080,200	64,324,400
Elsewhere	"	7,082,000	7,082,000	5,675,000[2]	5,675,000	5,675,000
Totals	"	67,014,963	67,877,000	71,143,000[2]	69,755,200	69,999,400
Marketings	"	19,246,899	19,376,000	19,827,050[2]	19,641,035	19,769,950
Estimated dressed weight	lb.	113,105,085	113,607,350	113,899,950[2]	114,310,155	115,495,865
Exports	"	4,431,849	1,307,080	1,040,903	1,898,699	1,350,965
Totals, consumption	"	108,673,236	112,300,270	112,859,047[2]	112,411,456	114,144,900
Consumption per capita	"	10·84	11·00	10·86[2]	10·69	10·68

[1]For estimates of population upon which per capita figures are calculated, see p. 164.
[2]Figures revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Interprovincial and International Trade in Meats.—The shipments of meats and meat products out of each province to other provinces and for export are shown in Table **20.** Manitoba was the largest shipper in the aggregate.

Information regarding this traffic may be found in greater detail at pp. 50-59 of the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1933", obtainable on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

20.—Provincial Shipments of Meat Products, with Total Interprovincial and Export Shipments, calendar year 1932.

Province.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork, Fresh.	Pork, Cured.	Lard.	Lard Compound.	Total.[1]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
P. E. Island	–	1,710	4,642	8,712	91,190	–	–	108,821
Nova Scotia	201,739	8,715	3,804	16,658	17,769	–	360	346,365
New Brunswick	–	–	–	1,871	13,841	–	–	67,346
Quebec	7,271,832	1,048,736	739,018	2,656,240	12,199,750	705,073	888,300	36,364,345
Ontario	12,587,367	328,146	675,322	594,144	31,867,220	5,280,917	211,633	61,553,356
Manitoba	31,011,490	510,599	1,294,998	4,939,373	17,492,102	2,957,615	1,052,435	95,168,963
Saskatchewan	4,416,708	56,917	306,685	1,607,962	5,513,116	1,004,003	–	17,518,518
Alberta	6,430,954	1,349,249	778,901	7,157,800	17,918,704	4,584,745	–	48,546,242
British Columbia	258,609	6,082	10,388	73,878	102,667	4,808	406	896,437
Canada	**62,178,699**	**3,310,154**	**3,813,758**	**17,056,638**	**85,216,359**	**14,537,161**	**2,153,134**	**260,570,393**
Totals, Interprovincial shipments	54,411,243	2,433,284	3,483,533	15,006,780	9,437,573	12,217,306	2,027,875	162,084,892
Totals, Export shipments	7,767,456	876,870	330,225	2,049,858	75,778,786	2,319,855	125,259	98,485,501

[1]Includes miscellaneous products not specified.

Export and Import Trade in Live Stock and Live-Stock Products.—The exports of live stock and live-stock products from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, are shown for the four fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34, in Table **12** of the chapter on External Trade, at pp. 566-572,

and imports in Table **13** at pp. 590-594. Exports and imports are also available by calendar years 1927-1933, and may be found at pp. 81, 83 and 84 of the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics, 1933". At pp. 75-95 of the report on "Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), Calendar Year 1933" figures are given of exports of "Animals and Animal Products" for 1932 and 1933 and imports of this class for the same calendar years will be found at pp. 198-220 of the same report.

Section 4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), now consolidated as c. 25, R.S.C., 1927, subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table **21** shows for 1933 and 1934 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space.

21.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are supplied through the courtesy of J. F. Singleton, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Province.	Subsidized Public Warehouses.				Total Warehouses.	
	Number.	Refrigerated Space.	Cost.	Total Subsidy.	Number.	Refrigerated Space.
1933.		cu. ft.	$	$		cu. ft.
Prince Edward Island	2	212,358	66,970	20,091	7	276,662
Nova Scotia	7	2,161,197	2,644,672	793,402	23	2,821,906
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773	24	1,083,216
Quebec	7	317,474	315,787	94,736	90	11,500,186
Ontario	26	3,570,036	1,399,727	419,918	201	17,073,991
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600	50	5,512,374
Saskatchewan	4	437,596	268,707	80,612	49	2,020,417
Alberta	2	351,059	242,000	72,600	30	4,263,418
British Columbia	7	2,491,644	1,793,974	538,192	79	8,507,640
Yukon	–	–	–	–	1	44,900
Totals	**58**	**10,350,025**	**6,956,414**	**2,086,924**	**554**	**53,104,710**
1934.[1]						
Prince Edward Island	2	212,358	66,970	20,091	7	276,662
Nova Scotia	10	2,387,147	2,738,807	821,642	26	3,047,856
New Brunswick	2	781,161	192,577	57,773	24	1,083,216
Quebec	8	367,474	333,787	100,136	91	11,550,186
Ontario	28	3,892,706	1,820,452	546,136	203	17,396,661
Manitoba	1	27,500	32,000	9,600	50	5,512,374
Saskatchewan	4	437,596	268,707	80,612	49	2,020,417
Alberta	2	351,059	242,000	72,600	30	4,263,418
British Columbia	9	2,856,549	1,923,974	577,192	81	8,872,545
Yukon	–	–	–	–	1	44,900
Totals	**66**	**11,313,550**	**7,619,274**	**2,285,782**	**562**	**54,068,235**

[1]To October 31st.

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the cold storage data is included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics", published annually. In Table **22** are included statistics by months, for 1933 and 1934, of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure for various important commodities.

22.—Stocks of Food on Hand in Cold Storage and in Process of Cure, by Months and Commodities, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month as published by the Agricultural Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Month.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.		
				Fresh.	Cured.	In Process of Cure.
1933.	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January	5,328,816	21,688,844	13,279,857	8,534,648	222,042	183,544
February	4,612,107	16,555,315	11,649,769	9,294,287	228,906	113,791
March	3,624,349	9,730,676	10,577,535	8,162,827	303,412	188,631
April	3,654,357	3,541,511	8,524,814	8,353,451	156,189	173,115
May	7,374,259	1,972,488	7,542,780	7,345,799	61,617	224,919
June	15,076,474	5,393,674	8,356,711	7,546,718	328,659	185,630
July	18,056,044	20,476,943	17,148,746	6,484,226	210,092	202,809
August	18,414,517	34,710,067	25,498,088	7,139,126	357,522	234,532
September	18,838,892	42,418,605	33,009,493	8,608,839	308,211	160,499
October	16,981,891	40,872,824	31,462,460	11,039,428	201,687	140,971
November	12,252,452	37,948,121	27,426,187	14,059,852	214,493	137,881
December	6,905,850	29,419,116	16,612,478	17,662,654	113,573	194,359
1934.						
January	3,587,926	22,026,655	15,973,921	14,477,743	228,712	189,761
February	1,998,593	14,787,944	13,942,470	13,449,341	257,304	116,867
March	1,372,198	7,462,885	12,351,874	11,413,039	204,343	98,484
April	1,309,675	3,818,672	10,808,620	9,426,120	262,161	121,384
May	4,555,812	2,523,038	9,853,572	8,553,557	191,591	108,522
June	12,348,834	7,111,511	9,822,163	7,632,165	174,295	134,597
July	16,189,718	24,997,051	17,459,568	7,815,481	170,139	137,965
August	17,480,402	42,800,268	24,851,799	8,371,608	187,622	222,945
September	18,824,818	51,420,871	32,154,332	9,168,729	225,586	298,722
October	18,380,746	53,899,534	34,166,037	13,158,752	239,510	193,573
November	13,713,981	49,999,061	24,677,911	19,361,669	315,833	91,254
December	8,710,727	42,028,830	17,886,343	23,912,802	202,032	159,617

Month.	Veal.	Pork.			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Poultry.
		Fresh.	Cured.	In Process of Cure.			
1933.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
January	881,507	16,045,113	6,679,759	6,827,326	2,326,624	5,293,237	8,340,739
February	581,614	17,917,593	5,548,589	7,884,170	2,653,790	4,009,264	7,229,732
March	436,738	19,395,487	5,794,296	9,164,073	2,831,181	2,844,510	6,463,090
April	617,195	17,596,784	6,664,115	10,633,337	2,526,802	2,171,906	5,271,911
May	899,242	21,854,743	7,617,828	9,536,206	4,159,059	1,059,967	3,383,085
June	1,211,225	21,973,442	7,197,110	11,018,655	5,595,629	796,461	3,241,140
July	1,320,656	18,895,796	7,131,360	11,015,178	6,002,429	722,934	2,717,070
August	1,383,221	15,494,577	6,166,187	10,885,228	5,570,559	824,959	2,595,935
September	1,462,445	11,422,718	5,294,221	9,895,153	4,477,895	1,038,206	2,326,545
October	1,548,305	7,755,528	5,141,551	8,807,103	2,278,766	2,366,993	2,518,601
November	1,732,766	6,578,105	4,978,129	8,554,766	1,943,341	6,544,309	2,801,883
December	1,727,664	9,863,757	5,220,929	9,431,627	1,604,530	7,540,724	6,051,500
1934.							
January	1,231,084	10,803,755	13,955,706		2,562,705	7,200,802	11,185,513
February	879,336	9,184,888	14,960,667		2,268,579	5,173,833	10,791,484
March	753,255	12,364,264	17,909,570		2,890,335	4,150,881	9,615,128
April	803,287	14,069,850	16,875,733		3,606,206	2,800,815	7,529,540
May	1,159,627	14,790,274	17,242,675		3,609,702	1,923,793	5,951,594
June	1,471,884	14,522,851	16,568,419		4,409,162	931,057	4,136,640
July	1,491,130	12,498,036	16,509,976		3,677,077	628,011	3,701,554
August	1,777,734	8,514,812	14,404,194		2,967,521	739,391	3,317,123
September	1,901,487	6,512,791	12,914,839		2,230,935	874,347	3,040,166
October	2,419,671	6,852,664	12,901,192		1,794,128	2,035,522	2,885,751
November	3,031,132	7,112,994	13,734,668		1,627,743	6,350,132	3,175,868
December	3,024,056	10,377,466	15,347,553		1,715,721	7,768,699	7,405,048

Section 5.—Bounties.*

In cases where it is considered advisable for the Government to encourage the production of a particular commodity, bounties paid by the Government are recognized substitutes for protective duties. In the past they have been made use of by Canada to a considerable degree, but the only bounties which involved payments in the last few years were those on copper bars and rods, hemp and bituminous coal mined in Canada and used in the manufacture of iron or steel. The Copper Bounty Act expired on June 30, 1931 and the Hemp Bounty Act expired on Dec. 31, 1932. The bounty on bituminous coal was the outcome of a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the use of Canadian coal in the manufacture of iron and steel.

The amounts of the above bounties paid in recent fiscal years have been as follows:—

Copper Bounties Paid in—		
1924-25	1,164,140 lb. at 1¼c	$ 14,551·75
1925-26	1,482,267 lb. at 1c	14,822·67
1926-27	9,326,360 lb. at 1c 9,463,826 lb. at ¾c	164,242·30
1927-28	6,923,478 lb. at ¾c 5,578,693 lb. at ½c	79,819·16
1928-29	13,772,877 lb. at ½c	68,864·40
1929-30	6,507,212 lb. at ½c	32,536·07
1930-31	17,739,497 lb. at ½c	88,697·46
1931-32	29,645,832 lb. at ½c	148,229·12
Totals	101,604,182 lb.	$ 611,762·93
Hemp Bounties Paid in—		
1927-28	19,048 lb. at 1½c 50,508 lb. at 1⅜c	$ 2,987·70
1928-29	6,579 lb. at 1⅜c 826,821 lb. at 1¼c	10,425·70
1929-30	666,113 lb. at 1⅛c	7,493·77
1930-31	348,345 lb. at 1c	3,483·14
1931-32	250,280 lb. at ⅞c 17,193 lb. at ¾c	2,318·90
1932-33	18,306 lb. at ¾c	137·30
Totals	2,203,193 lb.	$ 26,846·82
Coal Bounties Paid in—		
1930-31	273,148 tons at 49½c	$ 135,209·23
1931-32	126,356 tons at 49½c	62,546·18
1932-33	118,783 tons at 49½c	58,797·54
1933-34	213,841 tons at 49½c	105,851·25
1934-35 to August 31/34	84,189 tons at 49½c	41,673·54
Totals	816,317 tons	$ 404,077·74

Bounties have been paid at various times in the past on iron and steel, on lead, on crude petroleum, on manila fibre, on zinc and on linen yarns, but the bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921, on linen yarns in 1923 and on crude petroleum in 1927. The total amounts paid in bounties on these commodities between 1896 and the date of expiration were: iron and steel, and manufactures of (1896-1912), $16,785,827 (Canada Year Book 1915, p. 460); lead (1899-1918), $1,979,216 for 1,187,169,878 lb.; zinc, $400,000; linen yarns, $17,523; manila fibre (1903-1913), $367,962; crude petroleum (1905-27), $3,457,173 on 233,135,217 gallons. (For quantities of crude petroleum and bounties paid in each year, see table on p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.) Total payments for expired bounties between 1896 and 1932 aggregated $23,007,701, which, with the

*Revised by L. T. Lett, Chief Accountant, Department of Trade and Commerce.

$611,763 paid on copper bars and rods and the $26,847 for hemp and the $404,078 for coal, make a total of $24,050,389. The Year Book of 1915, pp. 459-461, gave a description of the bounties that had been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive. For details of the bounties on zinc, see p. 635 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Section 6.—Patents, Copyrights, and Trade Marks.*

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and earlier, are a purely statutory grant in Canada and have always been so. The earliest Act was one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision was made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who were British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826, and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. In 1849, after the Union, a consolidating Act was passed applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

The first Canadian patent was issued under the Lower Canada Act of 1824 to Noah Cushing of Quebec; 165 patents were granted under the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, and, under the consolidating and later Acts of the provinces 3,160 patents were granted.

Letters patent are now issued subject to the provisions of Chapter 150, R.S.C., 1927 (as amended by c. 4, 1928, c. 34, 1930, and c. 21, 1932), and application for protection relating to the same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

Invention means any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement in any art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter.

The growth of Canadian inventions is shown by the fact that an average of 1,422 patents was issued annually to Canadians during the decade 1920-29. The business of the Office has continued to expand gradually. The number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to $218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, there were 9,267 applications, with fees amounting to $362,146, as compared with 10,145 and $393,067, respectively, in 1933. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the number of patents granted was 9,124 as compared with 10,241 in 1933, a decrease of 1,119. Of the patents of 1934, 5,998 or 66 p.c. were issued to United States' inventors, 982 to Canadians and 804 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 566, France with 175, Holland with 97 and Sweden with 91 came next in the number of inventors to whom patents were issued.

*Revised by J. T. Mitchell, Acting Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa.

23.—Numbers of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-34.

Province.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	9	7	2	2	5	3	1	3	3	2	–	1
Nova Scotia	35	41	26	30	19	24	16	17	14	18	14	16
New Brunswick	21	14	24	24	21	12	17	16	18	6	14	8
Quebec	430	312	302	272	320	298	293	282	265	272	257	236
Ontario	845	673	559	561	499	537	538	500	491	504	462	475
Manitoba	158	83	66	68	89	71	61	72	74	47	71	42
Saskatchewan	166	106	101	90	68	100	93	81	66	55	37	52
Alberta	155	123	95	95	82	88	98	71	76	63	35	48
British Columbia	202	174	127	150	129	152	148	126	101	117	113	104
Yukon and N.W.T	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Totals	**2,021**	**1,533**	**1,302**	**1,292**	**1,232**	**1,285**	**1,265**	**1,169**	**1,109**	**1,084**	**1,003**	**982**

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents, but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to population shows that, for the fiscal year 1934, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia, with one patent granted for every 6,971 persons, while Ontario had one for every 7,507 persons and Quebec one for every 12,805 persons.

As will be seen from Table **24** the increased activity in invention which was manifested during the fiscal year ended 1929 was still more marked in the fiscal year ended 1930; there has been a decline in each year since then. Apparently the industrial depression has extended its baneful influence over this field also. In the latest year applications for patents were distributed pretty well over the whole field of invention without showing outstanding trends along any particular lines.

24.—Statistics of Patents Applied for, Granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Applications for patents.....No.	13,062	14,288	13,299	11,940	10,145	9,267
Patents granted..... "	9,335	10,401	11,262	11,124	10,241	9,124
Certificates for renewal fees..... "	404	149	52	40	11	10
Caveats granted..... "	334	363	352	383	470	466
Assignments..... "	8,227	9,505	9,190	9,001	7,354	6,577
Fees received, net..... $	434,498	478,327	472,636	444,110	393,067	362,146

Copyrights and Trade Marks.—Registration of copyright is governed by c. 32, R.S.C., 1927, and an application for protection relating to same should be addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, Ottawa, Canada.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (amended in 1923 and consolidated in c. 32, R.S.C., 1927) sets out in Section 4 the qualifications for a copyright and in Section 5, its duration: "Copyrights shall subsist in Canada . . . . in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was, at the date of the making of the work, a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the additional Protocol . . . . or resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death".

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films and other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union, and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

The Trade Mark and Design Act (c. 201, R.S.C., 1927) was amended by c. 10 of the Statutes of 1928, bringing the Act into agreement with the terms of the Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as amended at The Hague in 1925 with regard to refusal to register certain trade marks. The renewal of expired trade mark registration was also provided for, while it was also enacted that in certain cases interested parties might apply to the Exchequer Court of Canada for the cancellation of a trade mark at any time within three years from its registration. The Unfair Competition Act, 1932, (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38), repealed all parts of the above Act relating to trade marks and all trade marks are now registered under and protected by the new Act.

25.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Copyrights registered.....No.	3,043	4,072	3,008	2,812	2,684	2,537
Certificates of copyright..... "	2,781	3,849	3,008	2,812	2,684	2,537
Trade marks registered..... "	2,316	3,143	2,848	2,186	2,950	2,066
Industrial designs registered..... "	337	408	495	371	409	331
Timber marks registered..... "	12	12	24	6	4	6
Assignments registered..... "	2,055	2,282	1,703	1,661	1,416	1,143
Fees received, net..... $	95,741	96,591	87,009	81,138	146,274	67,196

Financial Statistics.—The following table gives the receipts, expenditures and surplus on account of patents, copyrights and trade marks for the fiscal years 1929-34.

26.—Receipts, Expenditures and Surplus on Account of Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

NOTE.—For figures from 1921 to 1928 see the 1933 Year Book, p. 624.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.				Surplus.
		Civil Government.	Patent Record.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1929	530,239	162,005	29,749	26,870	218,624	311,615
1930	574,918	169,339	34,946	31,622	235,907	339,011
1931	559,646	174,458	35,000	32,000	241,458	318,188
1932	525,248	173,370	35,000	37,893	246,263	278,985
1933	539,341	155,465	25,000	24,829	205,293	334,047
1934	429,342	152,624	32,860	22,649	208,133	221,209

Section 7.—Weights and Measures.*

The object of weights and measures administration is to maintain uniformity and accuracy in the use of the legal standards of the country in industry and commerce, to protect the public from short weight and measure and the trading community from unfair competition arising from such practices.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each Provincial Government but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under Section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was passed in the session of 1872-73; its provisions closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures was greatly simplified. This Act established as the primary legal standards for Canada the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lb.) and the long ton (2,240 lb.) it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lb., and the short ton of 2,000 lb. The only exceptions to this were the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lb.) in the coal-mining industry, but not for the retail sale of coal. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is the Weights and Measures Act (c. 212, R.S.C., 1927).

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918 the Service was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into 18 districts, each in charge of a district inspector. The chief rules of administration are as follows:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed on the market.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following table is a summary of the articles and machines inspected in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934. The total revenues collected by the Service in the fiscal years ended 1933 and 1934 amounted to $394,222 and $399,717, respectively, while the expenses, including salaries, totalled $306,158 and $236,667, respectively.

*Revised by E. O. Way, Director of Weights and Measures, Department of Trade and Commerce.

27.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Article.	1933.				1934.			
	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of Rejections.
Weights (Dominion)	89,708	85,460	4,248	4·73	91,802	87,438	4,364	4·75
Weights (metric)	669	631	38	5·68	738	711	27	3·66
Measures of capacity	64,447	64,076	371	0·57	56,738	56,486	252	0·44
Measures of length	7,440	7,374	66	0·88	7,532	7,505	27	0·36
Milk-cans	42,129	42,052	77	0·18	55,552	55,495	57	0·10
Ice-cream containers	22,337	22,337	–	–	20,500	20,500	–	–
Measuring devices	50,790	43,274	7,516	14·8	52,747	45,264	7,483	14·19
Tank wagons	456	444	12	2·6	561	532	29	5·17
Babcock glassware	24,692	24,558	134	0·54	37,176	36,921	255	0·69
Weighing machines	179,653	160,639	19,014	10·5	178,490	159,470	19,020	10·67
Weighing machines (metric)	473	458	15	3·17	530	511	19	3·58
Domestic scales	–	–	–	–	33,384	32,245	1,139	3·41
Totals	**482,794**	**451,303**	**31,491**	–	**535,750**	**503,078**	**32,672**	–

Section 8.—Electricity and Gas Inspection.*

The Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce administers three Acts: the Electricity Inspection Act (c. 22, 1928), the Gas Inspection Act (c. 82, R.S.C., 1927), and the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act (c. 54, R.S.C., 1927).

The latest report of the Branch shows 402,662 electricity and gas meters tested in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, as compared with 439,334 in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from electricity and gas inspection was $271,203, as compared with an expenditure of $200,593. The Branch also collected $245,274 as export duty and licence fees under the provisions of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act; the cost of collecting this revenue was only $302.

Other related statistics collected in the administration of the last-named Act will be found on p. 430, in the Water Power chapter of the Year Book. Here, however, are given statistics, also collected by the Branch in the process of administration, showing a phenomenal increase in the number of consumers of electricity in the past 20 years, from 505,597 to 1,720,997 (Table **28**); a lesser increase in the gas meters in use from 267,454 in 1916 to 657,612 in 1934 (Table **29**); and the number of cubic feet of gas sold in Canada from 1920 to 1934 classified as carburetted water gas, coal gas, coke oven gas, natural gas, acetylene gas and butane (Table **30**).

*Revised by J. L. Stiver, Director, Electricity and Gas Inspection Service, Department of Trade and Commerce.

28.—Numbers of Electricity Meters in Use, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-34.

Fiscal Year.	Number.	Fiscal Year.	Number.
1915	505,597	1925	1,165,664
1916	517,629	1926	1,240,752
1917	594,737	1927	1,314,428
1918	661,403	1928	1,412,521
1919	717,776	1929	1,499,872
1920	743,468	1930	1,582,505
1921	860,379	1931	1,653,922
1922	945,599	1932	1,704,197
1923	1,046,831	1933	1,722,697
1924	1,094,639	1934	1,720,997

29.—Numbers of Gas Meters in Use, by Kinds of Gas Consumed, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-34.

Fiscal Year.	Manufactured Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1916	199,514	67,940	–	–	267,454
1917	314,915	55,697	–	–	370,612
1918	325,244	88,795	–	–	414,039
1919	336,388	91,056	–	–	427,444
1920	350,777	85,004	513	–	436,294
1921	361,479	98,494	577	–	460,550
1922	366,840	101,785	430	–	469,055
1923	379,459	102,007	438	–	481,904
1924	390,548	105,804	425	–	496,777
1925	405,471	106,861	404	–	512,736
1926	443,067	85,752	425	–	529,244
1927	462,496	90,302	358	–	553,156
1928	482,076	98,915	357	–	581,348
1929	504,500	107,504	116	–	612,120
1930	520,788	118,390	117	–	639,295
1931	530,909	125,550	67	205	656,731
1932	540,277	128,194	66	230	668,767
1933	532,139	128,282	80	285	660,786
1934	522,484	134,710	49	369	657,612

30.—Numbers of Cubic Feet of each Kind of Gas Sold in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-34.

Fiscal Year.	Carburetted Water Gas.	Coal Gas.	Coke Oven Gas.	Natural Gas.	Acetylene Gas.	Butane.	Total.
	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.	cu. ft.
1920	4,487,511,639	6,787,370,045	–	17,117,100,328	1,669,650	–	28,393,651,662
1921	5,331,442,415	7,096,221,745	–	–	–	–	–
1922	4,668,391,857	8,433,860,903	–	11,289,592,401	1,005,000	–	24,392,850,161
1923	6,632,961,609	7,637,113,997	132,000	12,238,836,883	1,165,395	–	26,510,207,884
1924	5,214,843,290	8,042,882,100	3,188,600	14,866,618,700	1,194,059	–	28,128,726,149
1925	5,254,802,700	7,824,192,540	91,628,300	10,525,604,563	1,266,109	–	23,697,494,212
1926	4,835,613,326	8,149,894,391	1,449,794,500	13,004,469,776	1,210,894	–	27,440,982,887
1927	5,804,503,468	8,405,556,329	1,049,978,000	17,863,365,700	1,247,108	–	33,124,650,905
1928	6,883,634,603	7,488,964,653	1,680,237,100	20,365,048,768	1,325,510	–	36,419,210,634
1929	4,550,828,600	6,273,274,533	6,097,920,366	25,491,446,000	647,168	–	42,414,116,667
1930	4,456,996,628	5,802,653,503	8,153,473,000	31,880,844,600	847,230	–	50,294,814,961
1931	4,214,554,234	6,249,189,852	7,792,046,911	28,534,604,069	875,080	9,137,000	46,800,407,146
1932	4,267,073,950	6,385,621,906	7,235,463,396	27,244,803,100	789,730	6,600,180	45,140,352,262
1933	3,821,679,400	7,491,004,500	5,908,231,396	27,342,696,329	4,982,308	11,930,228	44,580,524,161
1934	3,349,893,180	7,652,343,932	5,331,047,359	26,423,632,428	4,737,238	13,267,900	42,774,922,037

Section 9.—Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments.*

A comprehensive survey of business carried on by trading and service establishments was undertaken for the first time in connection with the Seventh Decennial Census in 1931. A partial census of trading establishments only had been made in 1924, but the results of this initial survey, while indicative of the extent of domestic trade, suffered from the incompleteness of the canvass made at that time. The Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931, covered not only the operations of retail and wholesale merchandising establishments in 1930, but also those of service establishments, including hotels. In addition, information was collected to show the manner in which goods manufactured in Canada are distributed. Preliminary figures for the census were issued in several series of mimeographed bulletins, while the final results are being published in a series of provincial reports.

An outgrowth of the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments has been an annual survey of retail and wholesale trade based on the reports of all chain stores and of the larger independent stores having an annual turnover of $30,000 or more in 1930 ($20,000 or more in the case of food stores or country general stores). While the annual figures for merchandising are not based on such a comprehensive survey as that made in connection with the decennial census, and are thus *estimates based on a sample of from two-thirds to 70 p.c. of the whole field,* they provide the most reliable indicators available of recent trends in merchandise trade.

Retail Merchandise Trade, 1930-1933.—On the basis of the results of the annual Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, to which reference has already been made, the retail merchandise trade in Canada during the year 1933 is estimated at $1,776,884,000, compared with $2,755,569,900 in 1930. (See Table **31.**) While the decline in all lines of trade combined was thus 35·5 p.c., some kinds of business show much heavier losses than others. How much of the decrease is due to the decline in prices and how much to a reduction in the physical volume of trade, it is not possible to say. The food and general merchandise groups show the least loss in dollar sales, while the largest declines are shown for the retail establishments specializing in building materials and furniture and household goods.

Among the provinces, Saskatchewan has suffered the most severe decline in business, followed by Alberta and British Columbia. If the year-to-year changes in the volume of business are compared, it will be found that in the Prairie Provinces the greatest decline during the period took place in 1931, while for all other provinces the year 1932 shows the largest losses. In all provinces the decline in 1933 was less than in either 1931 or 1932.

* Prepared by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of publications of this Branch, see Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Internal Trade".

31.—Retail Merchandise Trade—Total Sales and Indexes of Sales by Groups and Provinces, 1930-33.

Group or Province.	Totals of Sales.				Indexes of Retail Sales. (1930=100.)			
	1930.	(Estimated.)			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
		1931.	1932.	1933.				
	$	$	$	$				
Food group	615,476,100	534,423,000	460,570,000	431,165,000	100·0	86·8	74·8	70·1
Country general stores	228,803,800	185,400,000	158,635,000	151,233,000	100·0	81·0	69·3	66·1
General merchandise group	451,542,500	400,948,000	330,601,000	313,258,000	100·0	88·8	73·2	69·4
Automotive group	381,959,300	298,040,000	235,252,000	218,484,000	100·0	78·0	61·6	57·2
Apparel group	219,968,600	189,230,000	155,929,000	147,085,000	100·0	86·0	70·9	66·9
Building materials group	162,237,100	128,991,000	95,855,000	82,797,000	100·0	79·5	59·1	51·0
Furniture and household group	101,665,900	82,247,000	58,856,000	50,634,000	100·0	80·9	57·9	49·8
Restaurants, cafeterias and eating places	75,977,100	62,040,000	47,673,000	41,666,000	100·0	81·7	62·7	54·8
Other retail stores	517,939,500	444,413,000	373,848,000	340,562,000	100·0	85·8	72·2	65·8
Canada, Totals	**2,755,569,900**	**2,325,732,000**	**1,917,219,000**	**1,776,884,000**	**100·0**	**84·4**	**69·6**	**64·5**
Prince Edward Island	13,773,700	11,466,000	9,141,000	8,742,000	100·0	83·2	66·4	63·5
Nova Scotia	99,519,900	90,187,000	74,966,000	69,349,000	100·0	90·6	75·3	69·7
New Brunswick	84,371,900	71,692,000	56,992,000	52,445,000	100·0	85·0	67·5	62·2
Quebec	651,138,500	562,395,000	464,963,000	421,141,000	100·0	86·4	71·4	64·7
Ontario	1,099,990,200	951,288,000	786,859,000	737,000,000	100·0	86·5	71·5	67·0
Manitoba	189,243,900	154,690,000	131,415,000	120,322,000	100·0	81·7	69·4	63·6
Saskatchewan	189,181,100	137,792,000	112,929,000	104,123,000	100·0	72·8	59·7	55·0
Alberta	176,537,100	136,505,000	115,578,000	108,277,000	100·0	77·3	65·5	61·3
British Columbia	248,597,500	206,807,000	162,179,000	153,719,000	100·0	83·2	65 2	61·8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	3,216,100	2,910,000	2,197,000	1,766,000	100·0	90·5	68·3	54·9

Subsection 1.—Wholesale and Other Bulk or Non-Retail Merchandising, 1930.

The wholesale field, as defined for the purposes of the census, embraces many types of establishments other than those generally classed as wholesale houses. Thus, under this heading of bulk merchandising, will be found not only the conventional types of wholesalers selling to retailers but also other establishments engaged in handling or arranging for the sale of commodities, or the transfer of rights, etc., on a non-retail basis, whether for domestic or foreign trade. In the tables presented below will be found the salient features of the operations of such classes as importers, exporters, commission merchants, brokers, etc., as well as the business of wholesale merchants. It should also be noted that the business of such establishments as bulk tank stations and manufacturers' sales branches is not included with that of the wholesale merchants, although a considerable part of the trade of these establishments is done with retailers.

There were 13,140 wholesale and other bulk or non-retail merchandising establishments in Canada in 1930. The total net sales for these establishments were $3,325,210,300. This trade was concentrated, to a marked degree, in certain well-defined trading areas. Of the above total sales 30·49 p.c. were made by establishments in Ontario, 27·21 p.c. by those in Quebec, and 20·12 p.c. by those in Mani-

toba. In fact, approximately two-thirds of the entire trade was carried on by establishments located in the four cities of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

As already suggested, the bulk and non-retail merchandising field embraces many types of establishments, so that the amount of trade attributed to this field cannot be compared directly with the amount of retail business. A certain amount of business is transacted between bulk merchandising establishments, especially with respect to agents, brokers, and commission houses, and sales are made, by or through many wholesalers establishments, to manufacturers or other industrial consumers. In addition, some of these establishments are engaged in trading with foreign countries. Thus allowances must be made for the duplication in bulk and non-retail merchandising, for the sales of raw materials, for direct sales to consumers and for export business. In order to give a rough indication of the amount of pre-retail business, bulk merchandising establishments have been divided into two classes, "wholesalers proper" and "other bulk or non-retail distributors". The first class consists of those establishments which are carrying on the more conventional form of wholesale trading. The sales made by 5,108 wholesalers proper in 1930 were $1,111,319,200, of which $887,878,600 were made by wholesale merchants. Other types of bulk or non-retail distributors, consisting of 8,032 establishments, made sales or arranged orders to the value of $2,213,891,100. It will be noted from Table **32** that, while the province of Manitoba had 20·12 p.c. of the total sales of all bulk merchandising, the business of wholesalers proper in Manitoba was only 7·15 p.c. of the total for Canada. This marked difference is due to the influence of the grain trade, which is such an important factor in the commerce of that province. The trade in grain is carried on mainly by establishments classified under "other bulk distributors" and appears, therefore, only in the all-inclusive figures of Table **32.**

32.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail) in Canada, by Provinces, 1930.

Province.	All Establishments.						Wholesalers Proper.		
	Establishments.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales. (1930.)	Proportion of Total Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).	Establishments.	Net Sales. (1930.)	Proportion of Total Net Sales.
	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.	$	No.	$	p.c.
P.E.I.	61	313	354,600	13,533,300	0·41	1,108,700	28	5,455,000	0·49
N.S.	420	2,522	3,503,800	71,616,200	2·15	7,298,900	217	39,498,500	3·55
N.B.	388	2,825	3,989,300	72,839,900	2·19	8,194,200	165	30,156,900	2·71
Que.	2,932	26,171	41,958,100	904,795,500	27·21	82,285,800	1,479	355,618,100	32·00
Ont.	3,938	31,155	51,094,700	1,013,767,400	30·49	94,487,200	2,004	387,550,300	34·87
Man.	1,307	9,362	15,490,600	669,076,000	20·12	28,561,500	349	79,393,100	7·15
Sask.	1,659	5,441	8,393,300	137,112,000	4·12	24,209,300	178	52,114,100	4·69
Alta.	1,303	5,756	9,738,200	189,569,900	5·70	23,560,400	248	64,091,200	5·77
B.C.	1,129	7,019	11,824,000	252,900,100	7·61	27,515,100	440	97,442,000	8·77
Canada.	**13,140**	**90,564**	**146,346,600**	**3,325,210,300**	**100·00**	**297,221,100**	**5,108**	**1,111,319,200**	**100·00**

33.—Bulk Merchandising (Wholesale and Other Non-Retail) in Canada, by Type of Distributor, 1930.

NOTE.—An (X) indicates that the figures are withheld to avoid disclosing individual operations, but these are included in the totals.

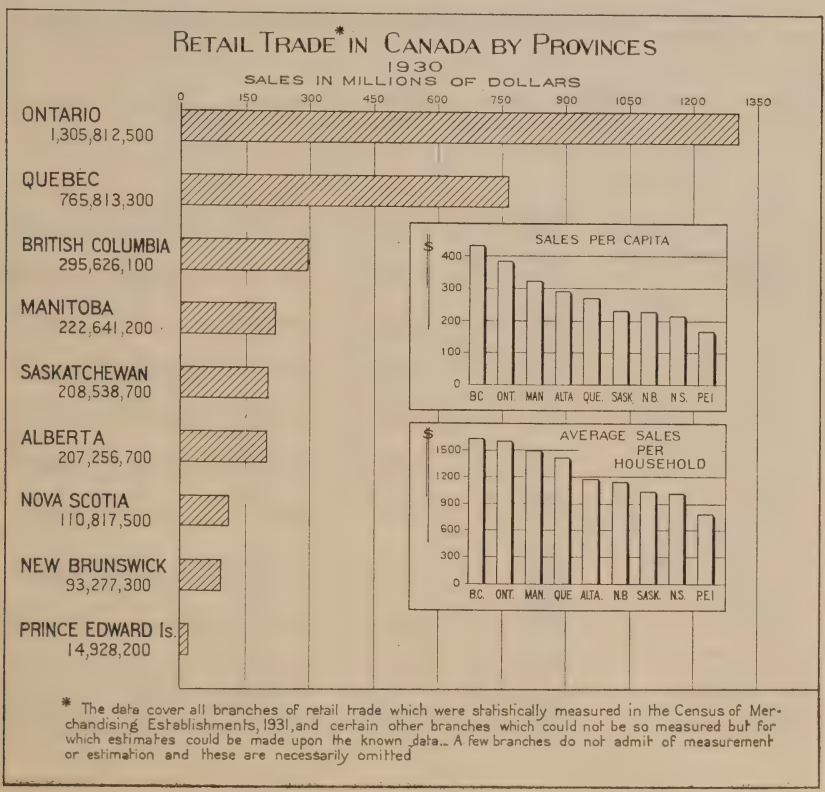
Type of Distributor.	Establishments.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Proportion of Total Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.	$
WHOLESALERS PROPER.						
Wholesale merchants	4,031	39,184	58,405,000	887,878,600	26·70	125,922,700
Exporters	110	795	1,157,100	36,220,600	1·09	3,295,200
Importers	809	7,907	13,554,000	164,461,800	4·95	34,385,200
Cash-and-carry wholesalers	4	2	1,300	130,400	[1]	10,000
Drop shippers	42	105	203,100	6,454,700	0·19	5,600
Mail order wholesalers	4	10	11,800	73,900	[1]	16,500
Wagon distributors	23	27	29,700	577,300	0·02	26,700
Supply and machinery distributors	85	821	1,565,400	15,521,900	0·47	4,142,800
Totals, Wholesalers Proper	5,108	48,851	74,927,400	1,111,319,200	33·42	167,804,700
OTHER BULK OR NON-RETAIL DISTRIBUTORS.						
Bulk tank stations	3,602	8,244	12,743,500	184,851,800	5·56	24,242,900
District sales offices	37	1,359	3,044,400	70,266,300	2·11	8,530,100
General sales offices	81	2,808	5,605,100	128,113,100	3·85	14,435,400
Manufacturers' sales branches	1,428	15,179	26,800,000	556,530,300	16·74	54,503,300
Export merchants	29	638	1,345,900	143,389,300	4·31	4,789,700
Agents and Brokers—						
Auction companies	10	79	170,700	5,225,700	0·16	38,400
Brokers (except grain)	145	330	645,900	67,250,700	2·02	389,000
Brokers (cash grain)	23	15	27,000	62,860,500	1·89	–
Commission merchants	220	743	1,312,800	101,311,800	3·05	692,300
Export Agents—						
Export brokers	23	56	96,100	21,177,200	0·64	99,000
Export commission houses	11	42	87,300	6,032,300	0·18	9,200
Export manufacturers' agents	3	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Export selling agents	5	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Import Agents—						
Import commission merchants	53	198	472,800	28,311,700	0·85	299,100
Import manufacturers' agents	379	1,293	2,321,800	64,209,300	1·93	3,195,700
Import selling agents	26	209	442,200	7,004,000	0·21	429,800
Manufacturers' agents	825	2,070	3,690,900	127,457,900	3·83	2,606,900
Purchasing agents	9	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Resident buyers	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Selling agents	64	513	1,113,700	41,604,000	1·25	357,900
Assemblers and Country Buyers—						
Assemblers of farm products	14	165	121,700	3,704,200	0·11	71,200
City buyers of farm products	88	250	305,000	10,378,600	0·31	591,000
Country buyers of farm products	482	209	168,400	11,517,300	0·35	251,800
Co-operative marketing associations	68	315	337,000	10,871,600	0·33	172,500
Co-operative sales agencies	27	543	978,200	205,444,300	6·18	985,100
Elevators (independent)	34	97	102,200	3,013,700	0·09	271,600
Elevators (line)	38	1,119	2,199,000	125,716,900	3·78	659,700
Milk stations	1	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Packers and shippers	15	87	141,700	2,582,400	0·08	113,600
Chain store warehouses	79	3,648	4,725,800	161,912,300	4·87	10,754,600
Film exchanges	63	864	1,196,900	9,808,500	0·29	217,100
Warehouses (distributing)	137	459	710,200	12,888,100	0·39	651,200
Others	11	22	41,200	803,500	0·02	11,800
Totals, Other Bulk or Non-Retail Distributors	8,032	41,713	71,419,200	2,213,891,100	66·58	129,416,400
Grand Totals	**13,140**	**90,564**	**146,346,600**	**3,325,210,300**	**100·00**	**297,221,100**

[1] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

Subsection 2.—Retail Trade.

While by far the greater part of retail trade is handled by retailing establishments, a considerable amount of retail business is conducted through other channels. The total value of the known retail trade in 1930 is shown in Table **34.** The retail trade not included in this table consists for the most part of unrecorded sales by farmers and other producers directly to householders. In order to provide an indication of the purchasing power in each province, the average sales per household have been calculated. It should be borne in mind that the merchandise trade includes mail order sales, which may be made to persons outside of the province in which the mail order house is situated. The average sales per household tend to be highest in the provinces with the highest proportions of urban population and lowest in those provinces with the largest relatively rural populations.

Summary of Merchandising and Services.—The line of demarcation between these two classes of retailing cannot be sharply drawn. In many service establishments, especially those of the repair group, the retail sale of commodities is also carried on. Conversely, a great many stores, chiefly engaged in retail merchandising, have service departments for making alterations and repairs, for hairdressing and other personal service, for cleaning, decorating, fur storage, etc. Establishments where both these functions are carried on have been classified according to the function which provided the largest receipts. For the sake of convenience, the fields are summarized by provinces and business groups in Table **35.**



34.—Value of the Known Retail

No.	Trade.	Canada.[1]	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.
		$	$	$	$
1	Retail merchandise stores	2,755,569,900	13,773,700	99,519,900	84,371,900
2	Retail service establishments	249,455,900	658,100	6,353,100	4,393,100
3	Sales of meals in hotels	28,124,200	161,400	1,289,800	881,600
4	Sales of beer and wine in hotels	23,942,500	–	–	–
5	Miscellaneous receipts in hotels	8,298,600	7,600	169,000	118,600
6	Retail sales by manufacturing bakeries	51,604,900	133,800	826,700	744,000
7	Retail sales by manufacturing dairies	28,919,300	49,100	404,200	433,800
8	Direct sales to consumers by other manufacturers (exclusive of retail branches, estimated)	65,500,000	100,000	1,000,000	1,600,000
9	Retail sales by co-operative associations (other than co-operative stores)	4,818,800	34,500	764,800	634,300
10	Values of materials included in contracts for domestic plumbing, heating and electrical work (estimated)	12,000,000	10,000	490,000	100,000
11	**Totals**	**3,228,234,100**	**14,928,200**	**110,817,500**	**93,277,300**
12	Numbers of households[2] ..... No.	2,269,777	18,783	109,053	80,561
13	Average sales per household ..... $	1,422	795	1,016	1,158

[1] Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.
[2] Census figure, 1931, but includes an estimated figure for households in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

35.—Summary Statistics of Retail Merchandising and Service Estab-

No.	Business Group.		Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.
	RETAIL MERCHANDISING.					
1	Food	Stores, No.	316	2,937	1,818	15,398
		Sales, $	2,132,100	24,809,500	14,982,500	186,233,900
2	Country general	Stores, No.	168	862	706	2,992
		Sales, $	3,253,200	14,513,500	12,236,200	50,390,200
3	General merchandise	Stores, No.	8	149	98	1,287
		Sales, $	2,304,900	11,438,300	18,679,900	85,228,800
4	Automotive	Stores, No.	76	511	451	2,298
		Sales, $	1,960,700	16,254,400	11,697,800	71,739,500
5	Apparel	Stores, No.	52	460	307	3,103
		Sales, $	1,298,600	9,141,500	6,373,300	61,105,900
6	Building materials	Stores, No.	11	162	115	878
		Sales, $	429,600	4,513,000	3,359,000	29,757,300
7	Furniture and household	Stores, No.	13	146	87	812
		Sales, $	406,200	3,380,600	2,592,300	30,181,500
8	Restaurants, cafeterias and other eating places	Stores, No.	19	221	174	925
		Sales, $	141,900	1,474,500	1,204,300	17,205,300
9	Other retail	Stores, No.	185	968	648	6,351
		Sales, $	1,840,800	13,807,400	13,159,400	116,797,900
10	Second-hand	Stores, No.	3	48	30	242
		Sales, $	5,700	187,200	87,200	2,498,200
	Totals	**Stores, No.**	**851**	**6,464**	**4,434**	**34,286**
		Sales, $	**13,773,700**	**99,519,900**	**84,371,900**	**651,138,500**

Trade in Canada, by Provinces, 1930.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	
651,138,500	1,099,990,200	189,243,900	189,181,100	176,537,100	248,597,500	1
63,596,403	109,397,900	16,437,800	10,342,600	13,434,500	24,705,300	2
7,565,000	10,646,300	1,281,400	1,773,700	1,856,900	2,611,400	3
9,400,200	–	3,716,800	–	5,913,400	4,808,200	4
1,646,700	3,461,500	557,200	600,500	898,900	829,800	5
13,299,800	24,085,200	3,304,200	2,376,300	2,916,400	3,918,500	6
1,849,700	17,340,100	3,346,100	1,031,700	1,608,500	2,856,100	7
14,800,000	33,900,000	3,400,000	1,900,000	3,000,000	5,800,000	8
917,000	991,300	353,800	632,800	91,000	399,300	9
1,600,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	10
765,813,300	**1,305,812,500**	**222,641,200**	**208,538,700**	**207,256,700**	**295,626,100**	11
538,245	814,129	149,541	200,430	174,764	181,218	12
1,423	1,604	1,489	1,040	1,186	1,631	13

lishments in Canada, by Provinces and Business Groups, 1930.

Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon and Northwest Territories.	Canada.	No.
14,263	2,249	2,046	2,153	3,476	9	44,665	1
255,936,200	27,410,900	25,877,700	29,137,600	48,692,000	263,700	615,476,100	
2,662	852	1,641	1,200	814	18	11,915	2
48,066,000	15,542,700	37,710,000	28,756,900	17,653,500	681,600	228,803,800	
979	87	71	93	202	–	2,974	3
180,383,600	64,344,000	20,102,400	23,198,500	45,862,100	–	451,542,500	
5,481	758	1,382	1,115	1,122	–	13,194	4
167,410,500	20,605,500	27,048,700	31,120,100	34,122,100	–	381,959,300	
4,484	432	373	489	772	2	10,474	5
93,711,300	9,597,200	10,231,900	11,087,700	17,409,400	11,800	219,968,600	
2,030	417	1,276	762	379	5	6,035	6
61,398,100	12,173,400	22,612,200	15,574,000	12,348,900	71,600	162,237,100	
1,429	101	142	156	301	1	3,188	7
43,713,000	3,740,800	4,087,300	5,353,600	8,207,100	3,500	101,665,900	
2,306	338	506	483	634	3	5,609	8
28,633,600	5,553,300	5,551,900	5,996,400	10,135,000	80,900	75,977,100	
8,694	1,484	3,333	2,018	1,570	92	25,343	9
215,596,800	29,004,200	35,507,600	25,548,800	52,761,000	2,103,000	506,126,900	
717	141	71	123	231	–	1,606	10
5,141,100	1,271,900	451,400	763,500	1,406,400	–	11,812,600	
43,045	**6,859**	**10,841**	**8,592**	**9,501**	**130**	**125,003**	
1,099,990,200	**189,243,900**	**189,181,100**	**176,537,100**	**248,597,500**	**3,216,100**	**2,755,569,900**	

35.—Summary Statistics of Retail Merchandising and Service Estab-

No.	Business Group.		Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.
	SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS.					
11	Amusement and recreation	Estab., No.	15	133	126	526
		Receipts, $	236,200	1,990,900	1,327,300	12,004,100
12	Business services	Estab., No.	1	11	8	116
		Receipts, $	7,000	204,100	38,800	9,043,100
13	Domestic services	Estab., No.	20	147	110	1,165
		Receipts, $	77,900	941,000	633,400	9,654,700
14	Educational services	Estab., No.	–	8	–	32
		Receipts, $	–	56,100	–	318,400
15	Personal services	Estab., No.	65	343	358	2,944
		Receipts, $	77,600	711,100	594,100	6,357,100
16	Photography	Estab., No.	5	33	26	197
		Receipts, $	11,700	159,500	158,200	1,185,200
17	Undertaking and burial	Estab., No.	14	47	38	255
		Receipts, $	28,400	344,800	159,400	2,366,300
18	Repair and service shops	Estab., No.	160	629	562	4,294
		Receipts, $	156,300	938,200	837,900	8,628,800
19	Storage and transportation	Estab., No.	47	111	131	1,011
		Receipts, $	45,800	839,700	562,600	11,871,700
20	Miscellaneous services	Estab., No.	8	42	34	376
		Receipts, $	17,200	167,700	81,400	2,167,000
	Totals	**Estab., No.**	**335**	**1,504**	**1,393**	**10,916**
		Receipts, $	**658,100**	**6,353,100**	**4,393,100**	**63,596,400**

Retail Merchandising by Provinces.—The total sales made by 125,003 retail merchandising establishments in Canada in 1930 were $2,755,569,900. In addition to these sales, the manufacturing bakeries and dairies reported retail sales of $80,524,179, included in total retail trade (see Table **34** and chart on p. 673) but omitted in the figures of Table **36.** Ontario led in amount of business with 39·92 p.c. of the total sales, although only 33·07 p.c. of the population of the Dominion resided in this province in 1931. On a per capita basis, retail merchandise sales show wide differences between provinces. The average for Canada on the basis of the 1931 population was $265.55, but the per capita sales in Prince Edward Island were $156.45, and in British Columbia $358.07. It should be noted, however, that in these figures no allowance is made for the mail order or other sales outside the province.

36.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Provinces, 1930.

Province.	Stores.	Proportion of Total Stores.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Proportion of Total Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Full-Time.	Part-Time.				
	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.	$
P.E. Island	851	0·68	1,127	182	920,600	13,773,700	0·50	3,359,400
Nova Scotia	6,464	5·17	8,226	1,200	7,269,900	99,519,900	3·61	18,506,700
New Brunswick	4,434	3·55	6,854	782	6,408,200	84,371,900	3·06	14,806,700
Quebec	34,286	27·43	62,900	7,810	61,758,400	651,138,500	23·63	119,843,700
Ontario	43,045	34·44	94,184	16,929	106,538,900	1,099,990,200	39·92	177,112,500
Manitoba	6,859	5·49	17,806	1,956	19,597,800	189,243,900	6·87	28,253,700
Saskatchewan	10,841	8·67	13,097	2,528	14,916,300	189,181,100	6·86	43,153,400
Alberta	8,592	6·87	13,077	1,944	15,563,100	176,537,100	6·41	35,800,500
British Columbia	9,501	7·60	21,188	3,275	24,521,300	248,597,500	9·02	41,055,300
Yukon and N.W.T.	130	0·10	224	170	361,100	3,216,100	0·12	1,735,600
Canada	**125,003**	**100·00**	**238,683**	**36,776**	**257,855,600**	**2,755,569,900**	**100·00**	**483,627,500**

lishments in Canada, by Provinces and Business Groups, 1930—concluded.

Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon and Northwest Territories.	Canada.	No.
1,166	220	469	330	313	2	3,300	11
21,840,800	4,002,900	2,918,300	3,279,600	5,621,400	10,000	53,231,500	
207	26	18	27	62	–	476	12
16,643,400	1,080,600	254,400	808,300	1,329,600	–	29,409,300	
1,953	300	318	323	544	4	4,884	13
15,039,800	2,754,900	1,318,700	1,861,200	4,414,200	15,600	36,711,400	
63	14	13	14	25	–	169	14
850,000	309,900	67,300	109,700	144,700	–	1,856,100	
4,148	560	683	594	884	4	10,583	15
10,497,700	1,340,900	1,394,600	1,339,400	2,141,400	6,600	24,460,500	
317	54	56	60	109	–	857	16
2,051,600	318,700	268,100	363,100	562,500	–	5,078,600	
319	34	50	54	48	1	860	17
4,186,200	422,200	394,100	498,800	898,600	1,000	9,299,800	
4,510	881	1,335	952	839	5	14,167	18
12,186,000	1,761,800	1,743,900	1,899,900	2,515,800	6,700	30,675,300	
2,427	293	506	380	437	3	5,346	19
23,207,600	3,961,700	1,631,600	2,809,200	5,926,300	97,200	50,953,400	
456	111	210	147	197	–	1,581	20
2,894,800	484,200	351,600	465,300	1,150,800	–	7,780,000	
15,566	**2,493**	**3,658**	**2,881**	**3,458**	**19**	**42,223**	
109,397,900	**16,437,800**	**10,342,600**	**13,434,500**	**24,705,300**	**137,100**	**249,455,900**	

In Table **37** retail stores have been grouped according to the value of net sales in 1930. Of the total number of stores classified in this way, 38·38 p.c. had sales of less than $5,000 in 1930, while 18·21 p.c. had sales between $5,000 and $9,999. The combined sales of these two groups formed less than 10 p.c. of the total sales in that year. On the other hand, there were only 86 stores with a turnover of $1,000,000 or more, but these establishments handled 14·25 p.c. of the total retail merchandise trade. These very large stores are found chiefly in the general merchandise and automotive groups.

Table 37.—Total Retail Merchandising Establishments Grouped According to Annual Net Sales, with Numbers and Proportions of Full-Time Employees, Stores and Sales in Each Class, and Average Number of Employees per Store, 1930.

Annual Net Sales.	Stores.	Net Sales.	Full-Time Employees.	Average Employees per Store.	Percentages to Totals.		
					Employees.	Stores.	Net Sales.
	No.	$	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Less than $5,000	47,532	95,355,000	8,205	0·17	23·52	38·38	3·56
$5,000—$9,999	22,548	159,461,000	14,806	0·66	6·35	18·21	5·95
$10,000—$19,999	23,438	328,605,000	29,684	1·27	12·74	18·93	12·26
$20,000—$29,999	11,583	278,575,000	23,481	2·03	10·07	9·35	10·39
$30,000—$49,999	9,431	356,729,000	29,322	3·11	12·58	7·62	13·30
$50,000—$99,999	5,979	407,305,000	33,118	5·54	14·21	4·83	15·19
$100,000—$199,999	2,145	288,712,000	23,251	10·84	9·98	1·73	10·77
$200,000—$299,999	545	130,651,000	9,928	18·22	4·26	0·44	4·87
$300,000—$499,999	388	144,308,000	10,296	26·54	4·42	0·31	5·38
$500,000—$999,999	164	109,514,000	7,669	46·76	3·29	0·13	4·08
$1,000,000 or over	86	382,018,000	43,298	503·47	18·58	0·07	14·25
Totals[1]	**123,839**	**2,681,204,000**	**233,058**	**1·88**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**

[1]In some cases only the net sales for a group of stores were reported instead of the volume of business for each unit. The figures for such establishments have not been included in the above table.

More than 16 p.c. of the total sales in 1930 were made by stores in the general merchandise group. The most important kinds of stores in this group were the department stores and the variety stores. The sales of food stores, of which the most numerous and important are the grocery stores, formed 22·33 p.c. of the total, while those of the automotive group accounted for 13·86 p.c. While such proportions are indicative of the sales of commodities, they do not furnish an accurate guide to commodity sales. Few stores restrict their sales to one line of goods and some kinds of stores handle a wide variety of merchandise. Department and general stores, as is well known, deal in many commodities, but there are other stores which also carry many lines of goods. The figures that are given in Table 38 show the retail merchandise trade by groups and kinds of business.

38.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business, 1930.

Group and Kind of Business.	Stores.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
FOOD.						
Bakeries—Caterers—						
Bakeries and bakery products[1]	1,213	2,217	221	1,836,300	11,027,600	335,600
Caterers	6	5	9	6,400	94,300	3,200
Candy and Confectionery Stores—						
Candy stores—nut stores	212	526	54	393,600	3,518,600	93,900
Confectionery stores	8,769	4,460	985	3,219,600	50,657,500	4,985,800
Dairy Products Dealers—						
Dairy products stores	179	285	35	273,600	5,280,600	109,800
Eggs and poultry stores	190	101	33	99,000	1,883,200	126,200
Milk dealers[2]	3,114	4,424	145	4,668,500	30,010,100	312,800
Delicatessen stores	213	265	42	194,400	2,570,600	114,800
Fruit and vegetable stores	1,515	1,181	303	893,500	16,293,400	842,100
Grocery stores (without meat)	18,166	13,600	3,465	11,473,500	243,699,300	25,004,000
Combination Stores—						
Grocery stores with meats	3,125	7,606	1,628	8,164,100	112,859,400	6,831,300
Meat markets with groceries	2,037	3,855	503	3,477,200	48,844,700	2,786,200
Meat Markets (including Sea Foods)—						
Meat markets	5,017	6,080	932	5,674,200	78,292,200	2,049,900
Fish markets	362	432	83	408,700	4,734,000	181,200
Other Food Stores—						
Coffee, tea, spices	132	326	29	395,300	2,527,900	448,800
Food stores with non-food departments	148	163	7	113,600	1,884,700	572,200
Bottled beverages	25	13	6	18,500	123,500	22,900
Market stalls	242	76	98	74,100	1,174,500	40,900
Totals	**44,665**	**45,615**	**8,578**	**41,384,100**	**615,476,100**	**44,861,600**
COUNTRY GENERAL STORES.						
General stores—groceries with dry goods and apparel	10,658	10,475	1,872	9,090,300	210,866,900	70,544,500
General stores—groceries with other merchandise	1,136	730	219	599,000	15,607,300	4,410,000
General stores without groceries	121	168	16	142,900	2,329,600	1,162,200
Totals	**11,915**	**11,373**	**2,107**	**9,832,200**	**228,803,800**	**76,116,700**
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.						
Department stores	148	42,163	3,657	47,657,600	355,258,600	51,451,500
Dry goods stores	1,899	3,008	550	2,583,000	31,705,600	14,127,400
General Merchandise Stores—						
With food departments	336	1,095	79	1,156,400	16,877,200	4,210,700
Without food departments	78	321	16	340,500	3,488,900	1,317,500
Variety, 5-and-10, and to-a-dollar stores	513	5,293	3,428	4,718,200	44,212,200	6,244,000
Totals	**2,974**	**51,880**	**7,730**	**56,455,700**	**451,542,500**	**77,351,100**

[1]In addition, bakeries reporting to the Census of Industry had retail sales of $51,604,889.
[2]In addition, dairies reporting to the Census of Industry had retail sales of $28,919,290.

38.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business, 1930— continued.

Group and Kind of Business.	Stores.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
AUTOMOTIVE.						
Motor Vehicle Dealers—						
Automobile dealers	2,350	15,286	730	21,804,500	242,613,700	26,419,600
Automobile dealers with farm implements	294	530	100	660,500	8,965,700	1,714,700
Used car establishments	92	157	24	172,200	2,028,500	219,100
Accessories, Tires and Batteries—						
Accessories, tires and batteries	326	690	70	856,400	6,280,600	1,181,600
Tire shops	206	306	29	363,600	4,675,200	488,100
Filling Stations—						
Filling stations	1,934	1,873	212	2,067,500	22,820,400	816,600
Filling stations with tires and accessories	2,295	3,054	525	3,363,600	36,970,400	1,765,900
Filling stations with other merchandise	1,274	373	145	264,900	6,658,500	403,200
Garages	4,140	5,486	796	5,849,600	47,559,800	3,953,400
Motorcycles, Bicycles, Supplies—						
Motorcycle dealers	14	37	1	55,500	450,100	107,600
Bicycles, motorcycles and supplies	36	90	8	108,600	991,800	215,300
Bicycle dealers	178	95	32	96,400	1,044,400	277,000
Other Automotive Establishments—						
Aircraft and accessories	4	13	4	21,200	137,400	70,700
Boats (motorboats, canoes, yachts)	29	35	2	40,800	458,200	70,100
Boats (gas, oil, accessories and repairs)	22	48	11	41,400	304,600	67,400
Totals	**13,194**	**28,073**	**2,689**	**35,766,700**	**381,959,300**	**37,770,300**
APPAREL.						
Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings Stores—						
Men's and boys' clothing stores	194	385	69	577,900	6,075,000	1,417,200
Men's furnishings stores	582	516	190	626,400	8,976,000	3,683,300
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings stores	1,409	2,578	528	3,472,400	40,735,600	18,355,700
Men's and boys' hat stores	60	98	48	154,300	1,486,600	396,000
Family clothing stores	1,149	3,884	453	3,784,900	42,144,100	16,790,100
Women's Apparel and Accessories Stores—						
Women's ready-to-wear stores	1,350	4,281	618	4,245,000	43,416,900	9,026,300
Hosiery, corsets, lingerie	353	443	114	453,300	5,317,900	1,495,700
Knit goods stores	39	45	8	34,000	478,800	163,600
Costume accessories stores (including jewellery, bags and gloves)	10	15	3	15,500	149,200	54,400
Millinery stores	1,340	1,104	276	842,000	6,748,300	1,015,100
Other Apparel Stores—						
Custom tailors and made-to-measure clothing	1,724	2,436	716	2,921,800	14,837,300	2,811,900
Dressmakers and ladies' tailors	191	382	67	345,900	1,278,000	222,200
Furriers—fur shops	339	1,408	170	1,728,700	11,694,500	3,708,100
Infants' and children's specialty shops	93	82	19	71,000	722,400	318,900
Shoe Stores—						
Shoe stores (men's)	34	30	3	49,000	480,900	237,100
Shoe stores (women's)	32	107	12	161,700	1,534,800	479,400
Shoe stores (men's, women's and children's)	1,575	2,359	732	3,108,400	33,892,300	13,690,200
Totals	**10,474**	**20,153**	**4,026**	**22,592,200**	**219,968,600**	**73,865,200**
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Hardware Stores—						
Hardware stores	2,780	5,050	451	5,667,300	66,174,200	26,400,200
Hardware and farm implements	221	227	61	246,800	4,717,500	1,750,900
Lumber and Building Material Dealers—						
Lumber and building materials	733	2,467	258	3,094,400	30,968,300	8,307,100
Lumber and building materials, coal and wood	1,092	2,662	481	3,855,300	35,232,400	9,561,800
Roofing material dealers	48	54	20	71,800	592,200	62,900
Other building materials	135	634	165	898,700	9,004,000	882,100

38.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business, 1930— continued.

Group and Kind of Business.	Stores.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
BUILDING MATERIALS—concluded.						
Electrical shops (without radio)	236	383	49	493,500	3,252,000	1,042,900
Heating and Plumbing Shops—						
Heating appliances and oil burners	79	348	44	485,800	2,432,300	280,600
Heating and plumbing fixtures	423	520	90	594,400	4,454,200	726,200
Paint and Glass Stores—						
Glass and mirror shops	31	133	14	193,400	688,100	131,700
Paint and glass stores	257	509	47	647,800	4,721,900	1,506,600
Totals	**6,035**	**12,987**	**1,680**	**16,249,200**	**162,237,100**	**50,653,000**
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD.						
Furniture Stores—						
Furniture stores	784	2,938	174	4,082,300	36,119,600	10,815,200
Furniture and undertaker (rural)	317	337	82	367,900	4,896,900	1,915,700
Floor coverings, curtains, upholstery and interior decorations	88	219	25	281,800	2,189,000	1,134,000
Household Appliance Stores—						
Household appliance stores	119	1,087	8	1,353,800	2,797,200	691,900
Household appliance stores (gas or electric)	204	1,397	85	1,777,400	7,106,500	1,124,700
Household appliance stores (owned by utility companies)	248	783	174	1,052,200	6,996,000	1,729,400
Refrigeration dealers	19	87	5	94,200	898,500	94,500
Other Home Furnishings and Appliances Stores—						
Antique shops	89	140	24	167,900	1,219,300	1,090,700
Awnings, flags, banners, window shades and tents	18	29	13	28,900	149,100	30,900
Brushes and brooms	9	5	–	4,700	44,900	7,900
China, glassware, crockery, etc	128	343	29	424,200	2,155,800	950,000
Interior decorations (specialty stores)	7	22	–	14,800	111,500	28,000
Lamps and shades (specialty stores)	15	12	–	8,200	64,200	16,700
Pictures and picture framing	96	236	23	323,000	1,148,600	492,300
Stoves and ranges	109	210	33	275,600	1,874,600	488,100
Radio and Music Stores—						
Radio specialty stores	220	335	44	411,600	4,394,900	664,600
Radio and electrical shops (including refrigeration)	341	796	129	929,100	9,132,900	1,499,200
Radio and music stores (including refrigeration)	377	1,967	109	2,928,400	20,336,400	3,664,400
Totals	**3,188**	**10,943**	**957**	**14,526,000**	**101,665,900**	**26,438,200**
RESTAURANTS, CAFETERIAS AND OTHER EATING PLACES.						
Restaurants, Cafeterias and Lunch Rooms—						
Cafeterias only	62	1,078	81	1,009,000	4,084,200	104,700
Cafes (including confectionery)	956	3,021	178	2,243,800	13,726,800	605,500
Lunch rooms	492	2,390	116	2,043,700	9,992,500	211,700
Restaurants (table service)	2,185	9,830	466	7,140,000	36,288,500	665,200
Other Eating Places—						
Cafes with groceries	97	131	14	81,600	904,200	79,200
Lunch counters and restaurants (10 seats and under)	918	960	158	597,400	4,749,400	124,800
Refreshment booths and soft drink stands	433	204	114	109,200	970,100	39,600
Sandwich shops	147	616	120	502,800	2,886,900	44,200
Tea rooms and light lunches	319	608	145	397,800	2,374,500	80,000
Totals	**5,609**	**18,838**	**1,392**	**14,125,300**	**75,977,100**	**1,954,900**
OTHER RETAIL STORES.						
Farm Implements—						
Farm implement dealers	475	371	135	525,500	7,253,700	1,712,300
Farm implement agents	5,078	315	186	279,700	14,317,300	1,671,000
Farmers' Supplies—						
Feed stores (flour, feed, grain, fertilizer)	802	1,215	167	1,386,100	27,833,800	3,425,300
Farmers' supply stores	209	330	68	356,300	6,530,300	1,472,400
Feed and coal stores	169	331	90	339,600	6,166,900	608,900
Grain elevators (coal and feed)	1,170	172	524	316,700	3,276,700	527,600
Harness shops	601	126	27	114,700	1,902,300	936,500

38.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business, 1930—concluded.

Group and Kind of Business.	Stores.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
OTHER RETAIL STORES—concluded.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
Book stores	358	1,226	137	1,419,800	8,837,500	3,401,000
Coal and Wood Yards—Ice Dealers—						
Coal and wood yards (including ice)	2,071	6,251	1,762	7,929,600	86,046,800	6,619,900
Ice dealers	271	1,106	306	1,254,600	4,144,900	342,200
Drug stores	3,559	7,325	1,076	7,608,400	76,848,900	23,366,400
Florists	689	1,488	278	1,577,700	9,264,700	858,100
Gifts, Novelties, Toys, Cameras—						
Art and gift shops	146	152	34	141,100	1,388,700	583,900
Toy shops	9	9	7	7,100	98,800	36,800
Novelty and souvenir shops	131	189	43	148,300	1,263,400	606,200
Cameras and photographic stores	49	189	18	236,000	1,717,800	346,300
Jewellery Stores—						
Jewellery stores	1,509	2,586	284	3,269,700	24,899,900	14,999,300
Jewellery stores (instalment credit)	23	171	61	224,600	1,762,700	195,600
Luggage and Leather Goods Stores—						
Luggage and leather goods stores	75	177	55	212,500	1,730,500	656,900
Leather and leather findings	14	12	2	14,400	153,900	41,700
Music stores (without radio)	84	106	5	141,300	1,099,700	575,800
News Dealers—						
News dealers (tobacco and confectionery)	275	487	54	315,000	3,329,500	418,000
News dealers (stationery and novelties)	295	382	155	336,300	3,095,100	900,300
Office, School and Store Supplies and Equipment Dealers—						
Office and school supplies	67	299	11	371,000	2,225,900	543,900
Office, store and school furniture, equipment and supplies	89	615	31	1,022,200	6,312,900	1,329,700
Office and store mechanical appliances	162	961	20	1,736,800	7,494,600	1,419,300
Typewriter dealers	77	830	5	1,291,400	3,796,500	1,076,800
Opticians and optometrists	323	341	31	475,200	3,180,200	516,000
Sporting goods stores	122	254	30	349,700	3,678,600	950,800
Scientific and medical instruments	42	211	5	270,100	1,735,900	538,400
Tobacco Stores and Stands—						
Tobacco stands (hotel lobbies, etc.)	747	617	142	599,300	5,846,200	665,400
Tobacco stores with news-stands	568	396	80	341,600	7,207,900	1,066,400
Tobacco stores	471	674	19	869,300	10,683,500	1,394,900
Tobacco stores with foods	634	378	64	341,700	6,965,200	932,900
Miscellaneous Classifications—						
Brewers' warehouses	111	494	45	578,100	14,894,400	965,200
Government liquor stores	651	2,479	143	4,070,600	100,821,100	5,443,000
Monuments and stones	177	303	46	370,300	1,709,700	507,300
Other wine and liquor stores	22	47	22	59,600	719,000	197,300
Patent medicines, remedies, perfumes, etc.	1,446	106	22	90,000	3,846,000	559,600
Taverns	421	1,792	186	1,978,100	10,320,600	267,100
Miscellaneous kinds of business (n.o.s.)	1,151	2,162	1,000	2,809,600	21,724,900	8,356,600
Totals	**25,343**	**37,675**	**7,376**	**45,779,600**	**506,126,900**	**91,033,000**
SECOND-HAND STORES.						
Automobile parts and accessories	159	256	36	271,500	1,522,900	443,500
Clothing and shoe stores	273	100	15	94,000	1,213,800	384,100
Furniture stores	479	203	42	213,900	2,799,000	830,000
Other second-hand stores	695	587	148	565,200	6,276,900	1,925,900
Totals	**1,606**	**1,146**	**241**	**1,144,600**	**11,812,600**	**3,583,500**
Grand Totals	**125,003**	**238,683**	**36,776**	**257,855,600**	**2,755,569,900**	**483,627,500**

Retail merchandising in Canada is analysed by type of operation in Table **39.** This analysis is first applied to all retail stores and, following this, to some particular kinds of retail business which have been most subject to chain system organization. Single stores under independent ownership accounted for 70·44 p.c. of the total retail merchandise sales in 1930. Included in this percentage are the sales of single stores in voluntary chains or co-operative buying organizations, which amounted

to 4·32 p.c. of the total. The sales of the units of provincial, sectional and national chains were 16·53 p.c. of the total and those of local chains 2·55 p.c. Two- and three-store multiples accounted for 7·98 p.c. of the total sales. For certain of the larger cities, the business of department stores belonging to national organizations has been taken with that of independent stores.

39.—Types of Operation of Stores Engaged in Retail Merchandising in Canada, 1930.

Type of Operation.	Stores.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Proportion of Net Sales.
		Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
ALL STORES.						
Single store independents	101,117	110,645	49,198	158,478,000	1,822,087,100	66·12
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	4,753	5,750	1,458	5,905,100	119,030,400	4·32
Two-store multiples	3,391	10,224	3,271	15,507,600	147,613,200	5·36
Two-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	186	341	87	380,900	5,592,700	0·20
Three-store multiples	1,231	4,458	1,969	7,372,900	64,736,300	2·35
Three-store multiples (in voluntary chains)	49	103	28	127,000	1,924,500	0·07
Local chains (4 stores and over)	1,340	4,771	1,818	7,234,500	70,151,000	2·55
Provincial chains	2,893	8,314	2,604	13,970,300	207,462,800	7·53
Sectional chains	1,624	6,929	4,274	12,634,400	102,310,700	3·71
National chains	2,230	7,532	6,850	15,394,300	145,717,500	5·29
Manufacturer-controlled chains (provincial)	32	165	8	224,800	3,426,400	0·12
Manufacturer-controlled chains (sectional)	40	163	45	301,400	1,776,500	0·06
Manufacturer-controlled chains (national)	375	4,179	609	7,363,000	32,233,100	1·17
Direct selling (house to house)	2,041	496	29	429,900	7,102,600	0·26
Industrial stores (owned by manufacturers)	176	517	105	813,600	10,462,800	0·38
Leased concessions (hotels)	131	175	141	253,500	1,901,100	0·07
Leased departments	18	38	19	67,600	671,600	0·02
Line elevators (coal and feed)	1,148	152	–	159,500	2,982,100	0·11
Mail order houses (apart from stores)	35	140	144	324,500	3,007,500	0·11
Producer-retailers of milk	2,192	909	25	427,700	5,371,800	0·20
Other types of operation	1	–	–	–	8,200	–
Totals	**125,003**	**166,001**	**72,682**	**247,370,500**	**2,755,569,900**	**100·00**
VARIETY, 5-AND-10, AND TO-A-DOLLAR STORES.						
Single store independents	146	77	151	152,500	2,042,900	4·62
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	9	2	12	11,100	184,000	0·42
Two-store multiples	23	28	66	64,000	603,800	1·37
Three-store multiples	9					
Local chains (4 stores and over)	17	44	161	132,300	1,336,600	3·02
Provincial chains	55	99	335	271,900	2,486,900	5·62
Sectional chains	21	825	3,493	3,515,900	37,558,000	84·95
National chains	233					
Totals	**513**	**1,075**	**4,218**	**4,147,700**	**44,212,200**	**100·00**
WOMEN'S APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES.[1]						
Single store independents	1,376	504	2,459	2,765,000	32,544,500	65·93
Two-store multiples	152	172	380	587,600	5,429,900	11·00
Three-store multiples	63	79	421	410,100	3,382,600	6·85
Local chains (4 stores and over)	30	11	81	86,800	1,147,400	2·32
Provincial chains	47	31	140	175,500	1,658,100	3·36
Sectional chains	15	67	413	454,600	5,014,700	10·16
National chains	56					
Other types of operation	13	19	7	40,900	185,600	0·38
Totals	**1,752**	**883**	**3,901**	**4,520,500**	**49,362,800**	**100·00**
SHOE STORES.						
Single store independents	1,180	996	277	1,458,500	19,134,200	53·29
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	89	138	45	219,800	2,826,400	7·87
Two-store multiples	89	165	35	292,400	3,113,200	8·67
Three-store multiples	75	196	55	306,300	2,669,100	7·43
Local chains (4 stores and over)	86	232	18	363,600	4,232,900	11·79
Provincial chains	56					
Sectional chains	5	236	42	387,500	3,341,700	9·31
National chains	51					
Other types of operation	10	50	11	97,700	590,500	1·64
Totals	**1,641**	**2,013**	**483**	**3,125,800**	**35,908,000**	**100·00**

[1]Exclusive of millinery stores.

39.—Types of Operation of Stores Engaged in Retail Merchandising in Canada, 1930 —concluded.

Type of Operation.	Stores.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Proportion of Net Sales.
		Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
Grocery Stores (Without Meats).						
Single store independents	14,421	5,123	1,634	4,514,900	126,303,400	51·83
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	2,079	2,090	460	1,829,000	41,295,700	16·94
Two-store multiples	195	265	103	291,000	4,458,000	1·83
Three-store multiples	60	126	31	140,800	1,981,500	0·81
Local chains (4 stores and over)	247	628	206	709,000	10,093,300	4·14
Provincial chains	459	749	561	1,467,800	30,721,300	12·61
Sectional chains	198	1,206	411	1,808,000	28,724,500	11·79
National chains	496					
Other types of operation	11	6	1	7,600	121,600	0·05
Totals	**18,166**	**10,193**	**3,407**	**10,768,100**	**243,699,300**	**100·00**
Combination Stores (Groceries and Meats).						
Single store independents	3,489	4,514	710	4,353,900	73,581,100	45·50
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	789	1,579	280	1,677,400	26,647,200	16·48
Two-store multiples	145	393	69	438,400	5,366,600	3·32
Three-store multiples	44	133	41	171,300	2,355,900	1·46
Local chains (4 stores and over)	66	307	80	400,300	4,123,900	2·55
Provincial chains	93	362	145	500,100	6,579,900	4·07
Sectional chains	326	2,616	230	3,590,700	43,003,900	26·59
National chains	208					
Other types of operation	2	2	–	3,100	45,600	0·03
Totals	**5,162**	**9,906**	**1,555**	**11,135,200**	**161,704,100**	**100·00**
Restaurants, Cafeterias and Other Eating Places.[1]						
Single store independents	4,650	7,233	5,587	8,801,300	53,021,100	71·55
Two-store multiples	112	792	574	1,121,800	5,001,100	6·75
Three-store multiples	36	216	245	342,800	1,662,500	2·24
Local chains (4 stores and over)	49	577	290	917,000	3,670,500	4·95
Provincial chains	25	377	130	521,300	2,234,600	3·02
Sectional chains	28	733	670	1,183,800	4,790,500	6·47
National chains	138	238	625	541,900	3,015,500	4·07
Leased concessions	39	100	101	146,400	653,800	0·88
Other types of operation	2	5	10	13,000	53,200	0·07
Totals	**5,079**	**10,271**	**8,232**	**13,589,300**	**74,102,800**	**100·00**
Filling Stations.						
Single store independents	4,574	2,548	154	2,389,600	44,039,200	66·28
Two-store multiples	129	323	7	353,900	3,637,500	5·47
Three-store multiples	67	167	10	199,200	2,294,100	3·45
Local chains (4 stores and over)	64	139	2	140,100	1,762,800	2·65
Provincial chains	159	454	6	524,600	3,445,500	5·19
Sectional chains	169	504	–	629,000	3,470,400	5·22
National chains	340	986	–	1,169,800	7,793,400	11·73
Other types of operation	1	–	–	–	6,400	0·01
Totals	**5,503**	**5,121**	**179**	**5,406,200**	**66,449,300**	**100·00**
Drug Stores.						
Single store independents	2,817	3,619	894	4,057,500	51,113,700	66·51
Single stores (in voluntary chains)	20	45	3	39,000	488,800	0·64
Two-store multiples	319	777	181	935,300	7,859,600	10·23
Three-store multiples	104	308	65	408,800	2,887,300	3·76
Local chains (4 stores and over)	173	651	140	897,300	6,834,400	8·89
Provincial chains	73	502	118	939,600	7,439,200	9·68
Sectional chains	6					
National chains	37					
Leased concessions and departments	10	14	8	24,300	225,900	0·29
Totals	**3,559**	**5,916**	**1,409**	**7,301,800**	**76,848,900**	**100·00**

[1]Exclusive of cafés with groceries and refreshment booths.

Retail Merchandise Trade of Canadian Cities.—The retail merchandise trade in Canadian cities of over 10,000 population is shown in Table **40.** The cities are arranged in descending order according to their 1931 census populations. A notable feature of these figures is the wide variation in different cities in the relationship between population and retail sales. In general, per capita sales are high for cities which form distributing centres for large or populous areas, while such sales are lowest in residential or industrial satellite cities adjacent to larger centres, as in the case of St. Boniface, Man., Sandwich, Ont., and Verdun, Outremont, Westmount and Hull, Que.

40.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, 1930.

City.	Population, 1931.	Establishments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
Montreal, Que.	818,577	11,959	27,144	12,622	40,171,900	369,471,200	52,939,200
Toronto, Ont.	631,207	8,725	23,601	13,473	44,548,300	372,682,900	46,777,000
Vancouver, B.C.	246,593	3,845	7,911	4,288	13,516,200	122,830,900	18,660,700
Winnipeg, Man.	218,785	2,486	8,164	5,513	15,379,600	131,480,200	15,542,700
Hamilton, Ont.	155,547	2,117	3,831	2,082	6,528,500	68,512,800	9,605,200
Quebec, Que.	130,594	1,742	3,824	1,437	4,696,900	48,172,200	9,555,600
Ottawa, Ont.	126,872	1,525	3,896	1,978	6,205,700	59,702,200	10,449,800
Calgary, Alta.	83,761	1,136	2,686	1,262	4,809,600	43,389,800	7,143,100
Edmonton, Alta.	79,197	1,054	2,235	1,176	4,011,200	37,555,900	6,202,600
London, Ont.	71,148	1,074	2,135	985	3,426,300	35,596,000	4,883,600
Windsor, Ont.	63,108	903	1,938	615	3,300,600	30,122,400	4,539,000
Verdun, Que.	60,745	588	938	297	1,163,300	12,774,300	1,678,100
Halifax, N.S.	59,275	900	1,682	1,125	2,709,300	29,843,200	4,190,300
Regina, Sask.	53,209	569	2,016	951	3,407,200	33,105,600	5,555,800
Saint John, N.B.	47,514	822	1,465	846	2,160,100	21,435,100	3,233,700
Saskatoon, Sask.	43,291	546	1,536	760	2,639,500	25,364,200	4,277,200
Victoria, B.C.	39,082	809	1,790	914	2,944,900	27,108,500	4,998,900
Three Rivers, Que.	35,450	456	719	312	960,100	10,079,700	1,857,200
Kitchener, Ont.	30,793	399	725	343	1,211,300	13,770,500	2,005,700
Brantford, Ont.	30,107	451	809	375	1,230,300	13,966,900	1,937,100
Hull, Que.	29,433	443	645	133	663,800	7,776,900	1,319,300
Sherbrooke, Que.	28,933	428	737	258	977,400	10,959,900	2,050,600
Outremont, Que.	28,641	129	365	45	455,100	4,306,700	487,900
Fort William, Ont.	26,277	333	544	300	830,300	10,003,300	1,723,000
St. Catharines, Ont.	24,753	437	802	383	1,328,500	14,664,800	2,340,200
Westmount, Que.	24,235	128	504	116	727,500	6,330,100	600,500
Kingston, Ont.	23,439	376	858	328	1,214,500	12,873,200	2,079,000
Oshawa, Ont.	23,439	278	584	159	802,900	8,498,500	1,192,900
Sydney, N.S.	23,089	340	445	258	637,100	8,136,700	1,483,900
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	23,082	357	436	231	682,400	9,984,500	1,783,400
Peterborough, Ont.	22,327	383	688	317	969,500	11,132,500	1,706,600
Moose Jaw, Sask.	21,299	308	611	248	993,100	9,688,400	1,574,600
Guelph, Ont.	21,075	309	497	241	792,200	9,194,400	1,388,200
Glace Bay, N.S.	20,706	232	200	156	277,300	4,268,100	680,000
Moncton, N.B.	20,689	302	920	699	1,621,700	20,751,400	2,290,700
Port Arthur, Ont.	19,818	247	458	237	764,800	9,006,900	1,858,800
Niagara Falls, Ont.	19,046	343	593	336	943,100	10,550,400	1,484,500
Lachine, Que.	18,630	274	360	115	427,200	5,184,900	992,900
Sudbury, Ont.	18,518	236	505	214	832,800	10,885,400	1,622,400
Sarnia, Ont.	18,191	262	408	230	612,900	7,969,400	1,168,700
Stratford, Ont.	17,742	270	447	246	687,000	7,868,700	1,241,300
New Westminster, B.C.	17,524	288	565	201	893,700	10,084,400	1,317,500
Brandon, Man.	17,082	229	495	209	722,700	7,322,600	1,379,400
St. Boniface, Man.	16,305	121	145	28	148,100	2,061,600	194,700
North Bay, Ont.	15,528	205	465	180	625,800	6,884,400	1,093,500
St. Thomas, Ont.	15,430	286	480	235	667,900	7,549,500	1,333,200
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	15,345	187	216	100	262,200	3,538,400	868,100
Chatham, Ont.	14,569	276	543	231	807,300	8,634,300	1,378,700
East Windsor, Ont.	14,251	140	149	27	225,700	3,233,700	530,500
Timmins, Ont.	14,200	159	332	109	511,100	6,270,700	1,274,600
Galt, Ont.	14,006	225	322	137	446,800	5,406,000	965,500
Belleville, Ont.	13,790	246	473	205	690,000	7,883,800	1,387,300
Lethbridge, Alta.	13,489	211	466	215	813,800	8,482,300	1,446,100
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	13,448	204	285	81	304,300	4,103,700	953,900
Owen Sound, Ont.	12,839	249	354	170	497,200	5,716,100	1,148,200
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	12,361	221	384	225	471,500	5,823,500	1,214,900
Chicoutimi, Que.	11,877	136	180	59	230,600	2,960,000	645,100

40.—Retail Merchandise Trade in Cities of 10,000 Population and Over, 1930 —concluded.

City.	Population, 1931.	Establishments.	Full-Time Employees.			Net Sales.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
Lévis, Que	11,724	151	222	39	220,900	2,614,200	573,200
Valleyfield, Que	11,411	162	225	77	242,400	3,882,900	871,100
Woodstock, Ont	11,395	194	359	165	510,000	5,731,400	981,100
St-Jean, Que	11,256	190	244	72	280,000	3,402,100	753,200
Cornwall, Ont	11,126	208	323	112	435,700	4,870,800	889,600
Joliette, Que	10,765	174	274	69	261,500	3,490,100	791,300
Sandwich, Ont	10,715	87	83	27	112,900	1,765,700	191,000
Welland, Ont	10,709	195	278	94	397,500	5,372,100	1,001,800
Thetford Mines, Que	10,701	126	117	66	152,600	1,939,700	492,700
Granby, Que	10,587	144	134	41	146,500	2,168,800	581,500
Sorel, Que	10,320	184	137	71	162,600	2,565,700	552,900
Medicine Hat, Alta	10,300	152	256	95	392,200	4,532,500	872,900
Walkerville, Ont	10,105	109	171	66	275,000	3,094,100	406,600

Retail Sales, by Commodities.—The calculation of the value of sales by commodities presents tremendous difficulties, as so few stores keep any records of their sales in various lines of merchandise. On the basis of the information returned for the Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, Table **41** has been constructed to show the value of retail sales for broad commodity groups. It should be understood, however, that the figures are estimates only. The table includes retail sales by hotels, manufacturing bakeries and dairies, as well as the commodity sales of retail merchandising and service establishments. The sale of food and kindred products forms the largest single commodity group, as the value of goods sold is 29 p.c. of the total commodity sales.

41.—Estimated Retail Sales and Percentages of Total, by Commodities, 1930.

Commodity.	Estimated Sales.	Per cent of Total.
	$	p.c.
Apparel, women's, misses' and children's (except shoes)	196,958,000	6·90
Automobiles and accessories	235,504,000	8·25
Beverages, alcoholic (including sale of beer and wine in hotels)	164,436,000	5·76
Building materials	75,207,000	2·63
Clothing and furnishings, men's and boys'	142,959,000	5·01
Drugs and drug sundries	51,180,000	1·79
Dry goods and notions	74,977,000	2·63
Farm and garden equipment and supplies (including feeds)	57,504,000	2·01
Food and kindred products	828,260,000	29·01
Fuel and ice	107,219,000	3·76
Furniture and home furnishings and supplies (including antiques)	145,351,000	5·09
Gasolene, oils and greases	111,475,000	3·91
Hardware, paints, wallpaper, etc	82,875,000	2·90
Household equipment (including electrical and gas appliances, heating and plumbing, and stoves)	43,107,000	1·51
Jewellery and optical goods	30,175,000	1·06
Radios and musical instruments	45,997,000	1·61
Shoes and other footwear	81,391,000	2·85
Sporting goods (including bicycles, motorcycles and games)	18,241,000	0·64
Stationery, books, magazines and newspapers	33,509,000	1·17
Toilet articles and preparations	18,926,000	0·66
All other merchandise (including tobacco)	201,424,000	7·05
Receipts from sale of meals	108,615,000	3·80
Totals, All Commodities	**2,855,290,000**	**100·00**

Employment and Wages.—The labour force engaged in retail merchandise trade numbered 400,628 persons in 1930. This includes proprietors actively engaged in retailing and full-time and part-time employees. The salaries and wages of full-time and part-time employees are shown separately in Table **42** and also the withdrawals of those proprietors who reported receiving a fixed salary. It will be noted that only a few of the total proprietors draw fixed salaries each month from their businesses; the majority do not limit themselves to fixed amounts.

42.—Employment and Wage Facts, Retail Merchandising Establishments in Canada, by Business Groups and Provinces, 1930.

Business Group and Province.	Stores.	Proprietors not on Payroll.	Proprietors Receiving a Stated Salary.		Full-Time Employees.			Part-Time Employees.		
					Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.	Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.
	No.	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Food group	44,665	40,212	4,199	6,251,700	35,685	9,685	39,454,100	6,444	2,134	1,930,000
Country general stores	11,915	11,201	1,719	2,503,400	8,355	3,018	9,357,600	1,502	605	474,600
General merchandise group	2,974	2,092	617	1,499,500	21,070	30,810	54,519,100	1,022	6,708	1,936,600
Automotive group	13,194	10,917	2,742	4,912,400	26,710	1,363	34,725,400	2,575	114	1,041,300
Apparel group	10,474	7,836	2,702	5,868,500	10,431	9,722	21,374,900	2,229	1,797	1,217,300
Building materials group	6,035	3,886	1,914	4,032,700	11,847	1,140	15,636,800	1,603	77	612,400
Furniture and household group	3,188	2,028	921	2,167,500	9,034	1,909	14,153,400	829	128	372,600
Restaurants, cafeterias and other eating places	5,609	5,744	1,198	1,412,800	10,496	8,342	13,754,700	476	916	370,600
Other retail groups	25,343	19,450	4,072	8,687,900	31,099	6,576	43,317,300	6,617	759	2,462,300
Second-hand group	1,606	1,486	233	369,600	1,029	117	1,077,200	229	12	67,400
Canada	**125,003**	**104,852**	**20,317**	**37,706,000**	**166,001**	**72,682**	**247,370,500**	**23,526**	**13,250**	**10,485,100**
Prince Edward Island	851	833	116	206,100	732	395	874,400	125	57	46,200
Nova Scotia	6,464	5,876	725	1,303,100	5,415	2,811	7,006,300	712	488	263,600
New Brunswick	4,434	3,962	547	965,100	4,516	2,338	6,224,300	457	325	183,900
Quebec	34,286	29,698	4,393	8,781,100	45,085	17,815	59,778,200	5,348	2,462	1,980,200
Ontario	43,045	35,287	8,336	15,789,500	64,127	30,057	101,636,800	10,149	6,780	4,902,100
Manitoba	6,859	5,862	1,048	1,905,400	11,440	6,366	18,945,300	1,280	676	652,500
Saskatchewan	10,841	8,566	1,600	2,634,400	10,158	2,939	14,170,600	2,111	417	745,700
Alberta	8,592	7,089	1,390	2,397,100	9,638	3,439	14,947,000	1,354	590	616,100
British Columbia	9,501	7,641	2,157	3,707,200	14,675	6,513	23,465,100	1,822	1,453	1,056,200
Yukon and Northwest Territories	130	48	5	17,000	215	9	322,500	168	2	38,600

Service Establishments.—The 42,223 service establishments from which reports were secured had receipts of $249,455,900 in 1930. The professional services, such as medicine, dentistry or law, were not included in the census, nor were the building trades, such as carpentry, tinsmithing, etc. A special report has been prepared for hotels and the figures for these establishments are not included in the tables that follow. The provincial distribution of retail services in Canada during 1930 is shown in Table **43.** Ontario again led in the amount of business with 43·86 p.c. of the total service receipts, while Quebec came second with 25·49 p.c.

Among service establishments, the amusements group was the most important, 21·34 p.c. of the total receipts being reported by establishments of this class. Of the receipts of $53,231,500 for amusement establishments, $38,479,500 was secured by motion picture houses. The next group in importance was that of storage and transportation, which includes carting and storage, taxi and motor transportation. The barber shops were the most important section of the personal service group and did more than twice as much business as hairdressing and beauty parlours. The repair and service group had the largest number of establishments. Blacksmith

shops were the most numerous, their receipts being only slightly less than the total for boot and shoe repair shops. Repair and service shops for motor vehicles formed an important section of this group.

43.—Retail Services in Canada, by Provinces, 1930.

Province.	Establishments.	Proportion of Total Establishments.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Receipts.	Proportion of Total Receipts.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
			Full-Time.	Part-Time.				
	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.	$
Prince Edward Island	335	0·79	146	12	107,000	658,100	0·26	26,000
Nova Scotia	1,504	3·56	1,426	203	1,254,400	6,353,100	2·55	166,600
New Brunswick	1,393	3·30	1,058	144	883,000	4,393,100	1·76	149,600
Quebec	10,916	25·85	15,663	1,862	16,920,900	63,596,400	25·49	1,290,100
Ontario	15,566	36·87	22,467	4,233	25,359,900	109,397,900	43·86	2,566,400
Manitoba	2,493	5·91	3,976	772	4,453,400	16,437,800	6·59	338,800
Saskatchewan	3,658	8·66	1,936	492	2,079,900	10,342,600	4·15	389,500
Alberta	2,881	6·82	2,799	476	3,212,000	13,434,500	5·39	298,100
British Columbia	3,458	8·19	5,752	790	6,923,900	24,705,300	9·90	535,800
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	0·05	34	–	37,500	137,100	0·05	1,100
Canada	**42,223**	**100·00**	**55,257**	**8,984**	**61,231,900**	**249,455,900**	**100·00**	**5,762,000**

Employment and Wages.—The principal statistics for the labour force in service establishments are given in Table **44.** There were 64,241 persons engaged in the 42,223 service establishments. This total includes proprietors as well as full-time and part-time employees.

44.—Employment and Wage Facts, Retail Service Establishments in Canada, 1930.

Business Group and Province.	Establishments.	Proprietors not on Payroll.	Proprietors Receiving a Stated Salary.		Full-Time Employees.			Part-Time Employees.		
					Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.	Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.
	No.	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
Amusement and recreation group	3,300	2,981	308	545,600	7,058	1,765	9,414,700	2,846	398	890,900
Business services group	476	297	148	589,900	1,782	557	4,036,800	234	30	81,300
Domestic services group	4,884	5,048	710	1,378,700	7,493	7,481	13,322,800	446	226	245,200
Educational services group	169	108	21	45,900	185	270	569,200	58	17	15,800
Personal services group	10,583	10,557	412	554,200	4,592	2,041	6,135,000	819	226	301,100
Photography	857	772	122	258,800	629	392	1,070,000	126	100	64,400
Undertaking and burial	860	795	152	441,800	853	80	1,192,100	252	10	67,500
Repair and service shops	14,167	14,026	596	916,700	4,494	151	4,710,900	914	26	297,900
Storage and transportation group	5,346	5,261	594	1,226,700	12,917	431	15,370,100	1,937	15	927,600
Miscellaneous services	1,581	1,545	169	365,000	1,872	214	2,396,100	248	56	122,500
Canada	**42,223**	**41,390**	**3,232**	**6,323,300**	**41,875**	**13,382**	**58,217,700**	**7,880**	**1,104**	**3,014,200**
Prince Edward Island	335	347	3	3,400	94	52	104,100	12	–	2,900
Nova Scotia	1,504	1,494	71	129,600	1,025	401	1,195,800	175	28	58,600
New Brunswick	1,393	1,371	51	65,900	743	315	848,700	113	31	34,300
Quebec	10,916	10,529	749	1,666,600	12,241	3,422	16,107,800	1,688	174	813,100
Ontario	15,566	15,214	1,473	2,790,100	17,170	5,297	24,070,700	3,717	516	1,289,200
Manitoba	2,493	2,447	205	413,700	2,979	997	4,235,100	697	75	218,300
Saskatchewan	3,658	3,755	136	245,800	1,474	462	1,923,200	417	75	156,700
Alberta	2,881	2,880	160	321,300	2,081	718	3,062,400	414	62	149,600
British Columbia	3,458	3,335	382	680,900	4,036	1,716	6,632,400	647	143	291,500
Yukon and Northwest Territories	19	18	2	6,000	32	2	37,500	–	–	–

Detailed Statistics of Business Services.—The salient features of the business of service establishments are given in Table **45**, which also shows the type of operation, *i.e.*, the extent to which these establishments operate independently or are organized in chain systems. Of the total of 42,223 establishments, there were 40,964 under independent operation, while the receipts of single independent establishments formed 74·79 p.c. of the total of all receipts for services. Except in the case of theatres, which are separately analysed in the table, chain systems were not an important factor in the service field.

45.—Retail Services in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business and Type of Operation, 1930.

KIND OF BUSINESS.

Group and Kind of Business.	Establishments.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Receipts.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.						
Bowling and Pool Halls—						
Billiards and pool halls	1,329	581	141	528,300	4,350,500	216,600
Bowling alleys	208	1,139	372	917,900	3,033,300	43,200
Theatres—						
Motion picture houses	894	4,991	825	6,504,100	36,262,500	3,700
Motion pictures and vaudeville	16	318	9	442,600	2,217,000	–
Opera houses and legitimate theatres	6	124	55	251,600	483,900	–
Other Amusement Places—						
Auditorium operating	14	78	122	175,900	674,900	–
Amusement parks	36	246	352	330,600	1,338,000	26,200
Concessions	34	94	43	116,700	434,900	400
Ocean piers, penny arcades, etc.	10	14	3	9,800	77,500	1,200
Other Recreation Places—						
Dancing academies and dance halls, roof gardens	146	337	181	252,400	923,600	4,400
Athletic clubs, grounds, halls, etc.	14	226	778	284,300	1,149,500	200
Bathhouses, beach	5	38	6	32,300	78,900	–
Swimming pools	10	45	18	41,300	83,400	200
Boats and canoes for hire	117	40	35	24,000	162,400	3,500
Camp grounds, conducting	233	203	146	99,200	797,600	21,200
Golf courses, operating of	108	166	76	114,700	457,200	3,200
Skating rinks, ice	42	76	75	76,200	348,900	1,600
Skating rinks, roller	7	16	1	6,800	28,300	–
Riding schools	11	12	2	13,000	56,000	–
Lending libraries	58	20	4	16,500	139,300	12,300
Totals	**3,300**	**8,823**	**3,244**	**10,305,600**	**53,231,500**	**337,900**
BUSINESS SERVICES.						
Advertising Services—						
Addressing, multigraphing, typing	40	84	25	101,000	280,900	21,500
Advertising agencies	100	1,004	8	2,104,200	21,940,900	1,800
Outdoor display and bill-board advertising	119	786	127	1,276,700	4,930,000	38,100
Handbills, showcards, novelty advertising	166	254	87	304,300	1,140,700	70,000
Mailing lists agencies	6	16	4	24,800	56,300	7,800
Other Business Services—						
Collection and credit agencies	29	173	3	268,200	729,300	1,800
Auction houses	13	11	10	13,000	248,900	23,000
Totals	**476**	**2,339**	**264**	**4,118,100**	**29,409,300**	**164,000**
DOMESTIC SERVICES.						
Cleaning and Dyeing—						
Cleaning, pressing and repairing	1,930	1,179	221	1,039,600	5,204,900	71,000
Cleaners and dyers	307	3,325	75	3,350,700	7,766,100	41,500
Cleaning carpets	14	83	7	95,900	244,900	300
General cleaning	6	36	6	50,300	83,100	–
Laundries	2,401	9,583	195	8,188,400	20,645,500	49,300

45.—Retail Services in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business and Type of Operation, 1930—continued.

KIND OF BUSINESS.

Group and Kind of Business.	Establishments.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Receipts.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
DOMESTIC SERVICES—concluded.						
Other Domestic Services—						
Coat and towel supply	40	379	4	395,100	1,474,200	61,000
Fumigation and vermin extermination	10	9	11	10,500	55,900	1,600
Fur cleaning, repairing and storage	115	139	41	121,400	591,700	118,200
Hat blocking and cleaning	19	14	1	11,600	60,800	1,600
Window cleaners	29	186	95	267,300	455,300	100
Theatrical costumes and chairs rented	13	41	16	37,200	129,000	20,200
Totals	**4,884**	**14,974**	**672**	**13,568,000**	**36,711,400**	**364,800**
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.						
Trade Schools—						
Dressmaking schools	4	1	–	800	6,000	–
Hairdressing schools	10	13	17	16,600	59,500	1,000
Other trade schools	43	150	5	150,000	435,600	6,900
Other Schools—						
Business colleges	71	254	52	384,000	1,188,400	3,100
Music schools	40	35	1	30,000	160,600	500
Totals	**169**	**455**	**75**	**585,000**	**1,856,100**	**11,500**
PERSONAL SERVICES.						
Barber shops	7,734	4,166	678	4,261,300	16,996,300	290,900
Beauty parlours and hairdressers	2,385	1,966	198	1,833,300	6,109,300	159,500
Shoe shine (including hat cleaning)	401	428	157	279,000	1,079,800	26,400
Turkish and other baths	63	73	12	62,500	275,100	200
Totals	**10,583**	**6,633**	**1,045**	**6,436,100**	**24,460,500**	**477,000**
PHOTOGRAPHY.						
Photographers	738	770	148	826,500	4,009,700	371,300
Printing, developing and enlarging photographs	110	165	73	192,800	743,100	30,200
Photostatting	9	86	5	115,100	325,800	11,100
Totals	**857**	**1,021**	**226**	**1,134,400**	**5,078,600**	**412,600**
UNDERTAKING AND BURIAL.						
Funeral directors	792	887	247	1,213,800	8,703,500	841,500
Undertaking and furniture	67	46	15	45,800	592,700	230,500
Totals	**860**	**933**	**262**	**1,259,600**	**9,299,800**	**1,072,000**
REPAIR AND SERVICE SHOPS.						
Automobile Repair and Service Shops—						
Service garages	1,118	1,084	172	1,306,500	5,547,000	197,200
Ignition, batteries and electrical	101	94	15	115,400	636,300	68,200
Paint shops	118	143	43	157,300	559,600	15,500
Tire shops	73	60	6	52,900	349,300	23,700
Repair shops (n.o.s.)	79	129	24	168,400	671,600	65,200
Washing, polishing, etc	45	84	8	78,400	265,000	2,300
Storage garage or parking space	95	209	44	296,200	1,176,400	8,700
Top and body shops	205	503	89	680,700	2,003,000	124,800
Bicycle and motorcycle repairs	75	21	3	14,400	136,300	20,900
Blacksmith and Carriage Repairs—						
Blacksmith shops	5,521	809	212	749,600	7,319,200	553,700
Carriage repairs	298	80	12	71,000	402,000	41,300
Boot and shoe repairs	4,765	889	190	757,300	7,799,900	412,900
Other Repair and Service Shops—						
Harness repairs	267	14	8	11,300	322,000	76,900
Locksmiths	189	50	8	53,000	441,800	34,000
Radio and electrical repairs and service	79	76	24	79,800	292,200	49,900
Upholstery and furniture repairs	383	219	61	236,200	1,159,400	103,400
Watch and jewellery repairs	718	149	18	143,900	1,467,200	421,400
Miscellaneous repairs	35	30	3	34,700	121,600	20,500
Totals	**14,167**	**4,645**	**940**	**5,008,800**	**30,675,300**	**2,240,500**

45.—Retail Services in Canada, by Group and Kind of Business and Type of Operation, 1930—concluded.

KIND OF BUSINESS.

Group and Kind of Business.	Establishments.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.	Receipts.	Stocks on Hand, End of Year (at Cost).
		Full-Time.	Part-Time.			
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$
STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.						
Cartage and Storage—						
General transfer (including baggage and light delivery)	270	700	248	1,012,400	2,243,900	2,700
Trucking and cartage (local)	2,090	3,763	792	4,403,400	13,327,900	63,300
Messenger and light delivery	41	210	14	180,200	358,100	3,700
Warehousing, storage and trucking	111	1,754	258	2,294,100	5,561,300	72,200
Warehousing and storage only	21	180	40	279,800	683,000	–
Storage—ice and cold	18	263	47	419,700	1,502,900	3,400
Taxi and auto livery service	1,211	2,694	162	2,690,300	8,290,300	49,700
Motor Transportation—						
Bus lines (local)	50	231	7	298,600	1,040,300	–
Stage lines (inter-city)	152	1,058	42	1,567,600	5,987,500	4,100
Motor freight hauling (inter-city)	745	1,786	241	2,075,700	7,612,800	7,000
Milk and cream and other farm products trucking	585	213	52	214,200	1,570,800	1,700
Miscellaneous transportation	52	496	49	861,700	2,774,600	3,500
Totals	**5,346**	**13,348**	**1,952**	**16,297,700**	**50,953,400**	**211,300**
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.						
Totals	**1,581**	**2,086**	**304**	**2,518,600**	**7,780,000**	**470,400**
Grand Totals[1]	**42,223**	**55,257**	**8,984**	**61,231,900**	**249,455,900**	**5,762,000**

TYPE OF OPERATION.

Type of Operation.	Establishments.	Full-Time Employees.			Receipts.	Proportion of Receipts.
		Male.	Female.	Salaries and Wages.		
	No.	No.	No.	$	$	p.c.
ALL ESTABLISHMENTS.						
Single independents	40,964	33,770	10,091	43,867,800	186,575,200	74·79
Two-unit multiples	393	2,220	1,114	4,239,300	19,926,700	7·99
Three-unit multiples	143	1,023	259	1,645,900	6,145,600	2·46
Local chains (4 establishments and over)	129	931	556	1,657,500	6,253,100	2·51
Provincial chains	124	1,322	518	1,941,500	6,429,500	2·58
Sectional chains	39	1,134	73	1,314,600	3,220,100	1·29
National chains	145	1,087	565	2,906,500	19,271,200	7·73
Leased concessions	252	283	130	428,300	1,131,600	0·45
Leased departments	10	22	49	81,800	176,800	0·07
Other types of operation	24	83	27	134,500	326,100	0·13
Totals	**42,223**	**41,875**	**13,382**	**58,217,700**	**249,455,900**	**100·00**
THEATRES.						
Single independents	659	1,964	562	2,920,500	16,739,200	42·81
Two-unit multiples	62	366	118	711,400	3,853,500	9·86
Three-unit multiples	30	219	105	538,700	2,536,700	6·49
Local chains (4 establishments and over)	54	528	164	777,300	4,061,600	10·39
Provincial chains	50	414	143	553,700	3,222,900	8·24
Sectional chains	11	664	245	1,455,200	8,683,400	22·21
National chains	52					
Totals	**918**	**4,155**	**1,337**	**6,956,800**	**39,097,300**	**100·00**

[1] Included in group totals may be figures for classifications which cannot be shown separately without disclosing individual operations.

CHAPTER XVIII.—TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of continental dimensions, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 10,835,000 (estimated population as at June 1, 1934) in the main thinly distributed along the southern borders of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas which are almost wildernesses, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec and the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, the last dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies. To such a country with such a population, producing, like our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and were closed by ice for several months each year, the business of the central portions of the country was reduced to a state of relative inactivity during the winter. The steam railway was therefore required for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the economic and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has given the country breadth.

Railway transportation, though essential, is nevertheless expensive, particularly in post-war years, and for bulky and weighty commodities. Hence new enterprises have either been undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the development of the Hudson Bay route.

Problems of transportation are, therefore, of vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupying a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments and public men. Scarcely less important, from the social and economic points of view, is the development of methods of communication in a country so vast and so thinly peopled. The Post Office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, while telegraphs and telephones have gone far to annihilate distance; the rural telephone, in particular, has been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. The use of the automobile has also been of great benefit in promoting social intercourse and in facilitating the transaction of business among the dwellers of both urban and rural districts. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates, and reaching, through the mails, all parts of the country, has been of use in developing national sentiment. To sum up, it may be said that the progress of modern inventions, not least among which is the radio, has greatly improved living conditions in both rural and urban communities throughout the Dominion.

Part I of this chapter includes a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which have made it necessary to establish a measure of government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the

Board of Railway Commissioners. The subsequent parts deal in order with steam railways, electric railways, express companies, roads, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones, radio and the Post Office.

PART I.—GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communication business in Canada have, in the past 50 years, shown the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communication is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly", *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public where one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada in our time is the concentration of control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canadian National Railway Company.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has been deemed advisable in Canada, as in other countries, to set up authorities controlling the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control, so far as railways within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government are concerned, has been placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, whose authority has been extended to cover various other means of transportation and communication. A brief summary of the history and functions of this body follows on pp. 693-694.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there exist, in several of the provinces, bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities operating under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the regulation of their rates for service. Among these is the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906, which controls the construction, operation and maintenance of railways, and the approving of their rates and their rules and regulations affecting the public. Similarly, in Quebec, a Commission of Public Utilities was established in 1909 and was given superintendence over all Quebec corporations, other than municipalities, "that own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power, either directly or indirectly to or for the public". In Nova Scotia there is a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities and in Manitoba a Public Utilities Commission with similar functions, while in the three westernmost provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

Due to changing conditions and increasing complexities in the transportation field, the Dominion Government appointed in 1931 a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole problem of transportation in Canada, particularly in relation to railways and shipping and communication facilities, having regard to present conditions and the probable future development of the country. (See pp. 648–50 of the 1933 Year Book.)

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.*

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888, the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Prof. S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive rates and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three members but, since any two constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Commission. It is a knotty problem to mark the boundaries of competitive areas -- to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

*Revised by A. D. Cartwright, Secretary, Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argument uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1933, 96·8 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a Committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor General in Council, who may also of his own motion rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1933, the Board gave formal hearing to 10,092 cases. Its decision was appealed in 110 cases, 67 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 43 to the Governor General in Council. Of the appeals 12 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor General in Council.

PART II.—STEAM RAILWAYS.*

Section 1.—Historical Sketch.

Construction was begun on the first Canadian railway in 1835. This was a line only 16 miles long between St. Johns and Laprairie, Quebec, intended to expedite the journey between Montreal and New York. It was opened for traffic in 1836, being operated at first with horses, for which steam locomotives were substituted a year later. About the same time, a line 6 miles long was built in Nova Scotia from Stellarton to a loading point on Pictou harbour to haul coal from the mines to vessels. On this line also the motive power was at first provided by horses, but in the spring of 1839 the "Samson", a locomotive built in England, brought over in a sailing vessel and still preserved in Halifax, was put in operation. A railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847 and another line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when an Act was passed providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. The

*Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This branch publishes an annual report on Steam Railways, as well as numerous other reports, for a full list of which the reader is referred to Chapter XXIX of this volume.

result was the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, from Portland, Maine, to the Canadian boundary, was leased for 999 years and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. A line from Detroit to Port Huron was leased in 1859, the Champlain roads in 1863, the Buffalo and Lake Huron in 1867, while the Chicago and Grand Trunk was completed from Port Huron to Chicago in 1880. In 1881 the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie system (171 miles) was incorporated, and in the following year the Great Western (904 miles) and the Midland systems (473 miles) were also incorporated into the Grand Trunk. In 1888 the Northern Railway, which had been opened from Toronto to Barrie in 1853, and the Hamilton and Northwestern Railway were taken over by the Grand Trunk. In 1891 the completion of the St. Clair Tunnel gave direct communication with the railways of the United States. In the 1870's the gauge had been changed from the original 5′ 6″ to the standard gauge of 4′ 8½″.

Construction of the Intercolonial.—An intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 1830's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project being dropped, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 374 miles of railway in the Maritimes—229 miles in New Brunswick, including lines from Saint John to Shediac and from St. Andrews to Richmond; 145 miles in Nova Scotia, including lines from Halifax to Truro and Windsor, and from Truro to Pictou. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened. In 1879 the Rivière du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk was acquired, and in 1898 the Drummond Counties Railway from Chaudière Junction to Ste. Rosalie Junction was leased and running rights obtained from the latter point over the Grand Trunk tracks into Montreal, the Intercolonial thus becoming a competitor for the business of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

The First Transcontinental Railway—The C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway nearly along the present route. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against undertaking the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of $25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it efficiently. As a matter of fact the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific Railway began to acquire

branch lines as feeders, among them being the North Shore, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental in 1881; the Winnipeg to Manitou line in 1882; the Ontario and Quebec, the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1883; the St. Lawrence and Ottawa, and the Manitoba Southwestern in 1884; the North Shore, Nova Scotia in 1885; the Atlantic and Northwest in 1886; the West Ontario Pacific in 1887; the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie in 1888; the New Brunswick Railway and the Columbia and Kootenay in 1890; and the Montreal and Ottawa, and Montreal and Lake Maskinongé in 1892.

The Second Transcontinental—The Grand Trunk Pacific.—About the end of the century the Grand Trunk, which already had a line as far west as Chicago, submitted to the Canadian Government a proposal whereby it might participate in the settlement and development of the West. Lines were to be leased from Chicago *via* Minneapolis to Winnipeg, and thence a new line, subsidized by the Government, would be built to the Pacific Coast. The Government raised objections to so much of the line lying in the United States and a second proposal was made for a connecting line with larger subsidies from North Bay to Winnipeg. The Government submitted, in 1903, a counter proposal that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the eastern section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining 43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding $13,000 per mile on the prairie section and $30,000 per mile on the mountain section. The Grand Trunk reluctantly accepted this proposition and construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific commenced.

The Third Transcontinental—The Canadian Northern Railway.—The third transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co., chartered in 1889. The charters of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western were next acquired. Assisted by the Manitoba Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern then secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. During the following decade, the agricultural west was filling up very rapidly and, with the public of Canada under the influence of this boom, the Canadian Northern Railway was able to secure guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments to enable it to extend its lines both westward to Vancouver and eastward to Montreal and so complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road.

Effect of the War on the Railways—The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 34,882 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead, the War came, and European labour

and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate : (1) the general problem of transportation, (2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems, (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State, and (4) other matters considered by the Commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees, such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1933 are described in Section 3, pp. 714-725.

The Royal Commission of 1931.—During 1930 and 1931 both freight and passenger traffic declined until new low records were being established each succeeding month. Freight and passenger revenues consequently decreased at alarming rates and with increasing capital expenditures and fixed charges, the financial condition of Canadian railways demanded readjustment. The dividend rate of the Canadian Pacific Railway was reduced from 10 p.c. to 5 p.c. for the second and fourth quarters of 1931 and early in 1931 it was evident that the Canadian National system would not earn the interest due on the public holdings of its bonds and debentures, not to speak of over $32,000,000 interest on Government loans. To study the situation and, if possible, to remedy it, the Government appointed a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. L. P. (now Sir Lyman) Duff, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, which held hearings throughout the country and on Sept. 13, 1932, submitted its report, summarized at pp. 648-650 of the 1933 Year Book. During the following session of the Dominion Parliament legislation known as The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, (c. 33) 1933, was passed implementing the report of the Commission.

Under this Act the former Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railways is replaced by a board of three trustees, the chairmanship of which is a full-time position. The members are appointed for terms of five years and shall not be removed from office unless for assigned cause and on Address of the Senate and House of Commons. Decisions of the majority, which must include the chairman, will prevail. The trustees must submit each year estimates of requirements to Parliament through the Finance Minister and income deficits shall not be funded. The trustees shall also present annual reports to Parliament through the Minister of Railways and Canals. Continuous audit shall be made by independent auditors appointed annually by Parliament.

Under Part II of the Act the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways are required to co-operate as recommended by the report of the Commission and, in addition, the railways are to divide the employment of such co-operative

activities between the employees of the two railways, the division to be made by negotiations with the employees.

The co-operative measures may include:—

(a) New companies controlled by stock ownership, equitably apportioned between the companies;

(b) Leases, entrusting agreements, or licences, or agreements for pooling and division of earnings arising from the joint operation of any part or parts of freight or passenger traffic, or express, telegraph, or other operating activities or services;

(c) Joint trackage, running rights, joint ownership, or joint operating agreements, depending upon the nature of the property or services included in any co-operative plan;

(d) Joint or individual highway services, or highway and railway services combined, in any form.

In the formation of any new company, the employees in any services taken over by the new company shall be given preference.

Under Part III provision is made for the erection of a tribunal with jurisdiction as recommended by the Commission, except that clause (e) "abandonment of lines, services and facilities" is struck out. The powers of the tribunal may be invoked by either company and decisions of the presiding officer and one member shall be final and binding on both railways, even if one railway fails to appoint a representative. The orders of the tribunal shall be binding and enforced in the same manner as orders of the Board of Railway Commissioners and shall not be subject to appeal except as to jurisdiction and only to the Supreme Court of Canada. Where an order of the tribunal conflicts with an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners the former shall prevail. Where a dispute is of substantial concern to the public, or affects any province, the presiding officer shall give due notice and the interested parties may be heard at the sitting.

The Act does not authorize the amalgamation or unified management of the two railways.

Section 2.—Statistics of Steam Railways.

The steam railways of the world may be said to have commenced their operation with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway in England on Sept. 26, 1825. Between then and 1933 the mileage of the steam railways of the world had increased to a total of approximately 783,000 miles. Nearly a third of this total was in the United States, which had a total of 247,595 miles in 1932. Soviet Russia came second with 55,926 miles, British India third with 42,961 miles and Canada fourth with 42,338 miles. France had 26,113 miles, Germany 36,405 miles, Great Britain 20,251 miles, Australia 27,798 miles, Argentina 25,451 miles, Brazil 19,853 miles and Mexico 14,506 miles. On a per capita basis Australia had the greatest mileage with only 238 inhabitants per mile of line, and Canada was second with 254 persons per mile of line, (exclusive of 341 miles of line, chiefly main lines of Canadian railways, crossing over United States territory).

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given by years for each year from 1850 to 1933 in Table **1**, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 66 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1917 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-33.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.	Year.	Miles in Operation.
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1835....	-	1862....	2,189	1877....	5,782	1892....	14,564	1907....	22,446	1921....	39,192
1836-46.	16	1863....	2,189	1878....	6,226	1893....	15,005	1908....	22,966	1922....	39,360
1847-49.	54	1864....	2,189	1879....	6,858	1894....	15,627	1909....	24,104	1923....	39,656
1850....	66	1865....	2,240	1880....	7,194	1895....	15,977	1910....	24,731	1924....	40,061
1851....	159	1866....	2,278	1881....	7,331	1896....	16,270	1911....	25,400	1925....	40,352
1852....	205	1867....	2,278	1882....	8,697	1897....	16,550	1912....	26,840	1926....	40,352
1853....	506	1868....	2,270	1883....	9,577	1898....	16,870	1913....	29,304	1927....	40,572
1854....	764	1869....	2,524	1884....	10,273	1899....	17,250	1914....	30,795	1928....	41,024
1855....	877	1870....	2,617	1885....	10,773	1900....	17,657	1915....	34,882	1929....	41,382[1]
1856....	1,414	1871....	2,695	1886....	11,793	1901....	18,140	1916....	36,985	1930....	42,049[1]
1857....	1,444	1872....	2,899	1887....	12,184	1902....	18,714	1917....	38,369	1931....	42,282[1]
1858....	1,863	1873....	3,832	1888....	12,163	1903....	18,988	1918....	38,252	1932....	42,411
1859....	1,994	1874....	4,331	1889....	12,628	1904....	19,431	1919....	38,330	1933....	42,338
1860....	2,065	1875....	4,804	1890....	13,151	1905....	20,487	1919....	38,496		
1861....	2,146	1876....	5,218	1891....	13,838	1906....	21,423	1920....	38,806		

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The operated mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2. Construction was most active in Saskatchewan and Alberta during the period covered, as will be seen from the increased mileage recorded in these provinces.

2.—Operated Steam Railway Mileage, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1925-33.

Province and Type of Track.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.[1]	1930.[1]	1931.[1]	1932.	1933.
Single Track—	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Prince Edward Island...	276	276	276	276	276	286	286	286	286
Nova Scotia.....	1,427	1,426	1,424	1,421	1,420	1,418	1,418	1,410	1,410
New Brunswick.....	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934
Quebec.....	4,797	4,767	4,859	4,910	4,891	4,891	4,926	4,879	4,863
Ontario.....	10,908	10,870	10,834	10,866	10,872	10,938	10,905	10,908	10,880
Manitoba.....	4,540	4,296	4,293	4,293	4,294	4,420	4,419	4,420	4,433
Saskatchewan.....	7,056	7,268	7,358	7,551	7,761	8,166	8,268	8,438	8,438
Alberta.....	4,965	5,048	5,139	5,307	5,516	5,581	5,630	5,652	5,654
British Columbia.....	4,117	4,072	4,060	4,071	4,024	4,021	4,097	4,085	4,041
Yukon.....	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	273	336	336	336	336	336	341	341	341
Totals, Single Track.....	**40,352**	**40,352**	**40,572**	**41,024**	**41,382**	**42,049**	**42,282**	**42,411**	**42,338**
Second track.....	2,614	2,620	2,647	2,639	2,659	2,690	2,690	2,684	2,533
Industrial track.....	1,555	1,591	1,611	1,662	1,607	1,623	1,606	1,578	1,534
Yard track and sidings...	9,579	9,716	9,887	10,130	10,183	10,242	10,292	10,350	10,293
Grand Totals, All Tracks	**54,100**	**54,279**	**54,717**	**55,455**	**55,831**	**56,604**	**56,870**	**57,023**	**56,698**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 3 for the years 1901 to 1933. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways. Statistics of individual lines are given in Tables 4 and 4A.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, as at June 30, 1901-19, and Dec. 31, 1919-33.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for each year from 1876 to 1900 inclusive were given on p. 649 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1901...	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837	1918...	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494
1902...	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710	1919[3]...	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1903...	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074	1919[4]...	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1904...	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565	1920...	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1905...	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918	1921...	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1906...	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629	1922...	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1907...	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808	1923...	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612[1]	3,264,674,038[1]
1908...	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013	1924...	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328[1]	3,413,865,613[1]
1909...	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416	1925...	1,378,706,860	2,092,374,049[1]	3,471,080,909[1]
1910...	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687	1926[2]...	1,361,758,426	2,144,999,621[1]	3,506,758,047[1]
1911...	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201	1927[2]...	1,330,215,248	2,252,256,367[1]	3,582,471,615[1]
1912...	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526	1928[2]...	1,357,017,703	2,306,554,996[1]	3,663,572,699[1]
1913...	918,573,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692	1929[2]...	1,405,622,070	2,497,054,907[1]	3,902,676,977[1]
1914...	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761	1930[2]...	1,431,324,003	2,595,145,308[1]	4,026,469,311[1]
1915...	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888	1931[2]...	1,438,050,759	2,793,971,329[1]	4,232,022,088[1]
1916...	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774	1932[2]...	1,437,489,430	2,934,182,332[1]	4,371,671,762[1]
1917...	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991	1933[2]...	1,438,834,552	2,951,690,468[1]	4,390,525,020[1]

[1]Includes all Government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of Dominion and provincial railways. [2]Does not include Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways. [3]June 30. [4]Dec. 31.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1932.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	$	$	$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd	–	3,095,628	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	323·75	15,558,850	977,761	1,037,830
Alma and Jonquière	10·60	629,800	61,451	48,202
Brandon, Sask. and Hudson Bay	84·72	2,602,000	33,808	86,431
British Yukon	90·32	4,978,879	129,121	95,717
Canada and Gulf Terminal	38·10	1,740,000	59,014	70,271
Canada Southern	381·04	44,365,000	10,627,771	6,410,204
Canadian National	21,944·95[1]	3,039,986,954[2]	139,948,317	134,300,983
Canadian Pacific	17,044·70	1,177,470,318[2]	123,509,370	99,671,078
Central Vermont Railway, Inc	25·33[1]	–	157,796	172,567
Crow's Nest Southern	53·32	4,295,000	13,651	39,736
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	31·29	1,350,242	139,706	101,682
Detroit River Tunnel Co	3·26	21,000,000	–	–
Eastern British Columbia	13·04	420,000	102,505	100,717
Essex Terminal	21·44	1,120,000	146,044	110,266
Greater Winnipeg Water District	92·00	1,820,792	110,188	103,999
International Bridge and Terminal Co	1·06	300,000	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	101,707	7,481	11,348
Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co	16·40	441,493	106,369	66,590

For footnotes see end of table, p. 701.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1932—concluded.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	$	$	$
Massawippi Valley	[4]	800,000	–	–
Midland Railway of Manitoba	75·76	4,800,000	188,643	303,267
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	5·37	1,263,000	37,980	64,682
Napierville Junction	43·04	1,200,000	333,618	270,851
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	60·87	2,846,800	46,287	80,243
Nipissing Central[3]	59·74	–	276,675	208,181
Northern Alberta	927·62	29,595,000	1,681,483	1,330,503
Ottawa and New York	58·77	2,100,000	134,550	188,915
Pacific Great Eastern	347·80	72,790,893	374,563	442,632
Père Marquette (including L.E.D.R.)	337·10	11,122,026	3,135,541	1,874,979
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co	25·55	6,265,670	273,044	330,152
Roberval and Saguenay	44·34	3,330,000	230,759	136,515
St. Lawrence and Adirondack	60·69	2,153,599	525,850	528,732
Sydney and Louisburg	70·39	4,923,192	871,403	670,007
Temiscouata	113·00	3,856,336	159,502	167,669
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario[3]	531·69	43,207,935	3,653,514	2,925,339
Thousand Islands	4·51	60,000	25,701	28,614
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	111·03	10,695,000	1,394,043	1,202,351
Toronto Terminals	[4]	24,024,700	–	–
Van Buren Bridge Co	0·36	500,000	–	–
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	241·42	23,500,000	286,576	360,876
Wabash (in Canada)	245·40	–	3,630,330	3,126,246
Totals (Including Trackage Rights Duplications)	**43,544·87**	**4,570,310,814**[5]	**293,390,415**	**256,668,375**
Canadian National (Can. and U.S.)	23,770·79	–	161,103,594	155,208,161

[1]Canadian lines only. [2]Including capital of leased lines. [3]Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Railway Commission. [4]Included with Canadian Pacific Ry. [5]Includes $198,639,052 Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

4A.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1933.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	$	$	$
Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd	–	3,095,628	–	–
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay	323·75	15,526,850	990,421	964,710
Alma and Jonquière	10·60	629,800	27,649	32,129
Brandon, Sask. and Hudson Bay	84·72	2,602,000	36,775	80,680
British Yukon	90·32	4,978,879	123,790	89,774
Canada and Gulf Terminal	38·10	1,740,000	54,056	59,603
Canada Southern	381·15	44,365,000	11,117,318	6,483,328
Canadian National	21,940·52[1]	3,031,497,967[2]	126,701,228	122,572,230
Canadian Pacific	17,017·70	1,207,608,318[2]	113,998,658	89,251,849
Central Vermont Railway, Inc	25·33[1]	–	102,562	142,150
Crow's Nest Southern	53·32	4,295,000	6,785	28,619
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co	31·29	1,352,508	128,918	92,173
Detroit River Tunnel Co	3·26	21,000,000	–	–
Eastern British Columbia	13·04	420,000	76,532	89,689
Essex Terminal	21·44	978,000	130,858	94,499
Greater Winnipeg Water District	92·00	1,820,739	131,725	97,152
International Bridge and Terminal Co	1·06	300,000	–	–
Maine Central	5·10	101,677	7,574	9,976
Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Co	16·40	441,600	99,447	56,191

For footnotes see end of table, p. 702.

4A.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of Individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1933—concluded.

Railway.	Single Track Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings from Operation.	Operating Expenses.
	miles.	$	$	$
Massawippi Valley	[4]	800,000	–	–
Midland Railway of Manitoba	75·74	4,800,000	171,038	314,373
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel	5·37	1,263,000	14,182	21,456
Napierville Junction	41·74	1,200,000	310,558	242,387
Nelson and Fort Sheppard	60·87	2,846,800	65,524	71,082
Nipissing Central[3]	59·74	–	240,150	194,813
Northern Alberta	927·62	29,595,000	1,504,352	1,201,306
Ottawa and New York	58·77	2,100,000	119,011	176,915
Pacific Great Eastern	347·80	75,901,606	557,981	480,999
Père Marquette (including L.E.D.R.)	336·69	8,122,026	3,236,356	1,956,780
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.	25·37	6,265,670	238,969	285,390
Roberval and Saguenay	29·04	3,330,000	226,817	119,825
St. Lawrence and Adirondack	60·69	2,153,599	374,510	460,737
Sydney and Louisburg	70·39	4,925,032	1,022,520	780,845
Temiscouata	113·00	3,856,336	149,591	146,915
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario[3]	531·69	43,207,935	3,226,373	2,521,897
Thousand Islands	4·51	60,000	24,249	25,668
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo	111·03	10,695,000	1,230,219	969,183
Toronto Terminals	3·10	24,224,800	–	–
Van Buren Bridge Co.	0·36	500,000	–	–
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern	150·48	23,500,000	248,742	225,099
Wabash (in Canada)	245·40	–	3,574,780	2,780,035
Winnipeg River	13·40	413,402	8,058	12,651
Totals (including trackage rights duplications)	**43,421·98**	**4,592,514,172**[5]	**270,278,276**	**233,133,108**
Canadian National (Canada and U.S)	23,750·03	–	148,519,742	142,812,559

[1]Canadian lines only. [2]Including capital of leased lines. [3]Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Railway Commission. [4]Included with Canadian Pacific Ry. [5]Includes $201,989,152 Canadian railway capital owned by Canadian railways.

Capital Investment.—The capital investment in road and equipment of Canadian steam railways is shown in Table **5** for the calendar years 1928–33. The table gives the investment in new lines and in additions and betterments during the year, together with the cumulative total of such investments as at the end of each year. During 1933, $208,671 was invested in new lines and $107,684 in additions and betterments, while up to Dec. 31, 1933, a total of $3,365,464,255 had been invested in road and equipment of Canadian steam railways. When comparison is made with the figures of Table **3**, it is seen that the capital liability of the steam railways was considerably greater than the actual investment in physical property by the railways at the same date. This discrepancy is largely accounted for by the fact that the total of capital liabilities as shown in Table **3** includes loans and advances from the Government to cover deficits of the Canadian National Railways and unpaid accrued interest on such loans which, up to Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $424,338,109 as shown in Table **21**. A further factor in the discrepancy is that some of the outstanding railway stocks represent little actual investment in physical property.

5.—Capital Invested in Road and Equipment of Canadian Steam Railways, calendar years 1928-33.

Investment.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
New Lines—						
Road	30,003,540	37,210,328	24,397,606	20,761,545	3,175,095	195,729
Equipment	351,447	31,125	31,167	632	–	12,322
General	488,806	869,773	536,602	1,588,103	371,262	620
Totals	30,843,793	38,111,226	24,965,375	22,350,280	3,546,357	208,671
Additions and Betterments—						
Road	33,682,796	44,445,646	40,885,501	21,704,352	3,728,615	3,927,865
Equipment	11,432,446	59,240,026	32,839,021	19,113,108	Cr. 4,090,763	Cr. 3,930,692
General	2,659,759	3,210,802	3,380,533	1,916,857	117,254	17,921
Undistributed	Cr. 75,020	30,211	Cr. 48,662	69,754	Cr. 24,836	92,590
Totals	47,699,981	106,926,685	77,056,393	42,804,071	Cr. 269,730	107,684
Undistributed	Cr.12,454,178[1]	Cr. 8,878,496[2]	Cr. 15,223,021[3]	Cr. 8,597,547[4]	977,301[5]	Cr.103,494,638[6]
Totals, Investments, as at Dec. 31	**3,184,873,644**	**3,321,033,059**	**3,407,831,806**	**3,464,388,610**	**3,468,642,538**	**3,365,464,255**

[1]Includes a credit of $13,477,505 on account of Canadian National property transferred to Harbour Commissions of Halifax and Saint John.

[2]Includes difference between purchase price of Atlantic, Quebec and Western; Kent Northern; Quebec, Montreal and Southern; and Quebec Oriental Railways and investment reported in 1928—a credit of $7,198,024; difference between valuation of Northern Alberta Railways and investment of Alberta and Great Waterways; Central Canada; Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia; and Pembina Valley Railways as at June 30, 1929—a credit of $5,639,429; a credit of $1,869,859 for the Hereford Railway which ceased operation; and additions and betterments to separately operated properties and other undistributed items amounting to a debit of $5,828,816.

[3]Credit of $18,180,692 for Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific rails lifted during the War for use in France and other lines dismantled after consolidation of the Canadian National system.

[4]Includes a credit of $6,928,410 due to balance sheet transfers, and a credit of $1,359,261 for additions and betterments to separately operated properties of Canadian National Railways and miscellaneous credits amounting to $309,876.

[5]Includes $2,900,000 due to balance sheet transfers, a credit of $179,805 for additions and betterments to separately operated properties of the Canadian National Railways and a credit of $1,742,894 due to adjustments in investment in leased lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

[6]Includes a credit of $1,792,204 due to balance sheet transfers of the Canadian National Railways; a credit of $139,806 due to balance sheet transfers and a credit of $40,295 for additions and betterments to its separately operated properties, also a debit of $14,883,870 covering investments of its leased lines not shown in previous years; a credit of $84,376,267 due to adjustments of expenditures of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Dec. 31, 1932, largely investments in hotels and office buildings previously carried as railway investment, and a debit of $2,000 due to correction of expenditures for its leased and acquired lines; a credit of $32,445,146 due to adjustments in investments of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway and a debit of $413,210 for the Winnipeg River Railway not previously shown.

Summary of Traffic Statistics.—A summary of freight and passenger traffic statistics and of the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, continuing a series which has been compiled since 1875, will be found for recent years in Table **6**. This table, however, has the defect that its figures of passengers and freight carried are not comparable throughout but have been reduced as a result of the consolidation of railways. Better tests of the real volume of passenger and freight traffic are supplied in Table **9** of this chapter under the headings "Passengers carried one mile" and "Freight carried one mile". These records, commencing in 1915, show that the maximum volume of passenger traffic was reached in the calendar year 1919 and the maximum volume of freight traffic in 1928. Both freight and passenger traffic, especially the latter, have in recent years been affected by the increase in the use of motor vehicles. This traffic decrease has been much aggravated since 1929 by the general decline in commercial activity.

The statistics of gross earnings and operating expenses illustrate the difficulties confronting our railways in recent years. Before the War it was generally held that, on account of the enormous initial investment required in roadbed and equipment, a railway's operating expenses should not exceed about two-thirds or 70 p.c. of its

gross earnings, the remainder being required to meet interest on capital invested, whether represented by stocks or bonds, as well as to provide for necessary improvements. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings is called the operating ratio, and in 1913 the Canadian operating ratio was 70·90 p.c. The new conditions of the war period, especially the higher cost of labour and of fuel, increased the operating ratio, in spite of advances in freight and passenger rates, until in 1920 it reached 97·18 p.c. By 1928 the operating ratio had declined to 78·53 p.c. but it rose to 89·53 in 1931 and decreased to 87·48 in 1932 and to 86·26 p.c. in 1933. Although operating revenues for 1933 were lower than in 1932 on account of the decreases in both freight and passenger traffic, the net operating revenues increased by $423,128.

In Table 7 will be found an analysis of the distribution of the operating expenses of steam railways for the latest four years. The earnings and operating expenses per mile of line and per train-mile are analysed in Table 8.

6.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic, and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1911-19, and calendar years 1919-33.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the years 1875–1910 on p. 434 of the 1916–17 Year Book, and for 1901–25 on p. 591 of the 1926 Year Book.

Year.	Miles in Operation.	Total Train-Miles.	Passengers Carried.[1]	Freight Carried.[1]	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	tons.	$	$	p.c.
1911 (June 30).....	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69·43
1912 (").....	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68·70
1913 (").....	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,968	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70·90
1914 (").....	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73·63
1915 (").....	35,582	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73·92
1916 (").....	37,434	111,075,890	43,503,459	100,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68·94
1917 (").....	38,604	115,797,100	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71·72
1918 (").....	38,484	109,857,560	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82·96
1919 (").....	38,501	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89·27
1919 (Dec. 31).....	38,663	107,053,735	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,361	376,789,093	92·26
1920 (").....	38,976	117,384,819	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154	97·18
1921 (").....	39,363	104,652,167	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205	92·25
1922 (").....	39,360	107,625,144	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,128	393,927,406	89·39
1923 (").....	39,656	113,907,613	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,047	413,862,818	86·52
1924 (").....	40,061	110,032,845	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	328,483,908	85·77
1925 (").....	40,352	109,289,865	41,458,084	109,850,925	455,297,288	372,149,656	81·70
1926 (").....	40,352	113,538,876	42,686,166	122,476,822	493,599,754	389,503,452	78·91
1927 (").....	40,572	116,895,751	41,840,550	125,967,439	499,064,207	407,646,280	81·68
1928 (").....	41,024	125,034,253	40,592,792	141,230,026	563,732,260	442,701,270	78·53
1929 (").....	41,382[2]	117,645,670	39,070,843	137,855,151	534,106,045	433,077,113	81·08
1930 (").....	42,049[2]	107,620,076	34,698,767	115,229,511	454,231,650	380,723,411	83·86
1931 (").....	42,282[2]	93,443,731	26,396,812	85,993,206	358,549,382	321,025,588	89·53
1932 (").....	42,411	81,291,028	21,099,582	67,722,105	293,390,415	256,668,375	87·48
1933 (").....	42,338	73,938,707	19,172,193	63,634,893	270,278,276	233,133,108	86·26

[1]Duplications included. See also Table 9. [2]Revised since publication of the 1933 Year Book.

7.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways, calendar years 1930-33

Item of Expenditure.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Way and structures.....	78,035,587	20·50	66,109,521	20·59	50,527,939	19·69	48,226,441	20·69
Equipment.....	82,123,281	21·57	65,132,979	20·29	49,583,336	19·32	47,962,504	20·57
Traffic expenses.....	18,942,728	4·97	17,559,744	5·47	13,233,968	5·15	11,814,750	5·07
Transportation.....	183,813,325	48·28	156,468,783	48·74	129,148,955	50·32	112,329,273	48·18
General and misc. expenses	17,808,490	4·68	15,754,561	4·91	14,174,177	5·52	12,800,140	5·49
Totals.....	**380,723,411**	**100·00**	**321,025,588**	**100·00**	**256,668,375**	**100·00**	**233,133,108**	**100·00**

8.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per Mile of Line and per Train Mile, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-33.

Year.	Per Mile of Line.			Per Train Mile.	
	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	$	$	$	$	$
1915 (June 30)	5,616	4,152	1,464	2·144	1·585
1916 (")	6,943	4,823	2,120	2·358	1·623
1917 (")	8,051	5,774	2,277	2·683	1·925
1918 (")	8,581	7,119	1,462	3·006	2·494
1919 (")	9,947	8,879	1,068	3·683	3·292
1919 (Dec. 31)	10,568	9,745	823	3·817	3·520
1920 (")	12,626	12,270	356	4·192	4·074
1921 (")	11,636	10,735	901	4·376	4·038
1922 (")	11,196	10,008	1,188	4·095	3·660
1923 (")	12,098	10,434	1,664	4·199	3·630
1924 (")	11,233	9,548	1,685	4·053	3·473
1925 (")	11,383	9,222	2,161	4·166	3·402
1926 (")	12,278	9,653	2,625	4·347	3·431
1927 (")	12,350	10,047	2,303	4·269	3·487
1928 (")	13,840	10,791	3,049	4·509	3·541
1929 (")	13,068	10,596	2,472	4·540	3·681
1930 (")	10,897	9,133	1,764	4·221	3·538
1931 (")	8,502	7,612	890	3·837	3·435
1932 (")	6,922	6,055	867	3·609	3·157
1933 (")	6,365	5,490	875	3·655	3·153

A summary analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for recent years is given in Table 9, showing among other things a decline in average receipts per passenger per mile from 3·04 cents in 1921 to 2·29 cents in 1933, and a decline in the average number of passengers per train from 70 in 1919 and 64 in 1920 to 39 in 1933. Similarly, freight traffic statistics show a reduction in freight receipts per ton per mile from 1·200 cents in 1921 to 0·955 cents in 1933. The average haul for freight has been revised to show the average for all railways instead of for each railway, thereby eliminating the effects of consolidations of railways and of interchanging freight between Canadian railways. The passenger traffic has shown the effects of the competition of motor vehicles, both public and private, which in 1915, numbered only 89,944, while in 1933 they numbered 1,082,957. The average revenue per passenger increased in 1918 and 1919 with increases in rates, but the increases between 1924 and 1930 have been largely due to decreases in the short haul traffic. The increases in freight train loading and train revenues have been due to the use of larger and more powerful locomotives.

9.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-33.

PASSENGERS.

Year.	Passengers Carried.[1]	Passengers Carried one Mile.	Passengers Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.	Average Receipts per Passenger Mile.
	No.	No.	No.	cents.
1915 (June 30)	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2·02
1916 (")	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1·95
1917 (")	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1·95
1918 (")	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140	2·12
1919 (")	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859	2·56
1919 (Dec.31)	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625	2·63
1920 (")	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376	2·92
1921 (")	46,793,251	2,960,583,955	75,219	3·04
1922 (")	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497	2·82
1923 (")	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,805	2·76
1924 (")	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	72,355	2·79
1925 (")	41,458,084	2,910,760,047	72,771	2·69
1926 (")	42,686,166	2,998,952,309	74,595	2·71
1927 (")	41,840,550	3,051,784,039	75,522	2·69
1928 (")	40,592,792	3,140,860,693	77,110	2·67
1929 (")	39,070,893	2,897,214,817	70,883	2·77
1930 (")	34,698,767	2,422,874,877	58,123	2·76
1931 (")	26,396,812	1,748,210,593	41,452	2·72
1932 (")	21,099,582	1,435,959,501	33,877	2·54
1933 (")	19,172,193	1,393,041,245	32,804	2·29

Year.	Average Receipts per Passenger.	Average Passenger Journey.	Average Number of Passengers per Train.	Passenger Train Revenue per Passenger Train Mile.
	$	miles.	No.	$
1915 (June 30)	1·08	54	50	1·02
1916 (")	1·08	55	53	1·04
1917 (")	1·14	59	59	1·16
1918 (")	1·49	70	64	1·71
1919 (")	1·80	70	63	2·01
1919 (Dec.31)	2·01	76	70	2·26
1920 (")	2·00	68	64	2·36
1921 (")	1·92	63	57	2·30
1922 (")	1·79	63	55	2·10
1923 (")	1·90	69	64	2·51
1924 (")	1·87	67	59	2·34
1925 (")	1·89	70	60	2·33
1926 (")	1·90	70	61	2·41
1927 (")	1·96	73	61	2·38
1928 (")	2·06	77	61	2·38
1929 (")	2·06	74	56	2·33
1930 (")	1·92	70	48	2·02
1931 (")	1·79	66	39	1·68
1932 (")	1·73	68	37	1·57
1933 (")	1·66	73	39	1·50

[1]Duplications eliminated.

9.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, for the years ended June 30, 1915-19, and the calendar years 1919-33—concluded.

FREIGHT.

Year.	Freight Carried.[1]	Freight Carried one Mile.	Freight Carried one Mile per Mile of Line.	Freight Receipts per Ton per Mile.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	cents.
1915 (June 30)	71,498,170	17,661,309,723	496,355	0·751
1916 (")	89,237,156	28,195,364,264	753,202	0·653
1917 (")	98,464,694	31,186,707,851	807,948	0·690
1918 (")	102,425,410	31,029,072,279	806,285	0·736
1919 (")	95,202,121	27,724,397,202	720,096	0·962
1919 (Dec. 31)	91,349,595	26,950,598,322	697,064	1·003
1920 (")	100,050,046	31,894,411,479	818,309	1·071
1921 (")	83,730,829	26,621,630,554	676,311	1·200
1922 (")	87,309,036	30,367,885,883	771,542	1·039
1923 (")	102,258,933	34,067,658,527	861,622	0·987
1924 (")	91,599,639	30,513,819,106	768,649	1·019
1925 (")	94,624,599	31,965,204,683	799,150	1·012
1926 (")	105,221,906	34,153,466,033	849,525	1·043
1927 (")	106,011,355	34,901,652,515	863,710	1·029
1928 (")	118,652,969	41,610,660,776	1,021,572	0·994
1929 (")	115,187,028	35,025,895,433	856,945	1·099
1930 (")	96,194,017	29,604,545,125	710,197	1·090
1931 (")	74,129,694	25,707,373,092	609,555	1·013
1932 (")	60,807,482	23,136,666,295	545,843	0·937
1933 (")	57,364,025	21,092,594,200	496,705	0·955

Year.	Receipts per Ton Hauled.	Average Length of Freight Haul.	Average Train Load in Net Tons.	Average Load per Loaded Car Mile.	Revenue per Freight Train Mile.
	$	miles.	tons.	tons.	$
1915 (June 30)	1·52	247	344	18·43	2·28
1916 (")	1·68	316	411	20·91	2·69
1917 (")	1·77	317	436	22·24	3·01
1918 (")	1·79	303	457	23·10	3·36
1919 (")	2·29	291	442	23·46	4·26
1919 (Dec. 31)	2·43	295	434	22·21	4·36
1920 (")	2·68	319	457	23·05	4·89
1921 (")	3·10	318	447	22·12	5·37
1922 (")	2·91	348	481	23·03	5·00
1923 (")	2·84	333	512	26·44	5·05
1924 (")	2·92	337	494	25·45	5·03
1925 (")	2·95	338	519	25·11	5·25
1926 (")	2·91	325	519	25·07	5·41
1927 (")	2·85	329	514	25·30	5·29
1928 (")	2·93	351	557	25·96	5·54
1929 (")	2·79	304	523	24·52	5·74
1930 (")	2·80	308	509	24·34	5·55
1931 (")	3·03	347	514	24·68	5·20
1932 (")	3·20	380	517	23·57	4·84
1933 (")	3·17	368	521	24·92	4·98

[1]Duplications eliminated.

Railway Wages and Salaries.—The data in Table **10** show the number of employees and the salaries and wages, as reported by the railways, for 1912–33 inclusive and columns of adjusted data have been added. These adjusted data, as explained in footnote 2, are for comparative purposes only and were necessitated by several revisions in the method of reporting employees and wages.

The Canadian National Railways brought into their railway accounts in 1923 the express and hotel employees and, in 1928, the commercial telegraph employees. The Canadian Pacific excluded the wages chargeable to capital account and also deducted a *pro rata* number of employees prior to 1926, and in 1915 and 1916 omitted to include outside operations employees. Because these railways were not able to correct the data for the early years, the Bureau compiled these adjusted data on

a basis as nearly comparable as possible. Employees and wages for 1926 and subsequent years are on the same basis and include the total employees and salaries and wages charged to both capital accounts and operating expenses.

The number of railway employees and the amount of their remuneration are naturally affected by the volume of traffic, which tends to rise in periods of active business conditions and fall in times of depression. The volume of traffic is also very directly affected by the size of the grain crops in the West. Thus it may be observed in Table **10** that the very favourable industrial and agricultural conditions of 1928 resulted in a considerable increase in the number of employees.

The monthly average number of employees dropped from 132,678 in 1932 to 121,923 in 1933. This was the smallest staff working on Canadian railways since 1908, when the mileage was only 54 p.c. of the 1933 mileage. These are monthly averages, so that the average annual wages and time worked are not affected by seasonal lay-offs and fluctuations. Thus four men working three months would have the same effect on the average as one employee working twelve months.

10.—Numbers of Steam Railway Employees, Totals and Averages of Salaries and Wages, and Ratios of the Latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, for years ended June 30, 1912-19, and for calendar years, 1919-33.

Year.	Employees.		Salaries and Wages.		Average of Salaries and Wages.		Ratio to Gross Earnings.[1]		Ratio to Operating Expenses.[1]	
	Original.	Adjusted[2]	Original.	Adjusted[2]	Original.	Adjusted[2]	Original.	Adjusted[2]	Original.	Adjusted[2]
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1912 (June 30)....	155,901	155,901	94,237,623	94,237,623	604	604	42·95	42·95	62·52	62·52
1913 (")....	178,652	178,652	115,749,825	115,749,825	648	648	45·09	45·09	63·59	63·59
1914 (")....	159,142	159,142	111,762,972	111,762,972	702	702	45·98	45·98	62·45	62·45
1915 (")....	124,142	138,061	90,215,727	95,323,030	726	690	45·15	47·70	61·09	64·52
1916 (")....	144,770	155,509	104,300,647	108,751,447	721	699	39·82	41·53	57·95	60·24
1917 (")....	146,175	146,175	129,626,187	129,626,187	887	887	41·71	41·71	58·16	58·16
1918 (")....	143,493	143,493	152,274,953	152,274,953	1,061	1,061	46·11	46·11	55·58	55·58
1919 (")....	158,777	158,777	208,939,995	208,939,995	1,316	1,316	54·56	54·56	61·12	61·12
1919 (Dec. 31)....	173,728	173,728	233,323,074	233,323,074	1,343	1,343	57·10	57·10	61·92	61·92
1920 (")....	185,177	185,177	290,510,518	290,510,518	1,569	1,569	59·03	59·03	60·74	60·74
1921 (")....	167,627	167,627	247,756,138	247,756,138	1,478	1,478	54·09	54·09	58·63	58·63
1922 (")....	165,635	165,635	233,294,040	233,294,040	1,408	1,408	52·94	52·94	59·22	59·22
1923 (")....	178,052	174,160	253,320,005	249,049,593	1,423	1,430	52·96	52·83	61·21	61·12
1924 (")....	169,970	165,888	239,864,265	234,971,000	1,411	1,416	53·79	53·53	62·71	62·47
1925 (")....	166,027	161,953	237,755,752	232,896,435	1,432	1,438	52·22	51·95	63·89	63·63
1926 (")....	177,033[3]	169,095	256,881,407[3]	246,900,934	1,451	1,460	45·74	45·74	57·97	57·97
1927 (")....	179,088[3]	171,559	270,212,626[3]	260,001,415	1,509	1,516	48·11	48·11	58·90	58·90
1928 (")....	187,710	179,361	287,775,316	276,244,740	1,533	1,540	46·95	46·95	59·79	59·79
1929 (")....	187,846	178,568	290,732,500	277,351,400	1,548	1,553	48·85	48·85	60·24	60·24
1930 (")....	174,485	165,134	268,347,374	255,090,024	1,538	1,545	55·38	55·38	66·07	66·07
1931 (")....	154,569	146,243	229,499,505	217,889,868	1,485	1,490	58·51	58·51	65·35	65·35
1932 (")....	132,678	126,786	181,113,588	173,573,938	1,365	1,369	56·44	56·44	64·52	64·52
1933 (")....	121,923	111,789	158,326,445	145,515,296	1,299	1,302	53·86	53·86	62·45	62·45

[1] The ratio percentages are for pay roll chargeable to operating expenses only for 1926 and subsequent years.

[2] Data for early years could not be corrected, so the other data were adjusted to be as nearly comparable as possible, but these data should be used only for purposes of comparison. (See text above.)

[3] Revised to include commercial telegraph employees of Canadian National Railways.

Rolling Stock.—Statistics of the rolling stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the last seven years in Table **11.** The figures may be supplemented by the statement that between 1920 and 1933 the average capacity of box cars increased from 34·779 tons to 39·398 tons, of flat cars from 33·459 to 39·536 tons, and of all freight cars from 35·141 tons to 40·016 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotive in use in 1920 was 31,112 lb. and in 1933, 37,242 lb.

11.—Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1927-33.

Rolling Stock.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
LOCOMOTIVES.							
Passenger	1,488	1,469	1,466	1,438	1,392	1,353	1,333
Freight	3,384	3,376	3,233	3,192	3,165	3,123	3,073
Switching	756	789	796	784	780	751	742
Electric	32	35	36	37	40	39	39
Totals	**5,660**	**5,669**	**5,531**	**5,451**	**5,377**	**5,266**	**5,187**
PASSENGER CARS.							
First class	1,968	1,978	1,999	1,980	1,975	1,933	1,924
Second class	406	400	386	372	364	355	355
Combination	545	546	512	492	490	469	463
Immigrant	668	738	730	703	644	643	634
Dining	207	204	218	218	264	264	261
Parlour	262	288	313	331	310	306	303
Sleeping	956	1,111[1]	1,172[1]	1,224[1]	1,235[1]	1,198[1]	1,175[1]
Baggage, express and postal	1,687	1,667	1,653	1,699	1,695	1,660	1,635
Motor cars	65	69	68	73	104	105	97
Other	158	183	199	254	530	526	507
Totals	**6,922**	**7,184**	**7,250**	**7,346**	**7,611**	**7,459**	**7,354**
FREIGHT CARS.							
Box	151,232	148,717	151,565	151,500	152,841	150,979	146,207
Flat	21,018	20,335	19,601	17,728	17,266	16,370	15,837
Stock	11,656	11,312	10,408	9,479	9,281	9,048	8,522
Coal	23,551	23,278	22,676	22,251	23,091	22,722	22,472
Tank	462	466	495	516	512	480	476
Refrigerator	6,802	6,950	7,579	8,151	8,464	8,341	8,160
Other	6,062	5,970	5,432	5,402	3,310	3,056	2,988
Totals	**220,783**	**217,028**	**217,756**	**215,027**	**214,765**	**210,996**	**204,662**

[1] Includes pullman cars.

Commodities Hauled.—In Table **12**, the duplications from two or more railways handling the same freight have been eliminated. The peak year was 1928 when agricultural products were particularly heavy. The 1933 statistics show a decrease of 3,443,457 tons, or 6 p.c. from the 1932 total and of 52 p.c. from 1928.

12.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1929-33.

NOTE.—In this table duplications are eliminated, *i.e.*, the same freight handled by two or more railways is counted only once. In this respect these figures differ from those in the corresponding table in the 1926 and previous Year Books, and also from those of Table **6** in this chapter.

Group and Product.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—					
Wheat	10,816,763	9,889,323	9,523,180	11,203,710	8,900,296
Corn	846,488	663,070	437,004	387,813	456,074
Oats	1,347,478	993,749	1,165,758	1,032,709	889,008
Barley	1,048,602	721,897	613,237	423,384	385,460
Rye	288,606	239,879	148,748	113,607	75,900
Flax	77,928	109,444	71,934	59,348	42,159
Other grain	115,865	95,842	90,974	73,300	59,368
Flour	2,220,102	1,822,770	1,724,298	1,607,160	1,554,312
Other milled products	2,004,804	1,725,598	1,590,965	1,487,706	1,327,833
Hay and straw	535,239	579,286	415,349	323,347	250,961
Cotton	169,831	133,167	102,568	92,271	109,925
Apples (fresh)	285,088	349,816	263,644	268,085	321,001
Other fruit (fresh)	527,642	470,303	448,683	372,228	310,424
Potatoes	751,215	753,080	594,342	428,098	412,784
Other fresh vegetables	345,656	323,726	274,190	247,143	232,277
Other agricultural products	758,836	792,984	721,641	781,112	831,101
Totals, Agricultural Products	**22,140,143**	**19,663,934**	**18,186,515**	**18,901,021**	**16,158,883**

12.—Commodities Hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1929-33—concluded.

Group and Product.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
ANIMAL PRODUCTS—					
Horses	124,172	91,729	68,323	45,081	41,341
Cattle and calves	658,791	466,936	457,808	378,472	408,857
Sheep	76,320	72,698	67,746	58,705	56,725
Hogs	296,473	233,993	240,651	252,791	249,457
Dressed meats (fresh)	460,807	499,408	487,295	424,568	457,986
Dressed meats (cured or salted)	267,629	176,205	131,325	133,863	167,105
Other packing-house products	284,392	210,210	216,071	218,702	213,420
Poultry	109,121	89,522	100,160	106,486	118,960
Eggs	146,968	155,442	157,909	131,415	130,423
Butter and cheese	249,206	241,064	229,526	224,573	226,526
Wool	59,094	52,518	54,396	37,267	50,086
Hides and leather	154,433	134,014	114,241	94,811	121,425
Other animal products	111,292	96,377	102,480	73,725	76,693
Totals, Animal Products	**2,998,698**	**2,520,116**	**2,427,931**	**2,180,459**	**2,319,026**[1]
MINERAL PRODUCTS—					
Anthracite coal	5,169,348	4,574,824	3,167,754	2,544,545	2,302,021
Bituminous coal	14,370,779	12,153,738	9,962,001	8,189,583	7,926,628
Lignite coal	3,145,782	2,833,973	2,155,799	2,607,094	2,348,738
Coke	1,719,081	1,447,005	1,189,739	1,043,237	1,125,900
Iron ore	688,384	421,546	45,229	8,367	7,668
Other ores and concentrates	4,702,860	3,659,231	1,297,619	643,911	941,277
Base bullion and matte	162,781	189,437	125,674	346,331	461,950
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed)	9,072,573	7,692,562	5,256,641	2,185,103	1,178,304
Slate, dimension or block stone	401,540	350,159	261,304	175,951	79,657
Crude petroleum	939,509	878,738	546,267	373,832	394,021
Asphaltum	480,541	281,450	258,640	115,357	89,308
Salt	350,544	264,337	264,372	259,378	257,413
Other mineral products	1,069,232	947,511	1,092,404	1,010,505	1,269,154
Totals, Mineral Products	**42,272,954**	**35,694,511**	**25,623,443**	**19,503,194**	**18,382,039**
FOREST PRODUCTS—					
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood	4,162,238	3,254,653	2,099,229	1,978,383	2,134,111
Ties	199,227	118,326	85,367	45,353	32,830
Pulpwood	3,951,674	3,941,747	2,098,824	1,300,749	1,395,709
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading	6,404,264	4,507,359	3,276,337	2,119,762	2,395,982
Other forest products	586,421	557,232	361,730	276,303	295,645
Totals, Forest Products	**15,303,824**	**12,379,317**	**7,921,487**	**5,720,550**	**6,264,957**[2]
MANUFACTURES AND MISCELLANEOUS—					
Refined petroleum and its products	3,088,483	2,811,336	2,384,377	2,083,071	1,813,468
Sugar	535,477	411,917	282,276	275,074	280,986
Iron—pig and bloom	492,659	317,734	203,995	84,127	96,470
Rails and fastenings	253,890	178,781	136,827	46,512	19,788
Bar and sheet iron—structural iron and iron pipe	2,416,028	1,549,071	1,001,321	482,688	420,167
Castings, machinery and boilers	713,526	531,145	307,645	155,848	145,400
Cement	1,711,985	1,350,308	1,197,785	507,006	350,577
Brick and artificial stone	1,051,484	649,565	390,714	155,899	118,758
Lime and plaster	489,503	367,357	296,498	191,912	182,285
Sewer pipe and drain tile	125,915	88,016	79,553	35,413	19,666
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than autos	485,721	318,019	139,658	57,483	64,071
Automobiles and auto-trucks	2,599,309	1,666,866	1,117,514	774,383	935,248
Household goods	62,921	51,912	55,034	45,690	52,427
Furniture	128,661	86,904	64,779	41,742	42,173
Liquor and beverages	343,017	277,901	192,102	137,339	141,829
Fertilizers, all kinds	568,069	607,408	469,244	409,010	425,050
Paper, printed matter, books	2,986,674	2,586,915	2,292,384	2,003,214	1,983,141
Wood-pulp	1,338,847	1,018,626	786,949	580,720	750,886
Fish (fresh, cured, etc.)	110,393	96,448	76,833	66,906	70,314
Canned meats	9,027	8,403	5,672	[3]	[3]
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat)	452,118	383,499	307,976	341,378	363,606
Other manufactures and miscellaneous	8,058,484	6,868,181	5,283,772	3,770,280	3,950,099
Merchandise	4,449,218	3,709,827	2,897,410	2,256,563	2,012,691
Totals, Manufactures and Misc.	**32,471,409**	**25,936,139**	**19,970,318**	**14,502,258**	**14,239,120**[4]
Grand Totals	**115,187,028**	**96,194,017**	**74,129,694**	**60,807,482**	**57,364,025**

[1] Includes 22 tons not distributed. [2] Includes 10,680 tons not distributed.
[3] Included with dressed meats in 1932 and 1933. [4] Includes 20 tons not distributed.

Government Aid to Private Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement, as colonization roads or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, Provincial and even municipal governments to extend some form of assistance. In our earlier history, when our governments had plenty of Crown land and little cash, the subsidies granted to railways frequently took the form of land grants, which had the advantage of giving the railway a direct interest in opening up the country, though they sometimes led to the railways holding large tracts of land idle for speculative purposes when intermixed Crown lands had been homesteaded, thus retarding the settlement of agricultural land. Table **13** shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies and for right of way, station grounds and townsite purposes to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area granted up to Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to 47,405,719·53 acres.

As the country grew wealthier, the objections to the land-grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan, or a subscription to the shares of the railway. From 1851 up to Dec. 31, 1933, as shown analytically in Table **14**, the total value of such aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of Government railways, amounted to $224,320,757. Of this sum, $177,834,528 was granted by the Dominion Government, $33,385,615 by the Provincial Governments, and $13,100,614 by municipalities. Table **15** records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid. The total amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1933, was $900,046,923.

13.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1933.

Item.	Bonus Grants.	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
GRANTED BY—			
Dominion	31,783,654·88	97,987·60	31,881,642·48
Nova Scotia	160,000·00	–	160,000·00
New Brunswick	1,788,392·00	–	1,788,392·00
Quebec	2,085,710·00	–	2,085,710·00[1]
Ontario	3,241,207·01	–	3,241,207·01
Saskatchewan	–	5,829·70	5,829·70
Alberta	–	480·16	480·16
British Columbia	8,233,410·00	9,048·18	8,242,458·18[2]
Totals	**47,292,373·89**	**113,345·64**	**47,405,719·53**

For footnotes see end of table, p. 712.

13.—Areas of Land Granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1933—concluded.

Item.	Bonus Grants.[3]	Grants for Right of Way, Station Grounds and Townsite Purposes.[4]	Total.
GRANTED TO—	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canadian National Lines—			
Canadian National	–	3,502·65	3,502·65
Canadian North Western	–	1,450·12	1,450·12
Canadian Northern (main line and branches)	3,422,528·00	13,206·27	3,435,734·27
Canadian Northern Alberta	–	1,582·14	1,582·14
Canadian Northern Manitoba	–	73·16	73·16
Canadian Northern Pacific	–	5,323·35	5,323·35
Canadian Northern Saskatchewan	–	30·36	30·36
Grand Trunk Pacific (main line)	–	12,996·88	12,996·88
Grand Trunk Pacific branches	–	1,942·57	1,942·57
Manitoba Northern	–	2,155·89	2,155·89
Manitoba and South Eastern	680,320·00	–	680,320·00
National Transcontinental	–	12·12	12·12
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	1,625,344·00	1,900·03	1,627,244·03
Canadian Pacific Lines—			
Alberta Central	–	87·10	87·10
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co	1,101,712·00	1,997·64	1,103,709·64
Calgary and Edmonton	1,820,685·08	2,567·97	1,823,253·05
Canadian Pacific (main line)	18,206,985·80	33,610·66	18,240,596·46
Canadian Pacific branches	1,609,024·00	15,426·86	1,624,450·86
Columbia and Western	–	1·60	1·60
Great North West Central	320,000·00	5·80	320,005·80
Kaslo and Slocan	–	1·67	1·67
Kettle Valley	–	2,256·26	2,256·26
Kootenay Central	–	286·79	286·79
Lacombe and North Western	–	230·19	230·19
Manitoba North Western	1,501,376·00	1,346·84	1,502,722·84
Manitoba South Western Colonization	1,396,800·00	296·56	1,397,096·56
Nakusp and Slocan	–	18·38	18·38
Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen	–	202·88	202·88
Saskatchewan and Western	98,880·00	17·42	98,897·42
Shuswap and Okanagan	–	241·95	241·95
Crow's Nest Southern	–	1·55	1·55
Greater Winnipeg Water District	–	2,351·94	2,351·94
Manitoba Rly. Co. (Nor. Pac. and Man. Rly.)	–	6·38	6·38
Northern Alberta Railways—			
Alberta and Great Waterways	–	2,541·99	2,541·99
Central Canada	–	708·27	708·27
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia—			
Main Line	–	2,896·06	2,896·06
Grande Prairie branches	–	327·57	327·57
Northern Alberta	–	278·79	278·79
Pacific Great Eastern	–	1,324·37	1,324·37
Vancouver Power Co	–	10·02	10·02
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Co	–	71·90	71·90
Winnipeg River	–	54·69	54·69
Totals	**31,783,654·88**	**113,345·64**	**31,897,000·52**

[1] Not including convertible land grants made by the Government of Quebec. [2] Includes 4,065,076 acres re-purchased from B. C. Southern, and Columbia and Western Railways. [3] Grants by Dominion Government only. [4] Made by Dominion Government and by provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

14.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid Given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1933.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	$		$
Cash subsidies	119,741,817	Cash subsidies	33,385,615
Loans	15,142,633	By Municipalities.	
Paid to Quebec Government	5,160,053	Cash subsidies	13,100,614
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.	37,790,025		
Total Aid by Dominion	**177,834,528**	**Grand Total**	**224,320,757**

15.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1933.

Government.	Outstanding Dec. 31, 1933.
	$
New Brunswick	917,000
Ontario	7,859,998
Manitoba	3,000,000
Saskatchewan	17,904,062
Alberta	18,394,428
British Columbia	45,186,001
Total Guaranteed by Provincial Governments	**93,261,489**
Dominion Government	806,785,434[1]
Grand Total	**900,046,923**

[1] Does not include $216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock and guaranteed stock of the Grand Trunk Railway, on which interest and dividends are guaranteed by the Dominion Government, nor Government-guaranteed bonds held by the Government itself but it does include $60,000,000 advanced to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the banks and guaranteed by the Dominion Government. This latter sum is not included in the guarantees shown in Tables **25** and **26**, Chapter XXI of this volume, nor is a further sum of $750,000, paid off between Dec. 31, 1933 and Mar. 31, 1934.

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents is given in summary form from 1920 to 1933 in Table **16,** and in detailed analysis for 1931 to 1933 in Table **17.**

During 1933, (Table **17**) 8 passengers were killed in train accidents and 306 injured. Fewer passengers were killed in 1932 and 1931, but this is the smallest number injured since 1919. A new low record for the past 25 years was established in the number of employees killed in train accidents with a total of 41. In 1932, 57 were killed; in 1931, 42; in 1930, 81; and a maximum of 298 in 1913. There was an increase in employees injured from 957 in 1932 to 985; both these years, however, were well below the previous 20 years. Postal clerks, etc., trespassers and non-trespassers brought the total up to 260 persons killed and 1,851 injured in train accidents. Highway crossing accidents accounted for 78 persons killed and 247 injured. Of the fatalities, 11 were pedestrians, 61 were motorists and 6 were occupants of other vehicles. Fifteen of the total were killed at protected crossings and 63 at unprotected crossings and 46 persons were injured at protected highway crossings and 201 at unprotected crossings. Persons killed and injured in railway accidents other than train accidents numbered 20 and 3,522 respectively, the majority of the injured being trackmen and shopmen.

16.—Numbers of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Steam Railways, calendar years 1920-33.

NOTE.—For the years ended June 30, 1888 to 1919, see Canada Year Book, 1910, p. 378, and 1922-23, p. 635.

Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1920	29	481	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1921	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,236
1922	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1923	15	437	167	9,382	165	539	347	10,358
1924	19	432	127	8,862	216	514	362	9,808
1925	5	401	105	8,256	199	642	309	9,299
1926	20	446	127	10,622	312	638	459	11,706
1927	14	569	131	11,057	256	695	401	12,321
1928	15	389	140	12,626	352	790	507	13,805
1929	20	551	118	12,483	293	809	431	13,843
1930	15	548	103	9,678	345	837	463	11,063
1931	3	399	55	5,966	202	830	260	7,195
1932	7	342	77	4,631	242	598	326	5,571
1933	8	319	53	4,409	219	645	280	5,373

17.—Numbers of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways in the calendar years 1931-33.

(A) In Accidents resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Item.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers	3	369	7	339	8	306
Employees	42	1,131	57	957	41	985
Trespassers	113	483	170	288	147	278
Non-trespassers	88	208	69	226	62	243
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc	–	52	1	45	2	39
Totals	**246**	**2,243**	**304**	**1,855**	**260**	**1,851**
Description of Accident (Employees and Passengers only)—						
Coupling and uncoupling	2	78	1	38	1	37
Collisions	3	45	12	37	6	22
Derailments	1	130	6	26	5	55
Parting of trains	–	35	–	1	–	1
Locomotives or cars breaking down	–	6	–	2	–	7
Falling from trains or cars	5	88	6	54	5	82
Getting on or off trains	3	292	5	276	7	280
Struck by trains, etc	15	78	16	56	19	42
Overhead obstruction	1	9	–	3	1	2
Other causes	15	739	18	803	5	763
Totals	**45**	**1,500**	**64**	**1,296**	**49**	**1,291**

(B) In Accidents other than those resulting from Movement of Trains, Locomotives or Cars.

Description of Persons.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen	1	473	2	432	2	420
Shopmen	1	1,482	1	1,258	2	1,215
Trainmen and trackmen	8	2,341	16	1,692	7	1,642
Other employees	3	539	1	292	1	147
Passengers	–	30	–	3	–	13
Others	1	87	2	39	8	85
Totals	**14**	**4,952**	**22**	**3,716**	**20**	**3,522**

Section 3.—Origin and Growth of Government-Owned Railways.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial Railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island Railway, opened in April, 1875, have since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. for a period of 50 years. However, as a result of the conditions arising from the Great War, the company was unable to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915. The Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years, including: the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway which forms the mainland connection of the Prince Edward Island car ferry, the International Railway, the Moncton and Buctouche Railway, the Salisbury and Albert Railway, the St. Martin's Railway, the Elgin and Havelock Railway, the

York and Carleton Railway, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, the Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway, the Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway and the Cape Breton Railway. The Saint John and Quebec, and Inverness Railways, which had been operated under lease, were purchased in 1929, together with the Kent Northern, the Atlantic, Quebec and Western, the Quebec Oriental and the Quebec, Montreal and Southern. The Hudson Bay Railway, which had 332·5 miles of steel rail at the end of 1920, was declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government Railways, and until 1926 was operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways. In that year, as a result of the decision to complete the road, it was returned to the Department of Railways and Canals until completed. The eastern terminus was transferred from Nelson to Churchill, and the line rehabilitated and extended through to Churchill. Construction of wharves and a grain elevator was completed in time to allow two cargoes of wheat to be shipped to Europe in September, 1931. To Mar. 31, 1934, the total cost of this railway was $32,090,577 and of terminal work at Churchill $12,900,635, exclusive of the expenditures of $6,240,201 on the terminal at Nelson, some of which was salvaged.*

Table **18**, from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, shows Dominion Government investments in the Canadian Government Railways and other lines to Mar. 31, 1934.

*These figures of total cost include deficits from operations during construction.

18.—Government Investments in Railways to Mar. 31, 1934.

(From the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals.)

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1934.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—		
A. Roads entrusted to Canadian National Railways—		
Intercolonial Railway System—		
Canada Eastern Railway	–	819,000
Cape Breton Railway	–	3,860,679
Drummond County Railway	–	1,464,000
Eastern Extension Railway	–	1,324,043
Montreal and European Railway	–	333,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway	–	1,949,063
Intercolonial Railway	Cr. 469,384	122,635,897
Totals, Intercolonial Railway System	Cr. 469,384	132,386,625
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway	–	925,267
Prince Edward Island Railway	Cr. 450,274	16,542,210
International Railway of New Brunswick	–	2,963,022
National Transcontinental Railway	–	169,259,000
Moncton and Buctouche Railway	–	293,067
Salisbury and Albert Railway	–	437,648
St. Martin's Railway	–	302,046
Elgin and Havelock Railway	–	135,029
York and Carleton Railway	–	59,749
Quebec and Saguenay Railway	–	7,772,911
Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway	–	711,767
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway	–	360,008
Cape Breton Railway Extension	–	107,647
Canadian Government Railways (rolling stock)	18,000	35,900,095
Canadian Government Railways (miscellaneous)	–	345
Quebec Bridge	–	21,706,664
Miscellaneous suspense	–	148
Totals, Roads Entrusted to C.N.R.	Cr. 901,658	389,863,248

18.—Government Investments in Railways to Mar. 31, 1934—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals.)

Account.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1934.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—concluded.		
B. Roads not entrusted to Canadian National Railways—		
Hudson Bay Railway	390,387	32,090,577
Hudson Bay Railway—Nelson Terminal	–	6,240,201
Hudson Bay Railway—Churchill Terminal	165,018	12,900,635
Totals, Roads not Entrusted to C.N.R.	555,405	51,231,413
Totals, Canadian Government Railways	Cr. 346,253	441,094,661
OTHER RAILWAYS AND MISCELLANEOUS—		
Annapolis and Digby Railway	–	660,683
Central Canada Railway	–	175,000
North Railway	–	250,000
Governor General's cars	–	71,539
Miscellaneous expenditure	Cr. 18,000	–
Yukon Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway (part of item under Schedule "H" of Public Accounts)	–	283,324
Canadian Pacific Railway	–	62,791,435
Grand Trunk Railway—Debenture Account	–	15,142,634
Grand Trunk Railway—Interest Account	–	10,457,458
Grand Trunk Railway—Special Account	–	7,302
Grand Trunk Railway—Preference Stock	–	121,740
Canadian Northern Railway—Purchase of Capital Stock	–	10,000,000
Loans to Railways—		
Canadian Northern Railway	–	255,408,804
Grand Trunk Railway	–	118,582,182
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	–	116,006,599
Canadian National Railways	2,628,101	115,909,309
Loans to Railways—Purchase of equipment	–	56,926,000
Totals, Other Railways and Miscellaneous	2,610,101	762,794,009
Grand Totals, Capital Expenditure	2,263,848	1,203,888,670

The Consolidation and Organization of the Canadian National System.*—In pursuance of an Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 24), the Government acquired the capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railways with a mileage of 9,566·5. The insolvency of the Grand Trunk Pacific led to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver on Mar. 9, 1919, and in October, 1920, the road was transferred to the Canadian National Railways. The Grand Trunk Railway was acquired under c. 13 of the Statutes of the second session of 1919, providing for arbitration of the considerations to be given to its shareholders. This arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under government operation and control. In October, 1922, the Grand Trunk Board and the Canadian Northern Board gave place to a single Canadian National Board, to which the former Canadian Government Railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National Railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Co. and respecting Canadian National Railways (c. 13, 1919). This was followed, on Feb. 5, 1923, by an Order in Council establishing the head office of the Canadian National Railways at Montreal, Que.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National system's steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1933, including lines in the United States but exclusive of the Northern Alberta Railways and Toronto Terminals Railway (which

*For further details of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways by the Dominion Government, see pp. 602-603 of the 1926 Year Book.

are controlled jointly by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways), was 23,750·03. Including the Thousand Islands Railway, 4·51, and the Muskegon Railway and Navigation Co., 5·25, controlled but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 23,759·79. Including 121·11 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 23,880·90.

The Maritime Freight Rates Act (17 Geo. V, c. 44), effective July 1, 1927, ordered that the accounts of the Canadian National lines east of Lévis and Diamond Junction, Quebec, be kept separate from those of the remainder of the Canadian National system. These lines were designated the "Eastern Lines" of the Canadian National Railways. The Act ordered that specified freight rates on the Eastern Lines be reduced by 20 p.c. Other railways were allowed to make similar reductions in their freight rates in that territory and to bill on the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada for the difference in freight receipts due to such reductions. The Government contributions to the deficits of the Eastern Lines are shown in Table **22.** The differences between the reduced rates and the normal rates are treated as revenues by the Canadian National Railways and paid by the Dominion Government. The total paid to privately-owned railways under the Act was $421,655, $828,893, $811,149, $861,195, $669,673, $508,233 and $611,130, respectively, for 1927-33.

For operation the Canadian National Railways system is divided into five divisions: the Atlantic division, including all lines east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec, 3,339 miles; the Central division, west from these stations to Port Arthur and Armstrong and south to Portland, Maine, 7,529 miles; the Western division, all lines west of Port Arthur and Armstrong including the line to Duluth, 11,419 miles; the Grand Trunk Western, all lines in Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, 1,008 miles; and the Central Vermont from Iberville, Quebec, to New London, Connecticut, 455 miles.

The Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., carrying a single track railway and accommodation for motor and pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railways system and is operated as a part of it.

Table **19** shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National Railways operation for the years 1932 and 1933.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1932 and 1933.[2]

Item.	1932.[1]	1933.[1]
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains	17,397,020	16,052,377
Freight trains	21,357,120	19,094,866
Mixed trains	3,895,143	4,060,829
Special trains	15,238	20,796
Unit cars	1,681,366	1,603,385
Totals, Train Miles[3]	**44,345,887**	**40,832,253**
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars	89,603,187	83,455,743
Baggage, mail, express, etc	49,408,912	45,732,115
Totals, Passenger Train Car Miles[3]	**139,012,099**	**129,187,858**
Freight—		
Loaded freight-car miles	558,647,346	525,249,472
Empty freight-car miles	296,919,208	268,166,292
Caboose miles	22,915,128	21,068,157
Totals, Freight Train Car Miles[3]	**878,481,682**	**814,483,921**

See end of table, next page, for footnotes.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics, for the calendar years 1932 and 1933[2]—concluded.

Item.	1932.[1]	1933.[1]
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue)	10,364,194	9,434,812
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile	686,127,762	664,977,117
Passenger train miles per mile of road	803	744
Average passenger journey—miles	66·20	70·48
Average amount received per passenger $	1·6653	1·5933
Average amount received per passenger mile $	0·02515	0·02261
Average number of passengers per train mile	34·50	35·87
Average number of passengers per car mile	8·14	8·42
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile $	0·20475	0·19024
Total passenger train earnings per train mile $	1·59	1·50
Total passenger revenue per mile of road $	1,331·40	1,174·19
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried	34,376,605	31,368,058
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile	12,817,508,963	11,550,194,043
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile	1,179,198,114	1,283,211,921
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile	13,996,707,077	12,833,405,964
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road	537,138	484,397
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road	586,742	538,442
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile	522·45	516·32
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per train mile	570·70	573·92
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile	24·97	24·34
Average haul revenue freight—miles	372·86	368·22
Freight revenue per loaded car mile $	0·21614	0·21388
Freight revenue per train mile $	4·94	5·04
Freight revenue per mile of road $	5,077·90	4,730·62
Freight revenue per ton $	3·51155	3·58069
Freight revenue per ton mile $	0·00942	0·00972

[1] Excludes electric lines.

[2] For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1933 see the annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, and Steam Railway Statistics, 1933, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, also the annual report of the Canadian National Railways.

[3] Work service excluded.

Operating Finances of the Canadian National Railways.—In Table **20** "Canadian Lines" include those of the Canadian Northern system, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government Railways. The "United States Lines" include those lines known as the New England line, the Grand Trunk Western, the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific and the Central Vermont from Feb. 1, 1930. The Hudson Bay Railway was returned to the Government while under construction, and appropriations, etc., for this were not included with the 1926 and later data. The Maritime Freight Rates Act necessitated the segregation of the Eastern Lines, which were kept separate from July 1, 1927, but as a result of the "Duff Report" are again included with those of the Canadian Lines.

Gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues shown in Table **20** include only those from steam railway and commercial telegraph operations, but the deficits are for the entire system, including the operating results of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway (electric) and other railways operated separately, hotels, commercial telegraphs, coastal steamships and all other outside operations.

Up to 1928 there was a marked improvement over the results of the first year after consolidation (1923), when the deficit, including profit and loss adjustments, was $54,634,322, but the light traffic in 1932 so reduced gross revenues that, with increased interest charges, the deficit increased to $101,335,074. It was reduced slightly in 1933 to $97,651,957.

The figures of Table **20** are taken from the accounts of the railways as at Dec. 31, 1933. Adjustments have been made which result in minor changes in the items of interest and deficits for former years.

20.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt and Deficits of the Canadian National Railways,[1] calendar years 1923-33.

Year.	Railway Operating Revenues.[2]			Railway Operating Expenses.[2]			Net Operating Revenues.[2]		
	Canadian Lines.	United States Lines.	Total.	Canadian Lines.	United States Lines.	Total.	Canadian Lines.	United States Lines.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923	218,613,309	38,348,281	256,961,590	206,069,866	29,768,180	235,838,046	12,543,443	8,580,101	21,123,544
1924	205,232,981	34,363,689	239,596,670	192,738,522	28,883,527	221,622,049	12,494,459	5,480,162	17,974,621
1925	212,659,602	36,752,282	249,411,884	187,956,847	28,333,587	216,290,434	24,702,755	8,418,695	33,121,450
1926	230,342,249	40,639,974	270,982,223	194,029,900	29,531,362	223,561,262	36,312,349	11,108,612	47,420,961
1927	233,735,751	41,143,367	274,879,118	202,776,373	30,528,894	233,305,267	30,959,378	10,614,473	41,573,851
1928	260,418,924	44,172,344	304,591,268	217,780,174	31,951,522	249,731,696	42,638,750	12,220,822	54,859,572
1929	248,222,476	42,274,504	290,496,980	217,223,887	31,408,388	248,632,275	30,998,589	10,866,116	41,864,705
1930	213,446,581	36,922,417	250,368,998	196,502,058	31,785,965	228,288,023	16,944,523	5,136,452	22,080,975
1931	171,675,446	28,829,716	200,505,162	171,673,133	27,639,862	199,312,995	2,313	1,189,854	1,192,167
1932	139,948,317	21,155,277	161,103,594	134,300,983	20,907,178	155,208,161	5,647,334	248,099	5,895,433
1933	126,701,228	21,818,514	148,519,742	122,572,230	20,240,329	142,812,559	4,128,998	1,578,185	5,707,183

Year.	Net Corporate Income before deducting Interest.	Interest on Funded Debt.			Debit Balances to Profit and Loss Account.[3]		Profit and Loss Debits.	Cumulative Deficits, including Profit and Loss Balances.[3]	
		On Public Debt.	On Dominion Government Loans.	Total.	Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.		Including Government Loan Interest.	Excluding Government Loan Interest.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1923	13,501,649	35,041,380	30,157,944	65,199,324	51,697,675	21,539,731	2,936,648	54,634,323	24,476,379
1924	14,772,328	38,361,704	31,271,043	69,632,747	54,860,419	23,589,376	Cr. 385,872	109,108,870	47,679,883
1925	30,443,852	40,438,235	31,450,382	71,888,617	41,444,765	9,994,383	206,505	150,760,140	57,880,771
1926	41,586,242	39,197,233[4]	32,090,454	71,287,687	29,701,445	Cr. 2,389,009	Cr. 6,502,004	173,959,581	48,989,758
1927	36,325,419	40,526,097	32,505,234	73,031,331	36,705,912	4,200,678	820,988	211,486,481	54,011,424
1928	44,449,780	41,810,880	32,507,337	74,318,217	29,868,437	Cr. 2,638,900	3,446,391	244,801,309	54,818,915
1929	32,095,275	45,503,980	32,690,545	78,194,525	46,099,250	13,408,705	511,067	291,411,626	68,738,687
1930	15,730,227	51,316,121	32,693,876	84,009,997	68,279,770	35,585,894	5,453,922	365,145,318	109,778,503
1931	Dr. 5,282,650	55,587,145	32,643,624	88,230,769	93,513,419	60,869,795	5,762,261	464,420,998	176,410,559
1932	Dr. 4,041,640	56,965,279	35,525,540	92,490,819	96,532,459	61,006,919	4,802,615	565,756,072	242,220,093
1933	Dr. 3,552,286	56,465,427	36,034,141	92,499,568	96,051,854	60,017,713	1,600,103	663,408,029	303,837,909

[1] Includes Central Vermont Railway from Feb. 1, 1930. [2] Revenues and expenses 1923-27, adjusted to include commercial telegraph lines to be comparable with 1928-33. [3] The deficit shown is as per the accounts and includes Government interest accounting adjustments of $12,199,307 and appropriation for insurance fund of $9,634,306, the actual cash deficit for the period being $282,004,297, as shown in Table 22. [4] Interest at 4 p.c. on $34,927,098 G.T.P. debenture stock reduced under agreement to 2 p.c.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—Table **21** analyses the increase in the debt and interest charges of the system, including both Canadian and United States lines. The table shows to whom the liabilities which have accumulated up to the end of 1933 and the new funds available each year are payable. To define clearly what is included under debt due to the Dominion Government in Table **21**, the appropriations for the Canadian Government Railways have been separated from the loans and advances to the remainder of the system. The Canadian Government Railways include the Intercolonial, National Transcontinental, Prince Edward Island and several other smaller railways in the Eastern Provinces, together with the Quebec Bridge. The Hudson Bay Railway was included in the Canadian Government Railways until 1926, when it was transferred back to the Department of Railways and Canals for completion, and appropriations on its account were deducted. These Canadian Government Railways appropriations do not include the operating deficits of the Canadian Government Railways for 1919 and subsequent years nor the deficits of other portions of the Eastern Lines since July 1, 1927, but include investments for construction, purchase and working capital of the Canadian Government Railways. As the book value of these properties is included on the assets side of the balance sheet, the cost of these roads to the Dominion is included in the liabilities of the system as an offset. The construction or purchase of these roads was financed by the Dominion from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and consequently no interest on such expenditures is allowed for in the railway accounts.

In a rather different class are the loans and advances made by the Government to the Canadian National Railways or constituent companies on notes, bonds and receiver certificates with accrued simple interest ranging from 3½ to 6 p.c. In computing the public debt of Canada the Finance Department considers these railway loans and advances as "non-active assets" similar to investments in canals, public works, etc., and as such does not subtract them from the gross debt in computing the net debt; also, no interest is charged by the Finance Department on the railway advances. The railways, however, debit their accounts with the accrued interest on these Government advances, all of which remains unpaid.

The debt due to the public includes debenture stock maturing and perpetual, and bonds and mortgages of the constituent railways, but does not include the capital stock of the Grand Trunk Railway held by the Government, nor the cost of acquiring the same. Likewise it does not include the capital stock of the Canadian Northern system. The stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific is all held by the Canadian National system and is therefore not included either.

Table **22** analyses the capital received by the Canadian National Railways. In addition to the funds available under long-term debt, as shown in Table **21**, the railways have frequently had short-term loans. Table **22A** shows how the capital thus made available has been expended.

21.—Long-Term Debt[1] of Canadian National Railways (Including Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), Showing Principal Outstanding at ends of calendar years 1922-33, and New Funds Raised, calendar years 1923-33.

PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING AT END OF EACH YEAR.

Year.	Due to Dominion Government.				Due to Public.				Grand Total.
	Appropriations for Canadian Government Railways.[2]	Loans and Advances.[2]	Unpaid Accrued Interest on Government Loans.	Total.	Guaranteed by— Dominion Government.[3]	Guaranteed by— Provincial Government.	Not Guaranteed.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
At acquisition[5]	404,272,030[4]	115,607,457	6,947,168	526,826,655	331,309,904	93,423,985	385,198,150	809,932,039	1,336,758,694
1922	442,062,571	506,945,969	69,328,803	1,018,337,343	447,872,904	93,574,380	263,055,860	804,503,144	1,822,840,488
1923	447,643,526	567,870,480	98,669,270	1,114,183,276	470,372,904	93,574,380	259,151,772	823,099,056	1,937,282,332
1924	451,712,485	560,397,958[6]	130,157,992	1,142,268,435	558,872,904	93,574,380	261,465,799	913,913,083	2,056,181,518
1925	453,935,303	572,685,535	161,861,503	1,188,482,341	581,372,904	93,574,380	256,382,019	931,329,303	2,119,811,644
1926	437,412,033	594,300,367	193,951,356	1,225,663,756	579,872,891	93,574,380	252,032,973[7]	925,480,244[7]	2,151,144,000
1927	436,416,387	595,538,349[8]	226,142,006	1,258,096,742	657,181,330	93,574,380	230,626,027	981,381,737	2,239,478,479
1928	417,279,953	614,912,221	258,024,308	1,290,216,482	681,000,655	93,574,380	203,313,998	977,889,033	2,268,105,515
1929	417,150,141	601,446,082[9]	290,088,439	1,308,684,662	807,048,434	91,926,527	223,584,532	1,122,559,493	2,431,244,155
1930	403,443,935	604,406,239	322,155,902	1,330,006,076	854,431,995	72,184,488	241,949,380	1,168,565,863	2,498,571,939
1931	405,209,240	604,406,239	354,173,113	1,363,788,592	970,562,289	72,184,488	233,710,430	1,276,457,207	2,640,245,799
1932	405,170,073	695,723,207	388,930,381	1,489,823,661	965,831,382	72,184,488	226,501,297	1,264,517,167	2,754,340,828
1933	404,378,682	661,832,895[10]	424,338,109	1,490,549,686	962,992,576	72,184,488	220,125,091	1,255,302,155	2,745,851,841[11]

NEW FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE DURING YEAR.

1923	1,573,970	60,924,511	[13]	62,498,481	22,500,000	–	Cr. 3,904,088	18,595,912	81,094,393
1924	452,176	Cr. 7,472,522[6]	[13]	Cr. 7,020,346	88,500,000	–	2,314,027	90,814,027	83,793,681
1925	Cr. 85,545	12,287,577	[13]	12,202,032	22,500,000	–	Cr. 5,083,780	17,416,220	29,618,252
1926	7,227	21,614,832	[13]	21,622,059	Cr. 1,500,013	–	Cr. 4,349,046	Cr. 5,849,059	15,773,001
1927	63,718	1,237,982	[13]	1,301,700	77,308,439	–	Cr. 21,406,946	55,901,493	57,203,192
1928	165,243	19,373,872	[13]	19,539,115	23,819,325	–	Cr. 27,312,029	Cr. 3,492,704	16,046,411
1929	113,000	Cr. 13,466,139[9]	[13]	Cr. 13,353,139	126,047,779	Cr. 1,647,853	20,270,534	144,670,460	131,317,321
1930	1,674,204	2,960,157	[13]	4,634,361	47,383,561	Cr. 19,742,039	18,364,848	46,006,370	50,640,731
1931	1,765,305	–	[13]	1,765,305	116,130,294	–	Cr. 8,238,950	107,891,344	109,656,649
1932	Cr. 39,166	91,316,968	[13]	91,277,802	Cr. 4,730,907	–	Cr. 7,209,133	Cr. 11,940,040	79,337,762
1933	–	Cr. 33,890,312	[13]	Cr. 33,890,312	Cr. 2,838,806	–	Cr. 6,376,206	Cr. 9,215,012	Cr. 43,105,324
Net Increases...	5,690,132[12]	154,886,926	[13]	160,577,058	515,119,672	Cr. 21,389,892	Cr. 42,930,769	450,799,011	611,376,069

[1]See Table 22 for short-term loans. [2]Deficits of Eastern Lines from July 1, 1927, and deficits of remainder of system from Jan. 1, 1932, are paid by the Dominion Government and are not included herein. (See Table 22.) [3]Includes $216,207,142 perpetual debenture stock guaranteed as to interest only, formerly Grand Trunk guaranteed bonds. [4]Including Hudson Bay Railway $14,531,706. [5]Amounts outstanding as at dates constituent lines were taken over by Canadian National, *viz.*: Canadian Northern, Sept. 30, 1917; Grand Trunk Pacific, Mar. 9, 1919; Grand Trunk, May 21, 1920; Canadian Government, Mar. 31, 1919 (actual date of transfer Nov. 20, 1918). [6]Repayment of temporary loan of $14,259,436. [7]Central Vermont Railway bonds of $9,902,866 were included in annual report but excluded here. [8]Includes Government loans prior to July 1, 1927, to lines other than Canadian Government Railways, now comprising the Eastern Lines—capital $2,565,605; deficit $8,835,176; total $11,400,781—on which no interest has been accrued since July 1, 1927. [9]Temporary loan of $4,884,639 repaid and temporary loan of $8,561,500 for redemption of Central Vermont Railway bonds repaid and included in guaranteed bond issue of $50,000,000, June 15, 1930. [10]$42,118,413 advanced in 1932 to meet 1932 cash deficit of $53,422,662 deducted in 1933. [11]Does not include $40,189,127 cash deficits of Eastern Lines for 1927-33, $105,686,481 cash deficits of Canadian National Railways 1932-33, a total of $145,875,608. [12]The appropriations for Canadian Government Railways include a credit of $43,374,021 for properties transferred to other Government Departments, etc., not representing new funds available, *viz.*—Hudson Bay Railway, 1926, $15,245,889—Halifax Harbour Commission, 1928, $12,990,806—Saint John Harbour Commission, 1928, $645,183—1921-22 deficits, credited in 1930, $12,499,126—Quebec Bridge adjustment, $933,564, and other adjustments, $300,538. [13]Unpaid accrued interest on Government loans does not represent new funds available.

22.—Capital Received by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-33.

Year.	Long-Term Debt.			Short-Term Loans.	Dominion Government Contributions for Cash Deficits.		Increase or Decrease in Working Capital and other Balance Sheet Accounts.	Funded Debt Discount Amortized through Income Account.[5]	Total.
	Net Increase in Par Value.	Issue Expense and Discount.	Net Capital Received.		Eastern Lines.	Canadian National.			
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cash on Hand an. 1, 192									20,790,857
1923.....	81,094,393	484,944	80,609,449	10,008,500	–	–	Dr. 157,390	132,487	90,593,046
1924.....	83,793,681	3,372,802	80,420,695	Dr. 10,000,000	–	–	Dr. 6,643,571	352,182	64,129,490
1925.....	29,618,252	856,847	28,761,405	–	–	–	7,127,782	631,227	36,520,414
1926.....	15,773,001	–	15,773,001	Dr. 6,600	–	–	3,931,750	574,099	20,272,250
1927.....	57,203,192	2,613,502	54,589,690	Dr. 1,400	2,211,139	–	Dr. 3,217,242	553,183	54,135,370
1928.....	16,046,411	1,561,043	13,971,660	43,507,250	4,358,314	–	**Dr.** 8,609,371	566,639	54,308,200
1929.....	131,317,321	4,175,147	127,544,282	1,321,850	4,933,854	–	Dr. 28,584,582[3]	1,087,079	105,900,375
1930.....	50,640,731	2,515,269	48,237,246	10,823,942	6,645,644	–	47,501,070[4]	658,695	113,754,813
1931.....	109,656,649	4,260,295	105,396,354	Dr. 20,645,291	8,712,762	–	5,504,689	894,482	99,862,996
1932.....	79,337,762	–	79,337,762	Dr. 35,008,251	6,635,845	–	12,675,949	913,404	64,554,709
1933.....	Dr. 43,105,324	–	Dr. 43,105,324	–	6,007,792[2]	93,394,560[2]	4,142,284	914,811	61,354,123
Totals.....	**611,376,069**[1]	**19,839,849**	**591,536,220**	–	**39,505,350**	**93,394,560**[2]	**33,671,368**	**7,278,288**	**786,176,643**

[1]Interest on Government loans not included. [2]Includes 1932 deficits paid in 1933 but not the following portions of 1933 deficits paid in 1934: Eastern Lines, $683,777; Canadian National, $12,291,921; total, $12,975,698. [3]Increase in special deposits $25,415,179. [4]Decrease in special deposits $41,175,428. [5]Non-cash items, included in "Cash Deficits", charged each year during the life of each issue to income account by the railway but not paid by the Dominion Government until issues mature.

22A.—Capital Expended by Canadian National Railways, calendar years 1923-33.

Year.	Cash Deficits.	Investments.			Total Expenditures.
		Railway Fixed Property, Equipment, Hotels, and Separately Operated Properties.	Affiliated Companies.	Sinking and Insurance. Funds.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1923	22,844,217	54,964,673	4,144,599	8,639,557	90,593,046
1924	21,395,656	41,814,467	2,473,155	Cr. 1,553,788	64,129,490
1925	8,813,830	18,949,525	6,271,577	2,485,483	36,520,415
1926	Cr. 10,710,443	24,462,538	1,658,228	4,861,926	20,272,249
1927	5,869,218	46,096,935	1,827,421	341,796	54,135,370
1928	Cr. 7,275,990	44,034,154	13,026,572	4,523,464	54,308,200
1929	21,974,110	88,499,908	Cr. 6,162,879	1,589,236	105,900,375
1930	32,962,841	66,560,354	12,066,022	2,165,596	113,754,813
1931	63,088,100	34,287,067	1,371,140	1,116,689	99,862,996
1932	62,364,176	799,158	950,736	440,639	64,554,709
1933	60,678,582[1]	952,996	2,833,998	2,080,046	66,545,622
Totals	**282,004,297**[2]	**421,421,775**[3]	**40,460,569**[4]	**26,690,644**	**770,577,285**
				Cash on Hand Dec. 31, 1933	15,599,358
					786,176,643

[1]Includes 1932 deficits paid in 1933 but not the following portions of 1933 deficits paid in 1934: Eastern Lines $688,777; Canadian National $12,291,921; total $12,975,698. [2]Excludes accounting adjustments and appropriations for insurance fund—(see note 3, Table 20). [3]Excludes transfer of $31,583,630 investment in Central Vermont Lines transferred from "Investments in Affiliated Companies" to "Investment in Road and Equipment" in 1930 accounts, also transfer of $30,571,817 for Canadian Government Railways property transferred per note 12 of Table 21, $17,827,041 for retirement of abandoned lines, principally duplicate lines of Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, west of Edmonton, held in suspense until 1930, $3,021,486 for Toronto Suburban Railway for which a receiver was appointed in 1931, and other miscellaneous additions and deductions. [4]See note 6 for transfer to "Investment in Road and Equipment".

The figures given in Tables **22** and **22A** differ from the figures given in the annual reports of the railways by reason of certain accounting adjustments (not representing new funds or expenditures) entered into the accounts during the period but excluded therefrom. It should be noted, therefore, that the total cash deficit of $282,004,297 for the period 1923-33 does not include $12,199,307 of accounting adjustments and $9,634,306 appropriated for investment in the Insurance Fund. If these items are included, the total deficit for the eleven-year period is $303,837,909 as shown in Table **20**.

Table **23** has been compiled to reconcile the investments in and loans to the Canadian National Railways (including Canadian Government Railways) as shown in the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, with the debt to the Dominion Government shown in the railway's balance sheet, Dec. 31, 1933. The last section of the table shows the adjustments to the statement in Public Accounts which make up the difference.

Table **24** shows the assets of the Canadian National Railways at Dec. 31, 1922, and at Dec. 31, 1933, with the increase or decrease for the eleven-year period.

23.—Adjustments Accounting for Difference in Railway Obligations as shown by Public Accounts, Mar. 31, 1934, and by Canadian National Railways Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1933.

FROM PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, MAR. 31, 1934.		
Canadian Government Railways—		
Schedule "E"—Miscellaneous Current Accounts—		
Canadian Government Railways	$	15,748,921.60
Schedule "G"—Public Works (Railways)—		
Canadian Government Railways		389,863,247.66
Total, Canadian Government Railways	$	405,612,169.26
Canadian National Railways—		
Schedule "L"—Railway Accounts—		
Loans non-active	$	655,527,455.83
Less: Canadian Northern stock purchased		10,000,000.00
		645,527,455.83
Schedule "E"—Temporary Loans		17,305,439.43
Total, Canadian National Railways	$	662,832,895.26
Total, per Public Accounts	$	1,068,445,064.52
FROM CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31, 1933.		
Dominion of Canada Account—		
a. Canadian Government Railways appropriations account	$	404,378,682.25
b. Loans from Dominion		661,832,895.26
c. Interest on loans accrued but unpaid		424,338,109.08
Total, per Canadian National Railways Balance Sheet	$	1,490,549,686.59
Difference	$	**422,104,622.07**
ADJUSTMENTS ACCOUNTING FOR DIFFERENCE.		
Canadian Government Railways—		
Current differences which will adjust automatically	$	60.00
Canadian National Railways—		
Miscellaneous investment and working capital amounts written off	Cr.	573,177.05
Expenditures out of cash loans for Hudson Bay Railway capital	Cr.	457,526.76
Expenditures out of cash loans for Hudson Bay Railway deficits	Cr.	202,843.20
Loans during January-March, 1934 on 1934 account	Cr.	1,000,000.00
Unpaid interest accrued on loans not set up in Public Accounts		424,338,109.08
Total, Adjustments to Public Accounts Accounting for Difference	$	**422,104,622.07**

24.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, Dec. 31, 1922 and 1933.

Account.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	$	$	$
INVESTMENTS—			
Investment in road and equipment	1,765,323,644	2,134,556,443	+ 369,232,799[1]
Improvements on leased railway property	1,492,123	3,684,472	+ 2,192,349
Sinking funds	4,629,855	21,686,193	+ 17,056,338
Deposits in lieu of mortgaged property sold	6,171,808	5,014,082	− 1,157,726
Miscellaneous physical property	34,767,914	60,831,402	+ 26,063,488
Investments in affiliated companies	24,253,323	31,879,426	+ 7,626,103
Other investments	5,789,464	2,705,562	− 3,083,902
Totals, Investments	1,842,428,131	2,260,357,580	+ 417,929,449

[1] See footnote 12 to Table 21.

24.—Assets of the Canadian National Railways System, Dec. 31, 1922 and 1933 —concluded.

Account.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Dec. 31, 1933.	Increase (+) or Decrease (−).
	$	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS—			
Cash	14,651,422	9,120,265	− 5,531,157
Special deposits	6,139,435	6,479,093	+ 339,658
Loans and bills receivable	11,600	210,000	+ 198,400
Traffic and car service balances receivable	2,528,622	889,676	− 1,638,946
Net balances receivable from agents and conductors	5,386,673	3,254,760	− 2,131,913
Miscellaneous accounts receivable	16,857,420	4,724,760	− 12,132,660
Dominion Government—Balance due on deficit contributions	-	13,257,698	+ 13,257,698
Materials and supplies	41,408,999	28,542,598	− 12,866,401
Interest and dividends receivable	377,003	582,456	+ 205,453
Rents receivable	112,269	55,086	− 57,183
Other current assets	106,775	514,223	+ 407,448
Totals, Current Assets	87,580,218	67,630,615	− 19,949,603
DEFERRED ASSETS—			
Working fund advances	166,847	220,481	+ 53,634
Insurance and other funds	352,488	11,671,430	+ 11,318,942
Other deferred assets	11,805,962	7,322,577	− 4,483,385
Totals, Deferred Assets	12,325,297	19,214,488	+ 6,889,191
UNADJUSTED DEBITS—			
Rents and insurance premiums paid in advance	322,059	220,454	− 101,605
Discount on capital stock	634,960	189,620	− 445,340
Discount on funded debt	1,919,635	14,481,197	+ 12,561,562
Other unadjusted debits	12,820,903	3,918,918	− 8,901,985
Totals, Unadjusted Debits	15,697,557	18,810,189	+ 3,112,632
Grand Totals	**1,958,031,203**	**2,366,012,872**	**+ 407,981,669**

PART III.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.*

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of modern urban life. One important means by which this necessity is supplied throughout Canada is the electric street railway, generally operated by the hydro-electric energy which is so important a feature of Canadian economic life.

Historical.—Replacing the horse-car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Before many years their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older system. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. The second electric railway in Canada commenced operations in Vancouver, in June, 1890. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric Railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The

* Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on Electric Railways in Canada.

street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's, while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of Eastern Canada, electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under city franchises, while in a considerable number of cities in Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the municipalities, a fact indicated in Table **28.** In 1921, on the expiry of the 30-year franchise of the Toronto Street Railway Co., the railway in this second largest city of Canada was taken over by the city and is now being operated by a transportation commission.

Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, owing to snow. This, however, has been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and ploughs. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use. During the past few years an increasing number of motor buses have been used; in 1924 only 48 were operated, but by 1933 the number had increased to 531.

In addition to street railways in the cities there are several systems serving suburban areas and also doing an interurban business, but this latter class of service is fast being supplanted by motor bus service.

Development of Electric Railway Traffic.—Figures for the year 1893 show that 30 companies, with a paid-up capital of about $9,000,000, operated 256 miles of railway. By 1897, 35 companies made returns showing 583 miles of track, 1,156 cars, 26,431,017 miles run, 83,811,306 passengers carried and capital of $18,727,355. In 1904, 44 companies showed 766 miles of track, 2,373 passenger cars, 42,066,124 car miles run, 181,689,998 passengers and capital of $50,399,188. The statistics for 1933 show that during that year 41 companies with a capital of $200,098,870, had 1,864 miles computed as single track, 3,773 passenger cars, 531 buses, 298 freight cars and 45 electric locomotives, 119,162,796 car miles run, and 585,385,094 fare passengers. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on Dec. 31, 1933, was 14,883, as compared with 15,961 in 1932. Total salaries and wages for the year 1933 were $18,692,236, as against $21,534,419 in 1932.

Statistics of Electric Railways.—Summary statistics of the operation of electric railways in Canada from 1911 to 1933 inclusive are given by years in Table **25.** It may be noted in this table that the carriage of freight reached its maximum in 1928, with 3,888,672 tons, while the number of fare passengers carried in 1929 reached a new record of 833,496,866, decreasing in 1933 to 585,385,094. In Table **26** statistics of mileage and equipment are given for the latest four calendar years, and statistics of the capital liability of electric railways are furnished for the years 1908-33 in Table **27.** Detailed figures of the mileage operated, the capital liability, the earnings, operating expenses, passengers carried, employees and salaries and wages, are given for 1932 and 1933 in Tables **28** and **28A,** while Table **29** shows by years from 1919 to 1933 the number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured on electric railways in Canada.

25.—Summary of Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, years ended June 30, 1911-19, and calendar years 1919-33.

NOTE.—For figures for 1901-10, see p. 676 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.[2]	Single Track Mileage in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Employees.
	miles.	miles.	No.	tons.	$	$	p.c.	No.
1911	1,223·73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59·42	13,671
1912	1,308·17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60·71	14,760
1913	1,356·63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62·96	16,351
1914	1,560·82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	26,691,007	19,107,818	64·36	16,195
1915	1,590·29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67·35	14,795
1916	1,673·77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66·02	10,622
1917	1,743·54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66·47	11,696
1918	1,616·36[1]	84,435,323[1]	487,365,456[1]	2,497,530[1]	24,299,890[1]	17,535,975[1]	72·16[1]	11,646[1]
1919	1,696·52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,839,071	75·18	17,242
1919	1,686·78	110,206,344	749,334,380	2,374,612	40,698,586	31,385,702	77·12	16,940
1920	1,698·76	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,687,314	47,047,246	37,242,483	79·16	17,341
1921	1,687·37	111,576,949	719,305,441[3]	2,282,292	44,536,832	35,945,316	80·71	17,015
1922	1,724·60	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,441,212	49,660,485	35,986,872	72·47	18,099
1923	1,736·31	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,141,992	50,191,387	36,171,923	72·07	17,779
1924	1,736·77	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,543,669	49,439,559	36,125,213	73·07	17,379
1925	1,737·52	119,684,151	725,491,101	2,701,823	49,626,231	35,426,487	71·39	16,933
1926	1,684·18	122,935,055	748,710,836	3,489,183	51,723,199	36,453,709	70·50	16,961
1927	1,652·15	131,583,717	781,398,194	3,265,237	53,506,401	37,616,568	70·30	18,090
1928	1,653·22	133,689,589	808,023,615	3,888,672	55,632,761	38,782,719	69·71	18,697
1929	1,636·76	139,199,634	833,496,866	3,653,411	58,268,980	40,085,140	68·79	18,801
1930	1,508·99	140,014,000	792,701,493	2,872,929	54,719,259	39,125,515	71·50	18,340
1931	1,386·06	133,883,489	720,468,361	1,977,441	49,088,310	35,367,068	72·05	17,135
1932	1,313·33	125,885,301	642,831,002	1,509,561	43,339,381	31,516,943	72·72	15,961
1933	1,304·66	119,162,796	585,385,094	1,547,202	39,383,965	27,917,265	72·73	14,883

[1] Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units.
[2] Year ended June 30, 1911-19. Calendar years 1919-33.
[3] The Toronto Transportation Commission, which operated for the last four months of 1921 only and did not report, would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

26.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways in the calendar years 1930-33.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
Length of first main track	1,508·99	1,386·06	1,313·33	1,304·66
Length of second main track	571·37	572·69	560·02	559·57
Totals, Main Track.	2,080·36	1,958.75	1,873·35	1,864·23
Length of sidings and turnouts	286·80	278·63	274·93	274·81
Totals, Computed as Single Track	**2,367·16**	**2,237·38**	**2,148·28**	**2,139·04**

Equipment.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Passenger Cars—				
Closed	3,625	3,579	3,503	3,416
Open	90	76	38	32
Combination passenger and baggage	16	13	13	12
Without electrical equipment	369	376	347	313
Totals, Passenger Cars	**4,100**	**4,044**	**3,901**	**3,773**
Baggage, express and mail cars	30	25	24	21
Freight cars	516	491	295	298
Buses	520	547	521	531
Snow ploughs	73	65	65	66
Sweepers	161	165	160	159
Miscellaneous	323	330	321	326
Locomotives	53	52	47	45
Totals, Units of Equipment	**5,776**	**5,719**	**5,334**	**5,219**

27.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1908-19, and calendar years 1919-33.

NOTE.—The totals here given do not include $493,346 aid paid by Governments and municipalities.

Year.[1]	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Year.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1908	50,295,266	37,114,619	87,409,885	1921	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436
1909	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1922	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974
1910	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1923	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870
1911	62,251,203	49,281,144	111,532,347	1924	76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660
1912	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1925	58,567,242	163,201,978	221,769,220
1913	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1926	57,779,518	158,029,002	215,808,520
1914	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342	1927	58,873,778	163,678,939	222,552,717
1915	66,696,675	83,647,327	150,344,002	1928	50,653,071	170,649,165	221,302,236
1916	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584	1929	54,453,321	167,969,494	222,422,815
1917	70,606,520	90,628,219	161,234,739	1930	53,048,929	171,040,610	224,089,539
1918	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093	1931	45,155,649	170,662,447	215,818,096
1919	93,042,368	78,852,188	171,894,556	1932	40,101,930	163,210,624	203,312,554
1919	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340	1933	39,851,230	160,247,640	200,098,870
1920	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404				

[1] Years ended June 30, 1908-19 and calendar years 1919-33.

28.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1932.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$
Brandon Municipal[1,7]	–	–	7,927	9,732	114,623	–	5,429
Brantford Municipal[1,8]	20·29	490,500	77,812	78,159	1,439,462	59	52,382
British Columbia	302·46	23,601,385	4,755,541	3,886,449	66,392,459	1,923	2,982,308
Calgary Municipal[1]	77·02	2,812,886	702,657	534,244	12,028,866	240	365,978
Canadian Pacific	75·36	4,368,500	375,933	404,752	839,035	193	253,578
Cape Breton Tramways	21·30	5,400	87,364	73,641	1,008,479	38	41,996
Cornwall Street Ry., Light and Power Co.	5·00	330,000	89,825	54,120	1,219,725	37	44,816
Edmonton Radial[1]	52·50	2,423,941	728,571	489,796	12,168,125	256	354,202
Fort William Street[1]	25·49	1,229,000	139,773	132,665	2,294,181	61	85,586
Hamilton Street	34·30	3,205,000	1,093,517	884,133	16,055,651	423	483,419
Hull Electric	28·76	292,000	220,385	189,011	2,892,214	109	118,788
Hydro-Electric Railways: Guelph District[1,8]	6·41	376,495	64,040	71,760	922,082	39	45,822
International Transit Co.	6·14	150,000	42,489	41,145	766,581	19	26,063
Kitchener Public Utilities Street Ry. Dept.[1]	9·41	185,905	99,850	76,450	2,256,650	34	52,035
Lethbridge Municipal[1]	11·00	456,171	38,515	38,813	679,118	16	25,103
Lévis Tramways Co.	11·50	1,115,000	126,513	109,019	1,872,156	69	70,020
London and Port Stanley (Lessors)	–	1,775,194	–	–	–	–	–
London and Port Stanley (Lessees)	26·70	1,446,569	305,773	334,517	388,387	96	134,307
London Street	29·39	1,112,480	511,655	434,626	9,060,769	193	243,975
Montreal Tramways	288·76	55,882,500	13,206,110	8,713,175	210,807,129	4,681	6,250,390
Montreal and Southern Counties[2]	54·67	500,000	319,156	368,327	2,305,402	170	194,421
Moose Jaw[9]	–	–	27,648	29,496	442,909	–	21,019
Nelson Municipal[1]	3·38	46,000	15,245	24,951	344,721	14	13,435
New Brunswick Power Co.	23·00	2,823,369	319,486	277,560	5,346,758	124	143,923
Niagara Falls Park and River Division of the Inter. Ry.[10]	–	–	43,964	63,440	230,429	–	33,219
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto[2]	59·58	925,000	487,335	604,118	3,190,428	262	319,856
Nipissing Central[6]	10·52	4,437,109	32,639	45,259	364,246	18	23,936
North Yonge Railways[1,5]	10·34	107,549	81,653	78,935	916,232	–	–
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.	24·91	7,176,255	611,737	411,872	10,167,995	187	317,061

For footnotes see end of table, p. 729.

28.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1932—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$
Oshawa[2]	8·95	40,000	140,415	120,259	525,330	91	84,714
Ottawa	52·43	4,083,599	1,466,662	943,843	23,472,347	482	623,427
Port Arthur Civic[1]	19·53	550,584	139,539	120,124	2,227,744	49	77,055
Quebec County[12]	4·68	100,000	37,761	37,014	433,517	–	–
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.[4]	33·51	–	938,116	883,758	16,254,323	429	514,460
Regina Municipal[1]	28·62	2,008,018	297,636	231,624	4,114,293	96	165,634
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg[1,3]	59·80	5,816,205	554,521	548,088	7,614,992	241	279,715
Saskatoon Municipal[1]	23·10	1,376,419	277,329	225,525	4,542,767	91	137,744
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3·39	409,607	54,915	62,600	–	21	30,800
Suburban Rapid Transit Co	19·86	600,000	137,775	97,606	2,318,742	–	–
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	7·90	248,100	44,671	42,749	456,323	19	23,205
Three Rivers Traction Co	7·65	899,700	96,595	99,901	1,285,717	47	56,348
Toronto Transportation Commission[1]	222·22	32,697,440	11,068,098	6,835,959	165,275,187	3,967	5,303,532
Township of York and Town of Weston[1,5]	14·06	1,062,418	239,020	187,617	4,857,398	–	–
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid[1,3,11]	–	–	95,938	123,403	464,407	–	53,045
Winnipeg	107·41	35,246,256	2,985,661	2,355,356	41,615,890	1,134	1,445,051
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	42·05	900,000	151,616	141,352	857,213	33	36,622
Totals	**1,873·35**	**203,312,554**	**43,339,381**	**31,516,943**	**642,831,002**	**15,961**	**21,534,419**

[1] Municipally owned. [2] Stock owned by Canadian National Rys. [3] Operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. [4] Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways. [5] Operated by Toronto Transportation Commission. [6] Provincially owned. [7] Ceased operation April 30, 1932. [8] Bus service substituted from Oct. 1, 1932 to Jan. 8, 1933. [9] Ceased operation Oct. 8, 1932. [10] Ceased operation Sept. 11, 1932. [11] Ceased operation Sept. 15, 1932. [12] Operated by Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.

28A.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1933.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$
Brantford Municipal[1]	20·29	767,155	88,895	82,491	1,534,791	55	43,990
British Columbia	302·27	23,332,525	4,474,689	3,427,355	62,412,808	1,850	2,631,912
Calgary Municipal[1]	77·02	2,812,886	627,551	440,029	10,781,399	206	298,687
Canadian Pacific	75·36	4,368,500	348,791	356,948	805,646	172	226,711
Cape Breton Tramways	21·30	5,400	84,728	79,118	983,710	38	44,947
Cornwall Street Ry., Light and Power Co	5·00	330,000	103,993	52,354	1,141,378	37	46,007
Edmonton Radial[1]	52·50	1,025,893	677,459	488,929	11,321,146	258	344,975
Fort William Street[1]	25·49	864,000	118,029	132,072	2,057,575	61	77,449
Hamilton Street	34·30	3,205,000	782,320	711,348	11,900,637	347	405,038
Hull Electric	28·76	292,000	184,851	169,761	2,294,357	98	100,398
Hydro-Electric Railways: Guelph District[1,3]	6·41	368,144	58,402	69,750	844,618	35	38,353
International Transit Co	6·14	150,000	32,946	34,959	647,422	19	23,394
Kitchener Public Utilities Street Ry. Dept.[1]	9·41	169,824	92,427	74,260	2,023,536	33	50,120
Lethbridge Municipal[1]	11·00	455,167	32,496	35,144	563,004	16	22,948
Lévis Tramways Co	11·50	1,115,000	109,764	96,370	1,557,686	67	65,041
London and Port Stanley (Lessors)	–	1,775,194	–	–	–	–	–
London and Port Stanley (Lessees)	26·70	1,663,536	284,911	311,711	349,789	91	116,746

For footnotes see end of table, p. 730.

28A.—Mileage, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Passengers, Employees, and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, calendar year 1933—concluded.

Name of Railway.	Mileage Operated (Total Main Track).	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Fare Passengers Carried.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	miles.	$	$	$	No.	No.	$
London Street	29·39	1,097,480	469,154	394,884	8,282,454	195	221,637
Montreal Tramways	289·31	55,763,200	12,243,913	7,848,907	196,141,103	4,438	5,376,903
Montreal and Southern Counties[2]	54·67	500,000	294,443	322,534	2,149,551	164	180,016
Nelson Municipal[1]	3·38	46,000	14,405	23,138	332,614	14	14,182
New Brunswick Power Co.	23·00	2,820,636	281,471	256,345	4,640,361	121	129,267
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto[2]	59·58	925,000	450,556	471,550	2,783,035	244	295,163
Nipissing Central[6]	10·52	4,437,441	25,312	31,305	278,355	13	16,501
North Yonge Railways[1,5]	10·34	107,549	71,933	72,557	829,062	–	–
Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.	24·91	7,136,755	545,006	373,990	9,100,077	185	270,130
Oshawa[2]	8·95	40,000	140,631	101,671	496,742	77	77,790
Ottawa	52·43	3,965,499	1,281,037	872,255	20,533,876	459	569,118
Port Arthur Civic[1]	19·53	504,634	127,790	111,069	2,120,632	55	74,790
Quebec County[7]	4·97	100,000	36,142	35,737	378,550	–	–
Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co.[4]	31·42	–	830,020	777,691	14,472,041	413	420,755
Regina Municipal[1]	28·62	2,008,018	262,560	201,313	3,794,676	99	137,636
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg[1,3]	59·80	6,816,205	489,205	493,505	6,981,237	220	280,250
Saskatoon Municipal[1]	23·10	1,376,419	216,968	173,985	3,509,391	85	108,780
Shawinigan Falls Terminal	3·39	444,160	47,615	59,560	–	18	29,500
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.	19·86	600,000	121,467	78,715	2,022,011	–	–
Sudbury, Copper Cliff Suburban	7·90	248,100	46,451	39,830	448,688	19	20,849
Three Rivers Traction Co.[8]	–	–	79,169	76,088	1,032,291	–	47,887
Toronto Transportation Commission[1]	222·19	31,318,760	10,141,352	6,104,983	150,861,647	3,647	4,632,593
Township of York and Town of Weston[1,5]	14·06	996,534	206,682	173,244	4,217,478	–	–
Winnipeg	107·41	35,246,256	2,713,449	2,130,562	37,991,779	1,005	1,220,674
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg	42·05	900,000	144,982	129,248	767,941	29	31,099
Totals	**1,864·23**	**200,098,870**	**39,383,965**	**27,917,265**	**585,385,094**	**14,883**	**18,692,236**

[1] Municipally owned. [2] Stock owned by Canadian National Rys. [3] Operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. [4] Citadel division operations only. Total capital and operations of the Montmorency division are included in steam railways. [5] Operated by Toronto Transportation Commission. [6] Provincially owned. [7] Operated by Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. [8] Ceased operation Sept. 12, 1933.

29.—Numbers of Passengers, Employees and Others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, calendar years 1919-33, with Totals from 1894 to June 30, 1919.

NOTE.—Details for years ended June 30, 1900-19 are given on p. 611 of the 1926 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Totals.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Totals, 1894 to June 30, 1919	**259**	**23,802**	**162**	**5,009**	**833**	**10,608**	**1,254**	**39,419**
1919	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365
1925	9	2,272	5	1,736	37	744	51	4,752
1926	3	2,420	7	1,642	66	879	76	4,941
1927	–	2,090	7	1,508	71	1,260	78	4,858
1928	1	2,735	12	1,114	86	1,139	99	4,988
1929	5	2,808	5	1,200	93	1,372	103	5,380
1930	8	2,790	6	1,003	50	1,269	64	5,062
1931	1	2,245	3	758	61	1,144	65	4,147
1932	3	2,098	2	565	74	879	79	3,542
1933	–	1,385	1	333	32	1,184	33	2,902

PART IV.—EXPRESS COMPANIES.*

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains". But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning. A brief history of the various express companies will be found on pp. 611–612 of the 1926 Year Book.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. Thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express rates do not compete with freight rates. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave a rate of 2½ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. The majority of the contracts between express and railway companies for carrying express freight are on the basis of a percentage of the gross express revenue. The rates are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—During 1933, the latest year for which the statistics of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available, there were three Canadian and one American express organizations operating in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Express Co., formerly the Dominion Express Co., is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway and handles the express business on the railways and the inland and ocean steamship lines of the parent company. The express business of the Canadian National system is handled by a department of the railway. When the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta and Great Waterways railways were amalgamated to form the Northern Alberta Railways Company, the express business was handled by a department of the new company from Nov. 1, 1929. The Railway Express Agency, Inc., operates over the Canadian sections of United States railways and over the route from Skagway to points in Yukon. These companies are all organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels, the transfer of baggage and the issue of money orders, travellers cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies and departments stood at $6,244,173 on Dec. 31, 1933.

Statistics of the receipts and expenses of express companies in Canada are given in summary form for all companies for the years 1919 to 1933 in Table **30**, and for each company for the years 1932 and 1933 in Table **31**. In these tables the amounts paid by express companies to the carriers, *i.e.*, railways, steamship lines, etc., for transporting the express matter, are shown under the heading "express privileges". Table **31** also shows the mileage operated by each company in 1932 and 1933. Of the total of 62,405 miles, 42,471 were over steam railways, 279 over electric railways, 14,227 on ocean steamship services (mainly by the Canadian Pacific lines), 5,176 miles on inland or coastal steamboat routes and 252 miles over other carriers.

*Revised and checked by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues an annual report on Express Statistics.

30.—Summary Statistics of Revenues and Expenses of Express Companies, calendar years 1919-33.

NOTE.—Similar figures for the years ended June 30, 1911-19, were published at p. 673 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.
	$	$	$	$
1919	24,933,219	13,227,652	12,936,615	−1,231,048
1920	30,512,504	16,120,880	16,009,460	−1,617,836
1921	32,504,894	15,601,187	16,549,915	353,792
1922	28,697,332	13,596,518	14,581,789	519,025
1923	27,625,700	13,217,780	14,342,410	65,511
1924	26,196,017	12,723,651	13,557,168	−84,802
1925	25,876,342	12,336,485	13,312,960	226,897
1926	26,554,378	12,442,257	13,466,863	645,258
1927	26,532,182	12,548,374	13,275,355	708,453
1928	27,674,270	13,032,376	13,459,187	1,182,707
1929	27,758,385	13,480,028	13,598,575	679,782
1930	24,352,181	12,759,439	12,380,060	−787,318
1931	20,115,285	11,292,957	10,909,184	−2,086,856
1932	16,870,806	9,479,802	7,307,980[1]	83,023
1933	15,226,015	8,497,892	6,605,225[1]	122,898

[1]Decrease due largely to revision of basis of payment by Canadian Pacific Express Co.

31.—Revenues, Expenses and Operating Mileage of Express Companies, by Companies, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Company.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Express Privileges.	Net Operating Revenue.	Mileage Operated.
1932.	$	$	$	$	No.
Canadian National Railways	8,850,234	4,927,280	3,965,679	−42,725	24,320
Canadian Pacific Express	7,355,144	4,271,249	2,980,424[1]	103,471	32,897
Northern Alberta Railways	85,821	31,910	44,818	9,093	927
Railway Express Agency	579,607	249,363	317,059	13,185	4,902
Totals	**16,870,806**	**9,479,802**	**7,307,980**	**83,024**	**63,046**
1933.					
Canadian National Railways	7,906,192	4,367,926	3,532,251	6,015	24,332
Canadian Pacific Express	6,822,297	3,886,299	2,841,835[1]	94,163	32,905
Northern Alberta Railways	84,055	30,419	46,020	7,616	928
Railway Express Agency	413,471	213,248	185,119	15,104	4,240
Totals	**15,226,015**	**8,497,892**	**6,605,225**	**122,898**	**62,405**

[1] See footnote to Table 30.

32.—Business Transacted by Express Companies in Financial Paper, calendar years 1929-33.

Description.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Money orders, domestic	62,812,788	52,941,500	42,706,134	35,999,361	34,696,463
Money orders, foreign	1,494,848	1,190,244	658,677	479,738	511,561
Travellers' cheques, domestic	5,474,960	5,928,660	4,857,697	2,538,537	2,549,571
Travellers' cheques, foreign	1,789,439	1,115,289	686,375	974,465	832,488
"C.O.D." cheques	8,206,098	7,194,178	5,324,188	4,448,486	4,186,525
Telegraphic transfers	561,414	557,869	486,738	324,118	271,682
Other forms	2,335,914	1,707,910	916,814	746,319	531,322
Totals	**82,675,461**	**70,635,650**	**55,636,623**	**45,511,024**	**43,579,612**

PART V.—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.*

Historical.—The early roads were auxiliary to water routes as avenues of transportation. They were used during the summer season, when portages were necessary to avoid obstacles to river and lake travel, and during the winters, when ice prevented navigation. Even the extensive system of waterways of Eastern Canada was an inadequate means of communication between points of settlement in a rapidly growing colony, and the need for overland routes manifested itself in the introduction of the system of common roads which prevailed under the old *régime*. Not only did the crude early roads serve the needs of the settlers, but also those of the British, French and American armies during the numerous campaigns. Soldiers were frequently employed, in times of peace, on road construction in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

The first important highway in Canada extended along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, being gradually completed with the growth of the French settlements. In Upper Canada, one of the earliest roads (Yonge St.) was that from Toronto to lake Simcoe, completed in 1794 under the direction of Governor Simcoe, the work being done by the Queen's Rangers. This road not only gave access to the area north of Toronto, but also provided a more convenient route than that of the Ottawa river from the trading posts on the Upper Lakes to the centres of population along the St. Lawrence. Montreal was joined to Kingston by road in 1816, and in the following year to Toronto. Thereafter, other highways to inland settlements, from points served by water routes, began to increase in number, as it became apparent that they were essential to the commercial life of the country for transporting supplies to the settlers and bringing their products to the central markets of the colony. The system of posts, which had been established about the beginning of the nineteenth century, necessitated passable routes between the various points, and by 1827 a through road was available between Halifax and Amherstburg, comprising for the most part the old Kempt road, the York road, Dundas street and the Baldoon road. From this trunk line of communication branch roads extended north and south to the more important centres of population in the two Canadas. The cost of construction of these roads was high, and travel by stage coach was tedious and costly. As late as 1850 some points in central Ontario were still inaccessible to any vehicle. Later years, however, have brought with them improved methods of construction and a resulting reduction in expenses, together with an improvement in the wearing qualities of the more important highways.

Recent Highway Development.—The growth of motor traffic during and since the War has greatly stimulated the movement for increased and improved road construction. Good roads associations assisted by the automobile clubs are to be found in most of the provinces for the education of the public in the need for improved highways. With the rapid increase in the percentage of motor car owners to the population (see pp. 737-738) the demand for improved roads became insistent after the War. Furthermore, the advantages to be gained by attracting touring motorists have been a powerful incentive to governing bodies to improve trunk roads and scenic highways within their jurisdictions. One sphere where the motor car has been of special economic advantage has been in rural areas, where its speed and economy are a great improvement over the old horse-drawn vehicle.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which publishes an annual report entitled "Highways and Motor Vehicles in Canada".

As a result, in the Census of 1931 every second farm reported a farm-owned motor vehicle (1·96 farms per farm-owned motor vehicle). This widespread rural ownership of automobiles has resulted in the improvement of secondary rural roads.

A table of road mileage in Canada follows. These roads do not include those within the boundaries of urban municipalities and average about one mile of road for each 10 rural inhabitants or for each 26 persons, both rural and urban. There are great stretches of country in the northern portions of Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia with very few people and very few roads, but the southern portions are well supplied. A Trans-Canada highway is now under construction, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans entirely in Canadian territory.

33.—Classification of Canadian Highways, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1933.

Province.	Unimproved.	Improved Earth.	Gravel.	Waterbound Macadam.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Cement Concrete.	Total.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
P.E. Island	1,865	1,601	175	–	–	5	2	3,651
Nova Scotia	6,433	3,634	4,616	30	29	–	–	14,742
New Brunswick	1,800	4,660	5,350	–	13	–	–	11,825
Quebec	–	18,943	13,960	1,354	180	127	534	35,098
Ontario	–	18,232	45,596	1,153	1,357	650	1,552	68,540
Manitoba[1]	28,502	1,301	4,526	–	–	20	26	34,375
Saskatchewan[1]	56,884	96,691	2,156	–	–	–	–	155,731
Alberta	40,383	20,110	2,261	–	80	–	–	62,834
British Columbia[2]	2,769	10,597	8,053	42	599	71	46	22,328
Totals	**138,636**	**175,769**	**86,693**	**2,579**	**2,258**	**873**	**2,160**	**409,124**[3]

[1] Manitoba and Saskatchewan figures are as at April 30, 1934. [2] B.C. figures are as at Mar. 31, 1933. [3] Includes 156 miles of other classes.

The great improvement indicated above in the extent and character of Canadian highways has entailed the expenditure of large sums by governing bodies, chiefly provincial or municipal authorities, as roads are under their jurisdiction. Unfortunately, there are no comprehensive or comparable statistics available regarding these expenditures prior to 1928. Expenditures by the Dominion Government have taken the form of subsidies to the provinces for specific highways and have been made under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, largely in the few years immediately after the War, and under relief legislation during the present depression to aid in providing useful employment. These subsidies paid in the years 1931-33 are shown in Table **34.**

The Canada Highways Act.—Partly in response to the general demand for improved highways and partly to increase civilian employment at the end of the War, the Dominion Parliament, by c. 54 of the Statutes of 1919, authorized the expenditure of $20,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and improving the highways of Canada during the five years succeeding the passage of the Act. In its apportionment, grants of $80,000 were made to each province during each of the five years, the remainder being allotted in proportion to their respective populations. By c. 4 of 1923 and c. 4 of 1925 the operation of the Act was extended to April 1, 1928. A table on p. 669 of the Canada Year Book, 1929, shows the working of the Act and the allocation of expenditure as between the Dominion and the various provinces down to Mar. 31, 1928, by which time the grant had been expended. Road projects subsidized under the Act amounted to 8,753 miles with an estimated subsidizable cost of $49,581,192.

Road Expenditures by Provinces and Municipalities.—Table 34 presents the available statistics of expenditures on highways in the latest five years. However, the limitations of the statistics in this table should be clearly realized. These expenditures cover only national and provincial highways, secondary highways and other important roads to which the Provincial Governments contribute, together with the bridges or ferries necessary to such highways. The figures do not include expenditures on roads or streets within urban municipalities, nor expenditures by rural municipalities on local roads to which no contribution is made by the Provincial Governments. Expenditures for both construction and maintenance of municipal roads receiving subsidies are often made over and above the amounts upon which subsidies are granted and these extra expenditures are not included. Although the record of expenditures on roads by municipalities is incomplete, the principal highways, which are the expensive roads to construct and maintain, are under provincial jurisdiction, so that only a small percentage of the total expenditures is omitted. In the Maritime Provinces all road expenditures are made by the Provincial Governments.

34.—Capital and Maintenance Expenditures on Provincial Highways or Provincially Subsidized Highways in Canada, calendar years 1929-33.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	237,000	190,000	310,000	278,111	68,254
Nova Scotia	1,248,037	2,808,554	4,197,512	1,742,887	2,865,306
New Brunswick	5,521,430	7,328,285	3,595,651	2,668,576	761,056
Quebec	6,471,432	10,092,281	11,872,767	14,551,902	8,587,085
Ontario	22,351,703	26,025,136	23,708,855	23,062,693	10,270,065
Manitoba	2,970,998	3,080,739	2,779,216	112,348	102,707
Saskatchewan	5,926,630	9,437,007	6,702,181	340,527	225,860
Alberta	4,391,600	5,574,952	4,378,861	1,270,096	235,541
British Columbia	6,054,330	5,461,279	8,705,186	6,004,369	738,705
Canada	**55,173,160**	**69,998,233**	**66,250,229**	**50,031,509**	**23,854,579**
Dominion subsidies	–	–	4,262,545	15,615,601	3,604,960
Provincial expenditures	–	56,022,066	51,373,740	30,409,115	18,435,612
Municipal expenditures	–	13,976,167	10,613,944	4,006,793	1,814,007

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.

Prince Edward Island	153,000	145,000	340,800	175,473	270,055
Nova Scotia	1,782,138	2,055,824	1,895,458	1,719,748	1,894,967
New Brunswick	1,035,168	993,864	747,121	904,646	742,394
Quebec	4,360,861	5,108,690	4,855,460	5,432,742	3,388,343
Ontario	9,584,523	9,741,537	8,123,150	8,672,678	5,729,138
Manitoba	588,301	734,328	906,013	572,519	397,317
Saskatchewan	541,335	745,398	1,048,664	528,428	1,361,721
Alberta	651,556	1,080,746	2,086,754	945,249	780,533
British Columbia	2,412,804	2,497,430	2,283,733	2,509,854	2,085,557
Canada	**21,109,686**	**23,102,817**	**22,287,153**	**21,461,337**	**16,650,475**
Dominion subsidies	–	–	19,090	167,024	93,745
Provincial expenditures	–	19,088,384	18,746,163	17,728,788	13,117,735
Municipal expenditures	–	4,014,433	3,521,900	3,565,525	3,438,995

Provincial Funded Debt Incurred for Highways.—Table 35 shows the funded debts of the provinces outstanding at Dec. 31, 1932 and 1933, incurred for highway development. These amounts should not be confused with estimates of the total investment in highways. The cost of constructing a new road is considerably greater than that of putting a permanent surface on an old road; the latter has been the purpose of much of the provincial expenditure.

The maintenance expenditures by the Provincial Highway Departments during 1933 amounted to $13,117,735, while the annual charges for highway debt were $23,768,656, a total provincial charge of $36,886,391. The provinces collected $48,209,587 in licences, gasolene taxes, tolls, etc., in connection with highway traffic. While these left an apparent surplus of $11,323,196, no provision was made for the cost of administering highway and motor vehicle departments, for traffic patrols, nor for adequate retiring charges on capital expenditures.

35.—Provincial Government Funded Highway Debt and Annual Charges thereon, Dec. 31, 1932 and 1933.

NOTE.—New Brunswick and Ontario as at Oct. 31, Manitoba and Saskatchewan as at April 30, 1933 and 1934. Other provinces as at Dec. 31.

Province.	Amount.		Annual Interest and Sinking Fund.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1,126,120	1,393,000	84,937	89,000
Nova Scotia	31,372,123	33,725,821	1,356,585	1,801,735
New Brunswick	38,980,597	39,480,098	1,949,000	1,974,000
Quebec	48,627,000	57,877,001	1,910,685	3,627,652
Ontario	178,963,498	185,410,372	8,948,175	9,270,519
Manitoba	18,009,982	18,009,982	909,476	933,537
Saskatchewan	29,226,693	28,951,736	1,315,077	1,555,777
Alberta	30,245,232	32,829,997	1,890,326	1,878,673
British Columbia	40,397,127	40,440,652	2,486,930	2,637,763
Totals	**416,948,372**	**438,118,659**	**20,851,191**	**23,768,656**

PART VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

The earliest motor vehicles were propelled by steam, the history of the gasolene motor car commencing with the successful construction of a gasolene engine by Daimler in 1884. Until 1900 France remained the headquarters of the industry, possessing in that year more than half of the 10,000 cars in operation in Europe, while in the United States the number of cars was only about 700. Shortly afterwards, the development of the Ford car resulted in a keen competition to bring motor cars within the reach of the average man, profits being secured from large production rather than high prices. Detroit became the centre of the automobile industry of the United States and the Canadian side of the Detroit river became the headquarters of the Canadian industry. As a consequence, the population of the border towns Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich greatly increased between 1911 and 1921, while the town of Ford (now East Windsor), which had no existence in 1911, had 5,870 inhabitants in 1921 and 14,251 in 1931, when the aggregate for the "Border Cities" was 98,179. Problems of regional location have resulted, during more recent years, in a gradual shifting of the centre of the industry, and the Toronto and Oshawa districts now rival in importance the older established centre on the Detroit river.

Like many other inventions, the motor car commenced as a toy, then became a luxury of the rich, while now it ranks as a necessity of life to a large proportion of the population. In the past few years, the motor truck and the motor bus have assumed considerable economic importance, and are separately classified in Table **37.**

Up to the present the motor vehicle has affected the passenger traffic of the steam and electric railways more than the freight. Thirteen inter-urban and ten urban electric railways have ceased operation since 1926, and passenger traffic on the smaller electric railways and on the steam railways has declined during the last decade instead of increasing with increased population. This diversion of passenger traffic has been effected largely by the private automobile, although the motor bus is rapidly becoming more important and is now operating between all large centres. The motor truck is also carrying an increasing amount of freight, although no statistics showing the tonnage handled are as yet available.

The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada has made very rapid growth since its beginning about the year 1905, two of its chief tendencies during the period having been a consolidation of smaller firms into large units and the adoption of large-scale methods of production, similar in many ways to those of the United States' industry. A brief statement of its history, with statistics of production, etc., is to be found on pp. 432-436 of the Canada Year Book, 1924, while more recent statistics of production will be found in the Manufactures chapter of this volume. (Chapter XIV.)

Section 1.—Statistics of Motor Vehicle Operation.*

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535. In 1907, 2,130 motor vehicles were registered in six provinces and in 1908, 3,033 in eight provinces, the motor car being at that time prohibited in Prince Edward Island. From these small beginnings Table **36** shows an increase to 1,232,486 motor vehicles by 1930. For the last three years decreases have been recorded. In Table **37** the numbers of motor vehicles registered in 1932 and 1933 are given by provinces, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks, motor buses and motor cycles.

The average population per vehicle registered was 9·9 in 1933. Canada ranked fourth in this respect, the United States being first with 5·3. On the basis of the total registration of 1,114,503, only three countries had larger numbers in 1932, *viz.*, United States, 23,827,290; France, 1,890,174; and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,725,025.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The subject is treated in greater detail in "Highways and Motor Vehicles in Canada", published annually by this Branch.

36.—Numbers of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1907-33.

NOTE.—The numbers of motor vehicles in Yukon are included in the totals for Canada, 1914-33.

Year.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1907	–	62	–	254	1,530	–	54	55	175	2,130
1908	–	65	104	296	1,754	412	74	65	263	3,033
1909	–	69	167	485	2,452	662	149	275	504	4,763
1910	–	148	299	786	4,230	1,524	531	423	1,026	8,967
1911	–	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,436	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,519
1912	–	456	700	3,535	16,266	4,099	2,286	2,505	4,289	34,136
1913	26	511	824	5,452	23,700	5,475	4,659	3,773	6,138	50,558
1914	31	1,324	1,328	7,413	31,724	7,359	8,020	4,728	7,628	69,598
1915	34	1,841	1,900	10,112	42,346	9,225	10,225	5,832	8,360	89,944
1916	50	3,012	2,965	15,335	54,375	12,765	15,990	9,516	9,457	123,464
1917	303	5,350	5,251	21,213	83,308	17,507	32,505	20,624	11,645	197,799
1918	639	8,100	6,434	26,897	114,376	24,012	50,531	29,300	15,370	275,746
1919	967	10,210	8,306	33,547	144,804	30,118	56,855	34,000	22,420	341,316
1920	1,419	12,450	11,196	41,562	177,561	36,455	60,325	38,015	28,000	407,064
1921	1,751	14,205	13,615	54,670	206,521	40,215	61,184	40,235	32,900	465,378
1922	2,167	16,159	13,746	61,995	240,933	42,200	61,367	40,642	34,526	513,821
1923	2,483	18,354	16,829	72,448	280,996	42,428	67,337	44,841	41,053	586,850
1924	2,583	20,764	19,975	85,145	308,693	44,322	70,754	51,148	48,626	652,121
1925	2,955	22,853	19,022	97,657	344,112	51,241	79,078	54,357	56,618	728,005
1926	3,460	25,879	21,541	108,332	388,728	57,857	97,267	65,590	68,009	836,794
1927	4,388	30,059	24,544	128,459	436,120	63,905	106,599	72,830	77,612	945,672
1928[1]	5,404	35,113	27,970	148,090	488,804	70,641	119,972	88,398	86,079	1,070,664
1929[1]	6,116	39,972	31,736	169,105	541,912	77,259	128,426	98,720	95,468	1,188,929
1930[1]	7,376	43,029	34,699	178,548	562,658	78,850	127,193	101,119	98,784	1,232,486
1931[1]	7,744	43,758	33,627	177,485	562,220	75,210	107,981	94,727	97,932	1,200,907
1932	6,982	41,153	28,044	165,730	531,597	71,570	91,275	86,878	91,042	1,114,503
1933	6,940	40,443	26,842	160,012	520,353	68,740	84,734	86,110	88,554	1,082,957

[1]Revised figures.

In Table 37 the registration of motor vehicles in 1932 and 1933 is given according to the general type or purpose of the cars in use in each of the provinces.

37.—Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Passenger Cars.[1]	Commercial Cars or Trucks.[2]	Motor Buses.	Motor Cycles.	Total.[3]
1932.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	6,181	768	4	29	6,982
Nova Scotia	33,798	6,958	62	335	41,153
New Brunswick	24,030	3,819	60	135	28,044
Quebec	135,594	27,411	500	2,225	165,730
Ontario	462,923	63,888	698	4,088	531,597
Manitoba	61,420	9,540	80	530	71,570
Saskatchewan	75,685	15,292	26	272	91,275
Alberta	72,079	14,293	97	409	86,878
British Columbia	73,516	15,933	209	1,384	91,042
Yukon	129	88	3	12	232
Totals	**945,355**	**157,990**	**1,739**	**9,419**	**1,114,503**
1933.					
Prince Edward Island	6,155	757	3	25	6,940
Nova Scotia	33,133	6,952	44	314	40,443
New Brunswick	22,890	3,748	58	146	26,842
Quebec	130,658	26,595	494	2,265	160,012
Ontario	453,314	61,549	1,120	4,370	520,353
Manitoba	58,340	9,790	–	610	68,740
Saskatchewan	69,503	14,847	37	347	84,734
Alberta	71,400	14,174	69	467	86,110
British Columbia	71,439	15,441	228	1,446	88,554
Yukon	121	95	3	10	229
Totals	**916,953**	**153,948**	**2,056**	**10,000**	**1,082,957**

[1]Includes taxicabs.
[2]Includes tractors, road machines, flushers, and municipal fire engines, etc., in Ontario and Quebec.
[3]Revised to exclude dealers' cars and include road tractors.

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of Provincial Government income. In every province the operation of automobiles and motor cycles is dependent on carrying licences duly issued by the various authorities, while similar licences permit the maintenance of garages and the driving of cars or trucks by hired chauffeurs. Perhaps the most recent form of levy on the use of motor vehicles is the gasolene tax, which has been assessed in all provinces since May 1, 1928. The following table shows the provincial revenue for the years 1932 and 1933, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.

38.—Provincial Revenues from the Taxation of the Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, for the years 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Licences.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Mileage Tax on Motor Buses and Trucks.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1932.								
P. E. Island	104,368	14,196	164	1,085	1,348	–	134,398	256,854
Nova Scotia	748,050	213,990	2,131	6,780	86,147	1,086	957,781	2,064,606
New Brunswick	573,122	151,107	–	4,651	75,325	2,303	782,261	1,621,127
Quebec	2,672,312	1,337,907	7,025	19,488	866,286	29,806	5,250,172	10,471,373
Ontario[1]	4,387,609	1,888,354	11,727	31,711	691,348	202,445	13,510,755	21,100,214
Manitoba	712,370	119,190	2,160	–	100,730	15,200	1,514,260	2,479,050
Saskatchewan	1,144,831	267,613	1,480	13,385	59,423	711	1,328,951	2,847,038
Alberta	1,290,828	413,705	1,907	19,575	15,808	13,044	1,551,227	3,334,854
British Columbia	1,405,735	382,514	6,708	12,524	136,760	–	2,053,511	4,032,039
Yukon[2]	1,389	738	48	–	–	–	–	2,432
Totals	**13,040,614**	**4,789,014**	**33,350**	**109,199**	**2,033,175**	**264,595**	**27,083,316**	**48,209,587**
1933.								
P. E. Island	76,076	13,418	144	570	3,717	–	166,831	262,113
Nova Scotia	710,245	211,741	5,413	6,639	82,264	1,008	933,571	1,989,511
New Brunswick	506,023	145,739	–	3,006	70,069	1,290	865,790	1,624,187
Quebec	2,537,743	1,329,750	8,607	2,990	902,820	22,947	4,952,764	10,044,671
Ontario[1]	4,364,899	1,914,684	12,251	24,954	682,408	195,078	12,852,577	20,493,342
Manitoba	637,447	130,184	2,394	6,300	88,355	–	1,643,600	2,526,836
Saskatchewan	1,077,423	263,029	1,902	10,395	60,399	3,011	1,289,989	2,770,055
Alberta	1,142,557	283,467	2,104	14,570	15,528	128,344	1,739,240	3,348,981
British Columbia	1,388,763	373,476	7 009	10,895	137,607	11,065	2,023,403	3,982,036
Yukon[2]	1,180	710	30	–	–	–	–	2,425
Totals	**12,442,356**	**4,666,198**	**39,854**	**80,319**	**2,043,167**	**362,743**	**26,467,765**	**47,044,157**

[1]Revenue figures for Ontario are for fiscal year ended Oct. 31. [2]No gasolene tax.

Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada.—The apparent consumption of motor cars in Canada in any year may be computed by deducting the number of cars exported from the sum of the production and imports. In 1933 production totalled 65,852 cars and imports amounted to 1,781, making an available supply of 67,633 cars, but as exports aggregated 20,900 units, the apparent consumption was 46,733 cars.

Table **39** shows the statistics worked up on this basis for the years 1917 to 1933. Prior to 1925 the figures of apparent consumption do not show a pronounced trend but between 1925 and 1929 they increased substantially. From 1929 to 1932 the decrease was rapid and continuous but was practically halted in 1933, in which year production showed some improvement but mainly on account of the export demand.

39.—Apparent Consumption of Automobiles in Canada, 1917-33.

Year.	Production.	Imports.	Total Supply.	Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total Exports.	Apparent Consumption.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1917	93,810	16,656	110,466	9,492	567	10,059	100,407
1918	82,408	10,812	93,220	10,361	322	10,683	82,537
1919	87,835	11,750	99,585	22,949	305	23,254	76,331
1920	94,144	9,145	103,289	23,012	542	23,554	79,735
1921	66,246	7,270	73,516	10,726	254	10,980	62,536
1922	101,007	11,591	112,598	37,958	268	38,226	74,372
1923	147,202	11,822	159,024	69,920	438	70,358	88,666
1924	132,580	9,301	141,881	56,655	326	56,981	84,900
1925	161,970	14,632	176,602	74,151	341	74,492	102,110
1926	204,727	28,544	233,271	74,324	370	74,694	158,577
1927	179,054	36,630	215,684	57,414	438	57,852	157,832
1928	242,054	47,408	289,462	79,388	467	79,855	209,607
1929	262,625	44,724	307,349	101,711	671	102,382	204,967
1930	153,372	23,233	176,605	44,553	818	45,371	131,234
1931	82,559	8,738	91,297	13,813	726	14,539	76,759
1932	60,789	1,449	62,238	12,534	488	13,022	49,216
1933	65,852	1,781	67,633	20,403	497	20,900	46,733

Section 2.—Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations.*

In all provinces a motor vehicle must be registered and each person who operates a car must be licensed as a chauffeur, an operator, or a beginner. The following is a brief synopsis of the regulations in force in each province.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Highway Traffic Act, 1930, and Regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to a registration fee of $2.50 for cars not previously registered in the province and a marker fee of $1, an annual tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds weight is payable on Mar. 1, but is not required of non-residents if the Province or State of origin grants exemptions to Prince Edward Island privately-owned passenger motor vehicles. Every car must have a lock or other device to prevent if from being operated when left unattended. The speed limits are: in cities, towns and villages 15 miles an hour; on approaches to steep descents, bridges, or highway crossings 10 miles an hour; on roads outside cities or incorporated towns on which the driver has not a clear view for at least one hundred yards free from turns and intersections 15 miles an hour; and in other places a speed reasonable and proper.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act requires cars to be registered by the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Highways, which issues permits renewable annually on Jan. 1, but usually extended to Mar. 31. Cars belonging to persons residing outside of Nova Scotia need not be registered, if registered where the owners reside and operated for private use. This privilege is given for not more than three months in each year. If owners come into the province to reside permanently or to carry on business, they must register. Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be licensed as a chauffeur, an operator, or a beginner. Motor vehicles must be equipped as provided in the Uniform Vehicle Code. There is no set speed limit. The rate of speed must be reasonable and proper, and 20 miles per hour is *prima facie* reasonable and proper in a residential district, at intersections, passing schools, etc., and 40 miles per hour is *prima facie* reasonable and proper in open country. Commercial motor vehicles having a gross weight in excess of 4,000 lb., are limited to a maximum speed of 25 miles per hour.

*The information in this Section has been revised by the officials in charge of the administration of Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations in the different provinces.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1934, the registering and licensing authority is the Motor Vehicle Branch, Department of Public Works. An operator of a motor vehicle must carry a driver's licence. Cars must be registered each year and, besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on Jan. 1. A non-resident tourist may not, without registering in New Brunswick, operate a car registered in another Province or a State during more than 90 days in any year or such shorter time as is reciprocally granted in the Province or State in which the tourist's vehicle is registered. The speed of a motor vehicle must not be greater than is reasonable or proper having due regard to the traffic and use of the highway or such as to endanger life or property. Commercial vehicles must not exceed 30 miles per hour. Penalties may be suspension of driver's licence and fine or imprisonment.

Quebec.—The law regarding motor vehicles is contained in the Quebec Revised Statutes, 1925, c. 35. Cars must be registered in the Office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on Mar. 1. Certain government and municipal cars and farm tractors are given free registration, while exemptions are made in the case of pleasure cars registered in other provinces and certain commercial vehicles, but only in cases specified in Article 10 of the Act. Cars must have mufflers and, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent operation. The speed limits are: in cities, towns and villages, 20 miles an hour; on highways where the land is closely built up, 20 miles an hour; and in open country, 30 miles an hour. Motor vehicles must be stopped before proceeding over a railway crossing. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers, and must reduce the speed to 16 miles an hour when meeting another vehicle. These rates have reference to pleasure cars only. In the case of a commercial vehicle having non-pneumatic tires, a speed of 8 miles an hour when loaded and 10 miles an hour when unloaded is allowed. When equipped with pneumatic tires the corresponding rates are 12 and 15 miles an hour. Motor buses are allowed a speed of 30 miles an hour in open country.

Ontario.—In this province the Highway Traffic Act, under the administration of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Department of Highways, regulates the operation of motor vehicles on the highways. Motor vehicle permits and drivers' licences are issued for the calendar year. Vehicles owned by residents of other provinces who do not reside or carry on business in Ontario for more than three consecutive months in each year may be operated in Ontario without Ontario registration plates. Passenger cars registered in the United States may be operated in Ontario without Ontario plates for thirty days in any one year. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour; in open country, 35 miles an hour. At intersections, level railway crossings and where the view of the driver is obscured, the speed allowed is 10 miles within and 15 miles outside of cities, towns and villages. Vehicles must not pass street cars which are stationary for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers. At intersections the motor vehicle on the right has the right of way and before entering or crossing a through highway a vehicle must be brought to a full stop. A motor vehicle must be equipped with non-glare headlights, muffler, windshield wiper and mirror. Under Part XIII of the Act a person convicted of certain serious offences in connection with the operation of motor vehicles or a person against whom an unsatisfied judgment is outstanding is required to file proof of his financial responsibility. All accidents resulting in personal injury, or property damage apparently exceeding $50, must be reported to the nearest provincial or municipal police officer.

Manitoba.—Under the Highway Traffic Act, 1930, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and registration is renewable annually on Jan. 1. On April 1, $\frac{5}{6}$ of the annual fee and on Aug. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the annual fee is payable. All drivers must be licensed. No person, not a resident of the province, may operate without a licence for a period exceeding 30 days from the date of entry, unless the Province or State in which he resides gives reciprocity in this respect. Penalties for driving a car while intoxicated include imprisonment, suspension of driver's licence and impounding of the car. No person may operate a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a greater speed than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the condition of the highway and the traffic. The onus of proof is on the motorist. No ray of light from any headlight may be thrown in a horizontal direction at a greater height from the ground than 42 inches in front of the motor vehicle when travelling on the highways. The use of searchlights and glare headlights is absolutely forbidden on highways. Number plates must be carried on the front and rear of the vehicles so as to be plainly visible. In the event of an accident the driver involved must render every help possible, and give his name and address to the police officer or, if no officer is at hand, report to the nearest police station or officer. Failure to comply may involve a fine of $50 or 30 days imprisonment.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicles Act is the Minister of Highways. Licences expire annually on Dec. 31, and for private vehicles are computed on the wheel base, the minimum fee being $10, the maximum $32·50. The licence fee in respect of cars registered on and after Aug. 1 is one-half the annual fee. All motor vehicles except motor cycles must expose two number plates. The registration fee for a motor cycle is $6. The fee for motor trucks is computed on the gross weight. The owner of every truck to be operated for gain before securing a licence must obtain a permit from the Public Utility Board. Besides two licence plates, he receives two weight plates, embossed with the gross weight for which the licence fee has been paid.

The fee for a chauffeur's licence is $5. The fee for livery privileges is $10 more than the fee paid for private licence for the vehicle to be registered. Permits to operate for gain must be obtained from the Public Utility Board. Every driver of a motor vehicle not in possession of a chauffeur's licence must secure an operator's licence.

A non-resident may use his motor vehicle for not more than three months in any year, but a non-resident operating a truck for gain must comply with the Public Utility Board requirements. Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate speed limits within their boundaries. A loaded truck shall not be driven at more than 25 miles per hour, nor an unloaded truck at more than 35 miles per hour, while no motor vehicle may be driven at more than 35 miles per hour when passing any motor or other vehicle going in the opposite direction. Otherwise, speed is governed by the amount of traffic, the nature, condition and use of the highways. No motor vehicle and its load may have a greater width than 96 inches, while no vehicle may have a length of more than 33 feet, and no combination of vehicles coupled together may have a length of more than 85 feet. The maximum height of a vehicle including its load is 14 feet and the maximum weight of any vehicle and its load must not exceed 20,000 lb. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers. Should a driver on leaving a stopping place in a city or town desire to turn, he may do so only at an intersection of the public highway.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924. The speed limits are: 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages; 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges; and 30 miles an hour outside cities, towns and villages. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. A resident of any other province of Canada, entering Alberta for pleasure touring for a period not greater than six months, is required to have complied with the motor-vehicle laws of his own province, and on entering Alberta to register with the Provincial Police. Residents of the United States entering Alberta for touring purposes may carry with them their customs certificates in lieu of registration. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the licence of any chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor. Provision is made for the impounding of cars where the owners or drivers are convicted of driving cars while intoxicated or convicted under other sections of the Act relating to speeding and juvenile driving. There is provision against the carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile—a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act and amending Acts, all motor vehicles are to be registered with the Commissioner of Provincial Police. Trailers must also be licensed. Motor vehicles registered outside of the province may be used for touring purposes for any period not greater than that allowed by owner's place of residence to touring motor-vehicles registered in British Columbia and in no case longer than six months providing that their owners obtain non-resident touring permits or carry the customs permits in the case of residents of the United States. All persons driving motor vehicles must carry current driver's licences.

Motor vehicles are to be driven in a careful and prudent manner at all times. The onus is on the driver for driving to the common danger if driving at a greater speed than 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages, or greater than the maximum rate of speed stated on signs erected on certain portions of the highway. A motor vehicle may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles per hour, if such street car is not taking on or discharging passengers, and must stop at least 10 feet from the passenger exit if such street car is taking on or discharging passengers (in cities where safety zones are provided, motor vehicles are allowed to pass between safety zone and curb at a rate as set by by-law). A motor vehicle must not exceed a speed of 15 miles per hour when passing schoolhouses between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. of any day on which school is regularly held, or public playgrounds for children between dawn and dusk. Accidents in which death or personal injury has occurred, or in which loss or injury to property apparently exceeding $25 is sustained, must be reported to the police.

No person shall ride as a passenger on a motor cycle in front of the person driving or operating the motor cycle. Provision is made for the surrender of drivers' licences upon conviction for an infraction of the Act or Regulations or of Section 285 of the Criminal Code; upon arrest or indictment for manslaughter a driver's licence is suspended. Drivers' and owners' licences of all persons convicted for certain serious offences in connection with the operation of motor vehicles, as well as all persons against whom an unsatisfied judgment for bodily injury or property damage in excess of $100 is outstanding, are suspended until such time as proof of financial responsibility is furnished by them.

Yukon.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, with amendments, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates renewable annually on April 1. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, and 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

PART VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.*

During 1933 civil aviation was well maintained. Aircraft are a ready means of obtaining accurate information of conditions in remote and unsettled parts, and provide easy access thereto. Their use in developing and conserving natural resources has increased every year. Air-mail and air-transport lines are in operation in many parts of the Dominion.

Civil aviation in Canada is divided into two classes: (1) civil operations, carried out for other Government Departments under the Royal Canadian Air Force; (2) commercial aviation, under the regulation of the Controller of Civil Aviation. Both are under the Department of National Defence.

Civil Government Air Operations.—This branch carried out flying on forest fire patrols, fire suppression, oblique and vertical photography for surveys, transportation, etc., for different Government Departments in various parts of the country.

Provincial Operations.—The Ontario Provincial Air Service owns and operates 19 aircraft on forest fire protection, transportation, air photography and sketching in northern Ontario. Operations covered an area of about 800 miles from east to west, and 400 miles from north to south. A total of 8,731 hours was flown during 1933, as compared with 9,968 hours in 1932. The Manitoba Government Air Service operated 5 aircraft on forest protection in the province for the Forestry Branch; a total of 770 hours was flown on this work. The Saskatchewan Government Air Service operated 4 aircraft on forest protection in the province for the Department of Natural Resources; a total of 93 hours was flown on this work. British Columbia and Quebec contracted with commercial aircraft operators for flying required.

Commercial Aviation.—During 1933 there were 90 commercial aircraft operators in Canada. Their activities included forest fire patrols, timber cruising, air photography, transportation of passengers, express and mail, instruction, advertising, short passenger flights, etc., in various parts of the country.

Air-Mail Services.—Regular air-mail services were established in December, 1927. During 1933 commercial firms operated the following air-mail routes under Post Office Department contracts: *Winter Services.*—Leamington-Pelee Island; Quebec-Seven Islands-Anticosti; Moncton-Magdalen Islands; Moncton-Charlottetown. *Summer Services.*—Rimouski-Montreal; Vancouver-Victoria. *Yearly Services.*—Montreal-Albany; Sioux Lookout-Red Lake area; Amos-Siscoe-Pascallis; McMurray-Aklavik; Winnipeg-Pembina; Peace River-North Vermilion; Lac du Bonnet-Bissett; Prince Albert-lac La Ronge; Big River-Isle à la Crosse. Mail to the extent of 539,358 lb. was carried under contract, without loss or damage, during 1933. (See p. 745.)

*Revised under the direction of J. A. Wilson, Esq., Controller of Civil Aviation, by A. E. Heatley, Department of National Defence.

Encouragement of Aviation.—To encourage a more widespread interest and knowledge of aviation, the Department of National Defence, since 1928, has assisted by issuing two light aeroplanes and making grants to each of the twenty-three flying clubs in the following localities: Halifax, Cape Breton, Saint John, Montreal, McGill University, Brant and Norfolk, Fort William, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Toronto, Border Cities, Kitchener, Brandon, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver. The total membership at present is 2,075. A total of 9,972 hours was flown. 120 members obtained private pilots' licences, and 26 members obtained commercial pilots' licences during 1933. Many aerodromes have been established through this movement.

A large air terminal has been built at St. Hubert, 7 miles south of Montreal. A mooring tower for airships and an aerodrome have been constructed there, and immigration, customs and postal facilities are available. A terminal aerodrome has also been constructed at Rimouski for the despatch and reception of trans-Atlantic mails by air.

Manufacture of Aircraft.—An aircraft industry, to construct in Canada the aircraft and equipment required for aviation, is essential to the sound development of flying. Canadian Vickers, the pioneer firm in Canada, have produced several original types specially suited to operation in Canada. Several aircraft constructors from England and the United States have formed branches in Canada for the assembly and service of their products. The De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., established a plant in Toronto; the Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. established a factory at Cartierville, Que.; the Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., at Longueuil, Que.; the Bœing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., at Vancouver; and the Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., one at Ottawa for A. V. Roe aircraft. Aero engine factories are established for construction or assembly and service of their products as follows: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., at Ottawa; Aero Engines of Canada, Ltd., at Montreal, for "Wright" and "Bristol" engines; Canadian Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., at Longueuil, Que.

40.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1929-34.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921-23 may be found at p. 616 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book and for 1924-27 at p. 679 of the 1929 edition.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
General Analysis.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Firms manufacturing aircraft	6	7	7	7	7	6
Firms chiefly operating aircraft	81	100	100	73	87	125
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service	4	4	4	4	3	3
Aircraft flights made	144,143	156,174	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031
Aircraft hours flown	79,786	92,993	73,645	56,170	53,299	75,871
Approximate aeroplane mileage	4,083,321	5,222,635	5,280,958	2,786,609	2,733,642	3,430,475
Approximate float seaplane mileage	1,768,738	2,024,219	1,553,721	1,503,157	1,641,911	
Approximate boat seaplane mileage	426,064	286,628	180,620	198,792	99,433	3,067,162
Approximate amphibian mileage	5,956	13,938	30,950	80,573	63,319	
Total aircraft mileage	6,284,079	7,547,420	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637
Average flight duration (minutes)	33	36	30	33	30	36
Pilots carried	144,143	156,574	144,080	102,219	106,252	128,031
Passengers and crew carried	124,751	124,875	100,128	76,800	85,006	105,306
Total personnel carried	268,894	281,449	244,208	179,019	191,258	233,337
Pilots carried one mile (pilot-miles)	6,284,079	7,547,420	7,046,276	4,569,131	4,538,315	6,497,637
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger-miles)	6,114,997	5,408,676	4,073,552	2,869,799	3,816,862	6,266,475
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel-miles)	12,399,076	12,956,096	11,119,828	7,438,930	8,355,177	12,764,112
Total freight or express carried (lb.)	3,903,908	1,759,259	2,372,467	3,129,974	4,205,901	14,441,179
Total mail carried (lb.)	430,636	474,199	470,461	413,687	539,358	625,040

40.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1929-34—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Licensed Civil Air Harbours.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total air harbours (all types)	77	77	83	83	90	101
Licensed Civil Aircraft.[1]						
Aeroplanes (single-engined)	400	499	466	416	331	–
Aeroplanes (twin-engined)	–	–	–	–	1	–
Aeroplanes (triple-engined)	2	2	1	1	–	–
Float seaplanes (single-engined)	400	499	466	416	331	–
Boat seaplanes (single-engined)	37	21	23	26	12	–
Amphibians (single-engined)	6	5	5	2	1	–
Total aircraft (all types)	445	527	495	445	345	368
Licensed Civil Air Personnel.						
Pilots only (flying machines)	349	408	658	775	878	684
Pilot-air engineers	96	131	138	133	133	148
Air engineers only (flying machines)	212	241	208	208	281	313
Total licensed personnel	657	780	866	983	1,159	997
Unlicensed air mechanics employed	150	164	140	52	60	61

[1]These figures show duplication, since practically all aeroplanes are convertible to float seaplanes.

PART VIII.—CANALS.*

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages, and to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages the canals of Canada were constructed.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although the canals were constructed primarily for military purposes they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country.

Section 1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada seven canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals: (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the International Boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton; and (7) from Winnipeg to lake Winnipeg. By means of these canals a total waterway of 1,846 miles has been opened to navigation, the actual mileage of canals being 509·40.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch publishes an annual report on "Canal Statistics".

A detailed description of the individual canals was given on pp. 626-629 of the 1926 Year Book. Summary statistics of their length and lock dimensions are given in Table **41.**

41.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1935.

Name.	Location.	Length.	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum Dimensions.		
				Length.	Width.	Depth.
		Miles.		ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine	Montreal to Lachine	8·74	5	270	45	14[1]
Soulanges	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing	14·67	5	280	45	15[1]
Cornwall	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing	11·00	6	270	43·67	14[1]
Farran's	Farran's Point rapids	1·28	1	800	50	16[1]
Rapide Plat	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg	3·89	2	270	45	14[1]
Galops	Iroquois to Cardinal	7·36	3	270	45	14[1]
Welland Ship	Port Weller, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie	27·60	8	859	80	30[2]
Sault Ste. Marie	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron	1·38	1	900	60	18·25[1]
Richelieu River—						
St. Ours Lock	St. Ours, Que	0·12	1	339	45	12[1]
Chambly	Chambly to St. Johns, Que	11·76	9	120·5	23·25	6·5
Ottawa and Rideau Rivers—						
Ste. Anne Lock	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers	0·12	1	200	45	9
Carillon	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river	0·94	2	200	45	9
Grenville	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river	5·94	5	200	45	9·5
Rideau	Ottawa to Kingston	126·25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch)	7·25	2	134	33	5
Miscellaneous—						
Trent	Trenton to Peterborough lock, Peterborough	88·74	18	175	33	8·33
	Peterborough lock to Swift rapids	135·71	24	134	33	6
	Swift rapids to Port Severn	16·00	(marine railway)			4
	Port Severn lock	–	1	100	25	6
	Sturgeon lake to Lindsay (Scugog branch)	8·35	1	142	33	6
	Lindsay to Port Perry (Scugog branch)	26·65	–	–	–	4·5
Murray	Isthmus of Murray—bay of Quinte	5·15	–	–	–	11[3]
St. Peters	St. Peters bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.	0·50	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews	Red river, 15 miles north of Winnipeg	–	1	215	45	17

[1]Navigable depths are occasionally less at times of extremely low water.
[2]Minimum depth between locks 25 feet.
[3]With lake Ontario at elevation 244 feet above sea-level.

Government Expenditures on Canals.—Tables **42** and **43** deal with the expenditures of the Dominion Government on the construction and maintenance of canals. The principal source of revenue is rentals for water for power purposes. All canals, it may be added, have since 1904 been free of tolls to vessels applying for the privilege of locking facilities. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at $249,932,926. The heavy capital expenditures in recent years are due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which $131,065,440 had been spent up to Mar. 31, 1934. The lock gates were first opened on April 21, 1930, and upper lake vessels with certain restrictions were allowed through. In 1932 the largest of the lake vessels (633 feet long) used the canal and draughts up to 22 feet were accommodated.

42.—Expenditures and Revenues of Canals for Period Before Confederation, 1868-1910, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the individual years 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916–17, p. 462.

Fiscal Year.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Total Expenditure.	Total Revenue.
	to Capital.	to Income.[1]	to Revenue.[1]				
			Staff and Repairs, Canals in general.	Staff.	Repairs.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Before Confederation	21,152,933	98,378	–	–	–	21,251,311	–
1868-1910	76,388,584	6,465,248	1,594,241	11,695,311	9,488,903	105,632,287	14,156,391
1911	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	3,875,978	221,138
1912	2,560,939	442,012	109,651	585,900	555,710	4,254,212	263,717
1913	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	3,852,999	307,568
1914	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	4,583,559	380,188
1915	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,599	7,314,132	427,763
1916	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	7,906,863	446,722
1917	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	6,028,100	461,423
1918	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	3,327,557	414,868
1919	2,211,935	164,046	156,558	733,091	698,878	3,964,508	387,655
1920	4,579,565	798,113	157,886	745,986	713,335	6,994,885	441,926
1921	5,449,962	1,193,143	192,875	815,979	920,993	8,572,952	365,941
1922	4,482,639	836,810	209,201	983,042	1,105,054	7,616,746	804,516
1923	4,995,184	564,242	204,536	924,217	859,839	7,548,018	742,404
1924	6,747,395	479,900	204,653	980.094	942,056	9,354,098	897,412
1925	10,619,903	458,791	187,579	959,516	853,076	13,078,865	907,650
1926	12,024,461	501.449	182,376	1,046,568	873,682	14,628,536	920,900
1927	13,845,684	451,880	153,776	1,129,040	858,473	16,438,853	961,694
1928	13,762,905	418,719	175,818	1,212,721	1,150,241	16,720,404	1,355,677
1929	13,237,684[2]	300,292	163,804	1,219,135	1,027,685	15,948,600[2]	1,230,333
1930	10,816,763[2]	348,517	200,721	1,157,353	1,105,386	13,628,740[2]	1,043,647
1931	12,945,771[2]	786,941	180,106	1,495,796	1,237,141	16,645,755[2]	1,026,670
1932	3,855,637[2]	344,389	150,591	1,496,594	1,064,022	6,911,233[2]	976,845
1933	3,122,026	282.883	103,233	1,454,722	958,956	5,921,820[3]	831,020[3]
1934	1,975,073	287,535	91,278	1,333,786	875,935	4,563,607[3]	877,630[3]
Totals	**249,932,926**	**17,738,192**	**5,359,335**	**34,545,432**	**28,988,733**	**336,564,618**	**30,851,699**

[1]The income account is of expenditure on buildings and permanent improvements; the revenue account is of expenditure on maintenance only. [2]Revised to include amounts spent on the Prescott elevator by the Department of Public Works. [3]Revenues and expenses of elevator at Churchill, Manitoba, included in 1933 and subsequent years.

43.—Capital Expenditures for Construction and Enlargement of Canals to Mar. 31, 1934.

Canal.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1934.	Total Expenditure.	Canal.	Expenditure, Fiscal Year 1934.	Total Expenditure.
	$	$		$	$
Carillon and Grenville[1]	–	4,191,757	St. Lawrence Ship Canal	–	133,897
Ste. Anne Lock and Canal	–	1,320,216	St. Peters	–	648,547
Chambly	–	780,996	Rideau	–	4,214,213
St. Ours Lock	–	735,964	Tay	–	489,599
Lachine	Cr. 1,274	13,988,600	Murray	–	1,248,947
Lake St. Louis	–	298,176	Trent	Cr. 42	19,953,584
Beauharnois	–	1,636,029	Welland	Cr. 205	29,902,952
Soulanges	–	7,899,945	Welland Ship Canal	1,976,593	131,065,440
Lake St. Francis	–	75,907	Sault Ste. Marie	–	4,935,809
Cornwall	–	7,245,804	Culbute Lock and Dam	–	382,391
Williamsburg	–	1,334,552	Canals, general	–	34,967
Farran's Point	–	877,091	Prescott Elevator	–	4,715,325
Galops	–	6,143,468			
Rapide Plat	–	2,159,881	**Totals**	**1,975,072**	**249,932,926**
St. Lawrence River—					
North Channel	–	1,995,143			
River Reaches	–	483,830			
Galops Channel	–	1,039,896			

[1]The records relating to cost of construction by the Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852 and the statistics prior to that year are not included in this table.

Section 2.—Canal Traffic.

Tables 44 to 49 deal with the traffic passing through Canadian canals in recent years up to and including 1934. In this latest year the total traffic amounted to 18,069,252 tons, which was a decrease of 711,237 tons from the total for 1933. By the summer of 1931, the new Welland Ship Canal was advanced sufficiently to allow vessels drawing up to 18 feet of water to pass through and, at the opening of navigation in 1932, the allowable draught was increased to 20 feet for the large upper-lake vessels. Later in the season vessels drawing 20½ feet and with cargoes up to 15,900 tons used the canal. Iron ore, which had previously been shipped by rail from Point Edward to Hamilton, has since been shipped through from Lake Superior to Hamilton by water, and increased quantities of coal and other commodities have been shipped through the canal.

For details of traffic handled through each canal, see the annual report on Canal Statistics published by the Bureau of Statistics.

44.—Total Traffic through Canadian Canals, by Nationality of Vessels and Origin of Freight, navigation seasons 1911-34.[1]

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398, and for the figures for 1900-10 see the 1933 Year Book, p. 697.

Navigation Season.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Freight Carried.				
					Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.		Total.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Tons.	P.C. of Total.	Tons.	P.C. of Total.	Tons.
1911..	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20·5	30,237,446	79·5	38,030,353
1912..	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19·7	38,210,716	80·3	47,587,245
1913..	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21·3	40,923,038	78·7	52,053,913
1914[2]..	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25·3	27,641,031	74·7	37,023,237[2]
1915..	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44·7	8,409,380	55·3	15,198,803
1916..	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31·7	16,096,529	68·3	23,583,491
1917..	21,588	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26·8	16,274,566	73·2	22,238,935
1918..	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,369,477	17·8	15,514,142	82·2	18,883,619
1919[3]..	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48·7	5,129,435	51·3	9,995,266[3]
1920..	23,038	8,521,643	3,826	3,838,890	4,094,044	46·9	4,641,339	53·1	8,735,383
1921..	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48·5	4,844,993	51·5	9,407,021
1922..	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62·1	3,752,828	37·9	10,026,055
1923..	27,112	13,013,970	3,399	3,325,809	7,637,485	68·2	3,561,949	31·8	11,199,434
1924..	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68·8	4,011,920	31·2	12,869,097
1925..	28,361	14,964,785	3,587	3,824,924	9,570,311	67·7	4,560,356	32·3	14,130,667
1926..	27,965	14,542,485	3,543	3,144,866	9,656,190	71·7	3,821,473	28·3	13,477,663
1927..	36,162	17,472,601	4,013	3,364,461	11,863,931	67·8	5,624,380	32·2	17,488,311
1928..	30,575	17,435,176	3,973	3,270,591	13,882,592	74·2	4,837,849	25·8	18,720,441
1929..	25,917	13,741,071	2,400	2,323,351	9,689,718	70·7	4,009,929	29·3	13,699,647
1930..	24,100	14,489,045	2,063	1,684,576	10,955,113	74·0	3,848,221	26·0	14,803,334
1931..	25,830	15,869,553	1,821	1,749,231	11,433,737	70·6	4,755,337	29·4	16,189,074
1932..	19,854	15,255,970	2,061	2,681,078	13,242,773	73·7	4,717,877	26·3	17,960,650
1933..	21,364	15,225,022	2,200	3,045,876	12,724,925	67·8	6,055,564	32·2	18,780,489
1934..	22,217	14,766,837	2,044	2,969,981	10,813,922	59·8	7,255,330	40·2	18,069,252

[1] Figures include duplication where cargoes use two or more canals.
[2] Third lock of United States' Sault Ste. Marie canal opened Oct. 21, 1914.
[3] Fourth lock of United States' Sault Ste. Marie canal opened Sept. 18, 1919.

45.—Distribution of Total Freight Traffic on Canals, by Months, navigation seasons 1927-34.[1]

Month.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
January	541	535	–	–	–	–	–	–
April	673,811	111,161	711,312	294,038	859,121	912,999	1,062,813	309,131
May	2,426,701	2,452,368	2,155,653	2,023,657	2,676,774	2,235,860	2,337,091	2,479,454
June	2,497,073	2,583,737	2,165,033	1,966,064	2,243,120	2,346,107	2,663,683	2,466,473
July	1,975,204	2,621,168	1,875,862	2,155,723	1,987,980	2,273,578	2,336,342	2,608,746
August	2,468,196	2,843,453	1,899,269	2,319,748	2,080,946	2,439,664	2,543,949	2,435,695
September	2,596,336	2,502,805	1,775,010	2,226,704	2,066,567	2,687,235	2,895,770	2,366,661
October	2,646,216	2,792,983	1,759,939	2,170,635	2,064,330	2,578,860	2,679,512	2,680,794
November	2,022,010	2,540,168	1,258,485	1,493,992	2,012,871	2,232,162	2,122,913	2,474,436
December	182,223	272,063	99,084	152,773	197,365	254,185	138,416	247,862
Totals[1]	**17,488,311**	**18,720,441**	**13,699,647**	**14,803,334**	**16,189,074**	**17,960,650**	**18,780,489**	**18,069,252**

[1] Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

46.—Tonnage of Canal Traffic, by Canals and Classes of Products, navigation seasons 1933 and 1934.[1]

Year and Canal.	Agricultural Products.	Animal Products.	Manufactures.	Forest Products.	Mineral Products.	Total.
1933.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	1,657,432	864	334,349	54,991	222,321	2,269,957
Welland	3,682,806	3,331	2,081,565	339,516	3,086,912	9,194,130
St. Lawrence	3,188,536	10,712	1,967,466	549,551	1,234,799	6,951,064
Chambly	1,818	79	8,684	3,134	13,197	26,912
St. Peters	4,991	1,253	5,467	4,738	15,343	31,792
Murray	–	–	1,286	–	2,024	3,310
Ottawa	140	422	95,195	12,906	145,101	253,764
Rideau	114	303	19,087	852	1,512	21,868
Trent	150	11	638	5,152	390	6,341
St. Andrews	26	903	1,429	11,568	7,425	21,351
Totals[1]	**8,536,013**	**17,878**	**4,515,166**	**982,408**	**4,729,024**	**18,780,489**
1934.						
Sault Ste. Marie	1,139,091	627	386,384	74,779	126,271	1,727,152
Welland	2,768,578	2,426	2,029,257	501,122	3,979,069	9,280,452
St. Lawrence	2,330,317	8,062	2,010,733	752,150	1,558,790	6,660,052
Chambly	2,975	61	12,061	1,951	16,278	33,326
St. Peters	6,840	1,476	5,130	20,192	19,002	52,640
Murray	1,680	–	2	–	7,075	8,757
Ottawa	123	331	92,950	13,601	166,116	273,121
Rideau	111	233	18,944	1,619	939	21,846
Trent	194	32	997	3,113	288	4,624
St. Andrews	7	1,285	4,380	780	830	7,282
Totals[1]	**6,249,916**	**14,533**	**4,560,838**	**1,369,307**	**5,874,658**	**18,069,252**

[1] Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

47.—Principal Commodities Carried through Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1931-34.[1]

Commodity.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Increase in 1934.	Decrease in 1934.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Barley	1,098,192	617,255	156,054	420,838	264,784	–
Buckwheat	36	1	28	96	68	–
Corn	166,930	445,151	320,267	295,459	–	24,808
Oats	585,658	428,181	187,557	271,253	83,696	–
Rye	87,106	537,968	136,282	320,685	184,403	–
Flaxseed	64,211	60,544	83,048	77,849	–	5,199
Beans	5	32,281	20	36	16	–
Wheat	4,842,445	6,622,237	6,648,831	4,011,651	–	2,637,180
Flour	826,373	176,457	881,457	704,138	–	177,319
Hay	3,794	2,313	2,942	5,192	2,250	–
Other milled products	73,016	84,749	108,745	132,612	23,867	–
Fruits and vegetables	7,055	5,248	5,713	2,938	–	2,775
Potatoes	2,486	8,892	5,069	7,169	2,100	–
Live stock	390	250	77	51	–	26
Poultry, game and fish	1,637	1,900	4,570	3,729	–	841
Dressed meats	35	297	1,008	415	–	593
Other packing-house products	3,351	2,052	2,245	2,445	200	–
Hides and leather Wool All other animal products	10,417	10,130	9,978	7,893	–	2,085
Agricultural implements	1,743	3,776	8,441	11,154	2,713	–
Cement, bricks and lime	17,246	33,294	97,742	65,603	–	32,139
Household goods and furniture	503	234	190	355	165	–
Iron, pig and bloom	37,100	13,594	38,268	16,407	–	21,861
Iron and steel, all other	174,144	146,929	144,951	208,860	63,909	–
Gasolene	226,807	545,803	642,403	852,580	210,177	–
Petroleum and other oils	900,716	784,303	776,081	863,519	87,438	–
Sugar	403,351	438,612	390,189	332,234	–	57,955
Salt	35,196	49,739	86,691	68,358	–	18,333
Wines, liquors and beer	29,123	16,591	22,274	16,950	–	5,324
Merchandise not enumerated	950,379	1,415,033	1,958,559	1,178,573	–	156,433[3]
Paper	200,472	284,026	349,377	322,692	–	26,685
Wood pulp	[2]	[2]	[2]	570,074	–	–
Automobiles	[2]	[2]	[2]	53,479	–	–
Pulpwood	644,599	731,085	905,260	1,288,338	383,078	–
Sawn lumber	66,404	57,128	44,295	45,380	1,085	–
Squared timber	7,285	2,578	7,093	12,289	5,196	–
Shingles	2,117	1,162	1,145	1,225	80	–
Other woods	28,014	11,934	24,615	22,075	–	2,540
Hard coal	165,609	275,262	341,868	413,309	71,441	–
Soft coal	2,962,734	2,745,576	3,429,877	3,941,982	512,105	–
Coke	229,298	316,295	391,803	492,405	100,602	–
Copper ore	22,294	6,234	24,062	8,700	–	15,362
Iron ore	338,518	54,290	232,620	608,533	375,913	–
Other ore	32,372	3,534	53,548	80,316	26,768	–
Sand, etc	939,913	387,732	255,246	329,413	74,167	–
Totals[1]	**16,189,074**	**17,960,650**	**18,780,489**	**18,069,252**	–	**711,237**

[1] Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals. [2] Wood pulp and automobiles included in 1931, 1932 and 1933, with merchandise not enumerated. [3] See footnote 2. The figure given represents the real decline in 1933.

48.—Canal Traffic, by Direction and Origin, navigation seasons 1933 and 1934.[1]

Year and Canal.	From Canadian to Canadian Ports.		From Canadian to United States Ports.		From United States to United States Ports.		From United States to Canadian Ports.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
1933.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	290,150	1,628,177	21,970	80,903	24,021	31,918	189,353	3,465
Welland	704,921	3,572,601	718,575	34,502	386,613	636,089	7,412	3,133,417
St. Lawrence	2,054,096	3,256,621	721,251	42,425	133,195	82,711	36,808	623,957
Chambly	13,312	1,420	6,352	291	–	–	–	5,537
St. Peters	8,312	18,927	701	3,852	–	–	–	–
Murray	589	699	–	–	–	–	–	2,022
Ottawa	146,917	100,678	–	3,229	–	–	2,940	–
Rideau	18,000	3,868	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trent	1,609	4,732	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrews	19,117	2,234	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals[1]	**3,257,023**	**8,589,957**	**1,468,849**	**165,202**	**543,829**	**750,718**	**236,513**	**3,768,398**
1934.								
Sault Ste. Marie	321,099	1,071,755	62,982	120,867	12,277	23,925	112,037	2,210
Welland	899,521	2,579,041	971,361	43,596	321,031	476,532	12,266	3,977,104
St. Lawrence	2,636,871	2,297,563	854,950	24,842	65,507	51,066	37,799	691,454
Chambly	23,470	918	5,979	61	–	–	–	2,898
St. Peters	10,883	35,218	–	6,539	–	–	–	–
Murray	1,680	218	–	–	–	–	–	6,859
Ottawa	146,192	125,220	–	1,709	–	–	–	–
Rideau	18,620	3,226	–	–	–	–	–	–
Trent	2,566	2,058	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Andrews	2,948	4,334	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals[1]	**4,063,850**	**6,119,551**	**1,895,272**	**197,614**	**398,815**	**551,523**	**162,102**	**4,680,525**

Year and Canal.	Traffic by Direction.		Origins of Cargo.		Total Cargo.	Increase(+) or Decrease (−) on Previous Year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
1933.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Sault Ste. Marie	525,494	1,744,463	2,014,213	255,744	2,269,957	− 67,244
Welland	1,817,521	7,376,609	4,832,348	4,361,782	9,194,130	+ 656,670
St. Lawrence	2,945,350	4,005,714	5,523,525	1,427,539	6,951,064	+ 257,264
Chambly	19,664	7,248	21,375	5,537	26,912	− 2,438
St. Peters	9,013	22,779	31,792	–	31,792	− 9,039
Murray	589	2,721	1,288	2,022	3,310	+ 2,886
Ottawa	149,857	103,907	250,824	2,940	253,764	+ 241
Rideau	18,000	3,868	21,868	–	21,868	− 3,822
Trent	1,609	4,732	6,341	–	6,341	+ 1,152
St. Andrews	19,117	2,234	21,351	–	21,351	− 15,831
Totals[1]	**5,506,214**	**13,274,275**	**12,724,925**	**6,055,564**	**18,780,489**	+ **819,839**
1934.						
Sault Ste. Marie	508,395	1,218,757	1,576,703	150,449	1,727,152	− 542,805
Welland	2,204,179	7,076,273	3,925,659	5,354,793	9,280,452	+ 86,322
St. Lawrence	3,595,127	3,064,925	4,919,721	1,740,331	6,660,052	− 291,012
Chambly	29,449	3,877	30,428	2,898	33,326	+ 6,414
St Peters	10,883	41,757	52,640	–	52,640	+ 20,848
Murray	1,680	7,077	1,898	6,859	8,757	+ 5,447
Ottawa	146,192	126,929	273,121	–	273,121	+ 19,357
Rideau	18,620	3,226	21,846	–	21,846	− 22
Trent	2,566	2,058	4,624	–	4,624	− 1,717
St Andrews	2,948	4,334	7,282	–	7,282	− 14,069
Totals[1]	**6,520,039**	**11,549,213**	**10,813,922**	**7,255,330**	**18,069,252**	− **711,237**

[1]Figures include duplications where cargoes use two or more canals.

49.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals, navigation seasons 1930-34.

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1920-24, see p. 636 of the 1925 Year Book and for 1925-29, p. 668 of the 1930 Year Book.

Canal and Year.	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Total Passengers.	Total Freight Carried.
	No.	Registered tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.		
		tons.		tons.		tons.
Sault Ste. Marie—						
1930	2,595	2,622,448	362	859,128	27,831	1,691,471
1931	2,864	3,195,482	230	611,128	20,626	2,219,567
1932	2,951	3,172,136	148	284,339	14,330	2,337,201
1933	2,930	2,853,619	191	489,986	11,193	2,269,957
1934	2,516	2,399,083	179	304,506	19,082	1,727,152
Welland—						
1930	4,623	5,028,583	629	545,984	1,580	6,087,910
1931	4,942	6,076,320	868	942,973	6,887	7,273,886
1932	4,473	6,076,197	1,239	2,150,688	5,951	8,537,460
1933	4,124	6,294,483	1,289	2,171,530	2,178	9,194,130
1934	3,855	6,218,221	1,295	2,406,222	2,643	9,280,452
St. Lawrence—						
1930	9,177	5,759,178	342	211,882	51,848	6,179,023
1931	10,257	5,685,318	265	167,981	43,866	6,036,980
1932	7,851	5,510,025	320	224,456	1,784	6,693,800
1933	9,072	5,603,283	436	361,841	1,194	6,951,064
1934	9,006	5,602,426	339	238,208	7,622	6,660,052
Chambly—						
1930	307	26,497	472	55,492	164	99,998
1931	327	23,311	194	16,259	158	50,336
1932	203	15,045	116	10,384	60	29,350
1933	264	18,653	91	10,292	135	26,912
1934	325	26,991	105	11,052	123	33,326
St. Peters—						
1930	845	76,861	20	2,923	194	59,973
1931	871	69,849	22	4,270	126	47,528
1932	790	61,233	70	6,304	215	40,831
1933	879	47,630	32	4,196	190	31,792
1934	926	61,821	36	6,176	357	52,640
Murray—						
1930	279	66,128	164	3,572	–	2,316
1931	302	70,988	180	3,879	60	889
1932	152	11,288	114	1,523	88	424
1933	239	18,867	114	2,841	719	3,310
1934	181	17,147	53	1,295	22	8,757
Ottawa—						
1930	3,209	687,987	49	5,013	22,982	540,933
1931	3,111	618,807	24	1,984	24,648	492,919
1932	1,334	275,898	26	2,833	–	253,523
1933	1,421	260,079	27	4,891	9	253,764
1934	1,664	326,510	15	2,215	7,305	273,121
Rideau—						
1930	506	51,104	11	348	785	28,210
1931	505	45,843	6	130	793	27,521
1932	439	42,895	11	216	613	25,690
1933	531	45,208	9	122	978	21,868
1934	571	43,145	4	69	3,361	21,846
Trent—						
1930	1,712	54,614	14	234	26,989	23,785
1931	2,374	53,160	32	627	29,267	23,172
1932	1,325	35,509	17	335	21,027	5,189
1933	1,416	30,904	11	177	20,905	6,341
1934	2,714	32,564	18	238	26,506	4,624
St. Andrews—						
1930	847	115,645	–	–	893	89,715
1931	277	30,475	–	–	202	16,276
1932	336	55,744	–	–	121	37,182
1933	488	52,296	–	–	992	21,351
1934	459	38,929	–	–	2,969	7,282
Totals[1]—						
1930	**24,100**	**14,489,045**	**2,063**	**1,684,576**	**133,266**	**14,803,334**
1931	**25,830**	**15,869,553**	**1,821**	**1,749,231**	**126,633**	**16,189,074**
1932	**19,854**	**15,255,970**	**2,061**	**2,681,078**	**44,189**	**17,960,650**
1933	**21,364**	**15,225,022**	**2,200**	**3,045,876**	**38,493**	**18,780,489**
1934	**22,217**	**14,766,837**	**2,044**	**2,969,981**	**69,990**	**18,069,252**

[1]Totals include duplications where vessels use two or more canals.

The Panama Canal.*—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the War the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but, with the post-war decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe has taken place, and, while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions. During the years ended June 30, 1933 and June 30, 1934, as will be seen from Table **50**, tonnages of 121,875 and 196,204 originating on our eastern coast and tonnages of 134,511 and 189,227 destined for our western coast were carried westward through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the 2,201,180 tons originating at western ports and 498,706 tons destined for eastern Canadian ports locked through in the latest period. Strictly intercoastal Canadian cargo during the latest year aggregated 106,519 long tons as compared with 90,802 long tons in 1933. The canal is thus becoming an avenue of trade between Eastern and Western Canada.

The report of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for the year ended June 30, 1934, records an increase from 1933 of from 4,494 to 5,533 in the number of transits, an increase from 22,821,876 to 28,566,595 in canal net tonnage and increases from $19,620,459 to $24,063,789 in tolls collected, and from 18,177,728 to 24,718,651 in tons of cargo carried (Table **51**).

With respect to traffic by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States registration carried 11,578,453 tons, or 46·8 p.c. of the total cargo of 24,718,651 tons locked through in the year 1934. British vessels carried 5,193,136 tons, or 21·0 p.c., Norwegian vessels 2,080,833 tons, or 8·4 p.c., Japanese vessels 1,510,916 tons, or 6·1 p.c., German vessels 962,218 tons, or 4·0 p.c.

*Revised, and figures supplied, by courtesy of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

50.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-34.

Year.	Originating on—		Destined for—	
	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.	Canada, West Coast.	Canada, East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924	1,223,102	116,677	141,086	197,204
1925	1,082,282	121,803	158,709	379,284
1926	1,650,855	160,196	168,295	614,580
1927	1,548,783	207,003	248,009	803,418
1928	2,845,675	168,287	268,960	394,173
1929	2,650,646	231,128	266,433	539,767
1930	1,968,996	185,776	267,282	556,562
1931	2,307,257	137,756	271,621	492,532
1932	2,383,211	89,443	167,855	529,317
1933	2,896,162	121,875	134,511	328,038
1934	2,201,180	196,204	189,227	498,706

51.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-34.

Year.	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.	No.	long tons.
1915	522	2,070,993	553	2,817,461	1,075	4,888,454
1916	396	1,369,019	362	1,725,095	758	3,094,114
1917	874	2,929,260	929	4,129,303	1,803	7,058,563
1918	915	2,639,300	1,154	4,892,731	2,069	7,532,031
1919	857	2,740,254	1,167	4,176,367	2,024	6,916,621
1920	1,180	4,092,516	1,298	5,281,983	2,478	9,374,499
1921	1,471	5,892,078	1,421	5,707,136	2,892	11,599,214
1922	1,509	5,495,934	1,227	5,388,976	2,736	10,884,910
1923	2,125	7,086,259	1,842	12,481,616	3,967	19,567,875
1924	2,740	7,860,100	2,490	19,134,610	5,230	26,994,710
1925	2,413	7,398,397	2,260	16,560,439	4,673	23,958,836
1926	2,760	8,037,097	2,437	18,000,351	5,197	26,037,448
1927	2,888	8,583,327	2,587	19,164,888	5,475	27,748,215
1928	3,384	8,310,134	3,072	21,320,575	6,456	29,630,709
1929	3,348	9,882,520	3,065	20,780,486	6,413	30,663,006
1930	3,135	9,475,725	3,050	20,554,507	6,185	30,030,232
1931	2,804	6,680,429	2,725	18,402,371	5,529	25,082,800
1932	2,344	5,635,358	2,162	14,172,640	4,506	19,807,998
1933	2,357	4,511,889	2,137	13,665,839	4,494	18,177,728
1934	2,908	6,167,328	2,625	18,551,323	5,533	24,718,651

PART IX.—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

Canadian shipping may be divided into three classes: (1) ocean or sea-going shipping; (2) inland or rivers and lakes international shipping; and (3) coasting trade or coastwise shipping. Ocean shipping covers the sea-going vessels arriving or departing from Atlantic and Pacific Coast ports, including St. Lawrence River ports up to Montreal. Inland international shipping is the term used to cover shipping between Canadian and United States ports on the Great Lakes and international rivers and on lakes and rivers accessible to shipping from United States ports such as the Ottawa, Rideau, Trent, etc. (Ferriage is, however, excluded from this and other classes of shipping.) Coastwise shipping or the coasting trade covers shipping between one Canadian port and another on the Atlantic coast, on the Pacific coast and on the inland international lakes and rivers or lakes and rivers accessible to them. It does not, however, include shipping on isolated Canadian waterways, such as the Mackenzie river, lake Winnipeg, lake St. John, etc.

Since the dates between which free navigation is possible down the St. Lawrence are so very important to Central Canada it has been considered advisable to include the following historical statement giving the dates, for years 1882 to 1934 inclusive, respecting the clearance of ice, the opening and closing of navigation, and the first arrivals and last departures of sea-going vessels in the ship channel between Quebec and Montreal.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION, AND THE FIRST ARRIVAL AND LAST DEPARTURE OF SEA-GOING VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR OF MONTREAL, SINCE 1882; ALSO DATES WHEN CHANNEL BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL WAS CLEAR OF ICE.

Year.	Channel Clear of Ice, Quebec to Montreal.	Opening of Navigation, Montreal Harbour.	Closing of Navigation, Montreal Harbour.	First Arrival from Sea, Montreal Harbour.	Last Departure for Sea, Montreal Harbour.
1882	April 23	April 11	Dec. 9	May 6	Nov. 21
1883	May 4	" 27	" 16	" 5	" 20
1884	April 28	" 22	" 18	" 2	" 20
1885	May 7	May 5	" 7	" 8	" 20
1886	April 26	April 24	" 4	April 30	" 25
1887	May 1	May 1	" 23	May 3	" 28
1888	" 1	April 29	" 14	" 4	" 22
1889	April 22	" 14	" 29	April 27	" 23
1890	" 27	" 14	" 3	" 30	" 24
1891	" 25	" 17	" 17	" 27	" 21
1892	" 21	" 13	" 23	" 23	" 27
1893	May 1	" 24	" 4	May 3	" 23
1894	April 23	" 12	" 26	April 27	" 24
1895	" 27	" 20	" 5	" 27	" 25
1896	" 24	" 22	" 19	" 28	" 23
1897	" 26	" 17	" 19	" 30	" 24
1898	" 10	Mar. 31	" 12	" 26	" 28
1899	" 26	April 24	" 30	" 27	" 29
1900	" 26	" 21	" 10	" 26	Dec. 3
1901	" 19	" 21	" 10	" 25	Nov. 25
1902	" 13	" 5	" 8	" 17	Dec. 4
1903	" 11	" 2	" 10	" 26	Nov. 28
1904	" 27	" 25	" 9	May 4	" 27
1905	" 20	" 19	" 12	" 2	" 30
1906	" 18	" 20	" 2	April 28	Dec. 2
1907	May 1	" 23	" 15	May 2	Nov. 29
1908	April 28	" 22	" 10	April 30	" 26
1909	" 18	" 16	" 27	" 23	" 28
1910	" 3	" 1	" 7	" 11	Dec. 1
1911	" 25	" 23	Jan. 1[1]	" 26	" 3
1912	" 29	" 23	" 3[2]	" 30	" 3
1913	" 14	" 3	Dec. 27	" 19	Nov. 29
1914	" 25	" 22	" 23	" 29	Dec. 4
1915	" 14	" 11	" 15	" 30	" 11
1916	" 22	" 22	" 18	May 1	" 3
1917	" 22	" 19	" 7	" 1	" 7
1918	" 22	" 21	" 17	" 7	" 14
1919	" 16	" 14	" 12	April 22	" 10
1920	" 18	" 18	" 11	" 25	" 7
1921	Mar. 29	Mar. 29	" 14	" 21	" 8
1922	April 13	April 13	" 6	" 24	" 2
1923	" 29	" 29	" 18	May 3	" 2
1924	" 17	" 18	" 13	April 24	" 3
1925	" 10	" 10	" 10	" 22	" 9
1926	May 1	May 1	" 6	May 3	" 6
1927	April 11	April 11	" 17	April 12	" 6
1928	" 26	" 26	Jan 5[3]	" 26	" 9
1929	" 10	" 10	Dec. 10	" 20	" 7
1930	" 12	" 12	" 12	" 21	" 12
1931	Mar. 19	Mar. 19	" 11	" 15	" 11
1932	" 27	" 27	" 13	" 14	" 8
1933	" 23	" 23	" 14	" 14	" 6
1934	" 28	" 28	" 8	" 26	" 8

[1]1912. [2]1913. [3]1929.

Whereas, in the case of most countries of such extensive coast line, the ocean shipping is much the more important, in Canada the shipping on inland waters, while finally dependent to a large extent on ocean traffic to foreign ports, shares, almost equally with that on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the attention devoted to water traffic. The Great Lakes are among the leading highways of the international trade of the world; consequently, the statistics of inland international shipping are included with those of sea-going shipping in Table **52**, while those of sea-going shipping alone will be found in Table **53**.

Tables **52-60**, following, have been compiled or revised from the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

52.—Sea-Going and Inland Vessels (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels and Ferriage) Arrived at and Departed from Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 380.

Fiscal Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1911	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,504,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533
1921	4,526	10,545,619	39,877	22,236,962	50,370	21,866,049	54,648,630
1922	4,239	10,471,403	36,679	20,029,572	61,114	26,164,278	56,665,253
1923	4,869	13,868,905	59,364	26,423,287	87,199	32,110,991	72,403,183
1924	*5,187	15,158,994	53,945	28,216,588	80,700	31,571,791	74,947,373
1925	5,763	16,463,204	44,432	26,620,979	84,084	34,854,868	77,939,051
1926	6,515	17,749,067	34,010	23,149,028	55,109	34,348,732	75,246,827
1927	6,448	18,117,525	34,015	25,692,591	62,344	33,521,543	77,331,659
1928	6,253	18,738,027	38,497	28,453,951	67,771	36,611,819	83,803,797
1929	6,400	21,625,660	39,038	29,792,258	75,745	42,317,309	93,735,227
1930	5,634	20,171,383	40,251	29,137,798	107,925	40,129,608	89,438,789
1931	5,826	20,008,005	33,877	29,541,844	83,383	41,362,027	90,911,876
1932	5,754	19,025,391	30,978	27,683,791	72,577	36,727,215	83,436,397
1933	6,323	20,865,151	28,725	24,318,372	64,388	31,088,962	76,272,485
1934	6,831	22,480,487	31,869	25,846,968	57,693	34,297,917	82,625,372

Section 1.—Ocean Shipping.

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Ocean-going vessels of that time were crude wooden sailing craft of but 20 or 30 tons burden, entrusted only to skilful and hardy mariners for navigation through little-known seas. Later on exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic, but it was not until the building of ships in Canada by the French assumed some dimensions that traffic became important. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments in the Maritime Provinces and on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833 the *Royal William*, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax,

crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic under steam power. A few years later Samuel Cunard established the well-known steamship line of that name. His company pursued a conservative course; wooden ships were used long after iron hulls were a proven success, and paddle wheels after the introduction of the screw propeller. By 1867 the company's business had shifted to New York and its terminal was moved thither from Halifax. The Allan line had a somewhat similar early history but remained a purely Canadian company. In addition to other lines of less importance, both the C.P.R. and the Dominion Government operate fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

In the following tables statistics are given of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal years from 1911 to 1934 (Table **53**); of the nationalities, tonnages of freight carried, and numbers of crews of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in the fiscal years ended 1933 and 1934 (Table **54**); of entrances and clearances of sea-going and all ships at principal ports (Table **59**); and of the countries whence arrived and to which departed (Tables **55** and **55A**). The numbers and particularly the tonnages of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, in both ocean and coasting trade, indicate clearly the predominance of British and Canadian shipping over that of all other nations. This is particularly the case on the Atlantic coast, where the bulk of our European and South American trade is handled. The figures in Table **53** show a significant and fairly steady expansion in the total of ocean shipping through Canadian ports during the period since 1911.

53.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Year.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1911	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,835	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,160,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393
1920	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754
1921	4,526	10,545,619	12,490	5,510,484	17,624	8,860,626	24,916,729
1922	4,239	10,471,403	14,929	6,861,202	17,170	10,261,865	27,594,470
1923	4,869	13,868,905	16,693	7,463,809	17,493	12,945,623	34,278,337
1924	5,187	15,158,994	16,778	7,698,045	16,795	14,161,363	37,018,402
1925	5,763	16,463,204	17,779	7,966,193	17,314	16,551,629	40,981,026
1926	6,515	17,749,067	17,906	9,703,054	18,117	18,202,875	45,654,996
1927	6,448	18,117,525	16,746	8,926,138	19,111	19,106,106	46,149,769
1928	6,253	18,738,027	16,716	9,021,264	18,561	20,455,343	48,214,634
1929	6,400	21,625,660	18,005	9,235,036	21,021	23,547,831	54,408,527
1930	5,634	20,171,383	18,145	9,673,948	19,689	23,146,901	52,992,232
1931	5,826	20,008,005	17,865	11,707,129	17,906	22,885,015	54,600,149
1932	5,754	19,025,391	15,919	11,808,667	16,604	21,506,183	52,340,241
1933	6,323	20,865,151	13,864	9,041,203	15,741	19,860,478	49,766,832
1934	6,831	22,480,487	17,110	9,391,625	15,464	23,573,742	55,445,854

54.—Details, by Nationality, of Sea-Going Vessels (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Crew.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measurement.	
1933.					
ENTERED.					
British	3,198	10,895,693	2,528,188	156,712	232,881
Canadian	6,701	4,282,278	1,192,741	44,133	143,336
Foreign	7,879	9,866,418	2,630,541	18,292	221,326
Totals	**17,778**	**25,044,389**	**6,351,470**	**219,137**	**597,543**
CLEARED.					
British	3,125	9,969,458	6,077,168	367,428	215,168
Canadian	7,163	4,758,925	607,296	85,043	163,057
Foreign	7,862	9,994,060	4,312,338	353,321	237,520
Totals	**18,150**	**24,722,443**	**10,996,802**	**805,792**	**615,745**
TOTALS, ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	6,323	20,865,151	8,605,356	524,140	448,049
Canadian	13,864	9,041,203	1,800,037	129,176	306,393
Foreign	15,741	19,860,478	6,942,879	371,613	458,846
Totals	**35,928**	**49,766,832**	**17,348,272**	**1,024,929**	**1,213,288**
1934.					
ENTERED.					
British	3,402	11,434,099	2,940,392	156,866	230,279
Canadian	8,403	4,729,813	1,481,969	21,448	156,140
Foreign	7,696	12,046,035	3,043,727	23,513	255,472
Totals	**19,501**	**28,209,947**	**7,466,088**	**201,827**	**641,891**
CLEARED.					
British	3,429	11,046,388	5,069,224	580,226	216,721
Canadian	8,707	4,661,812	782,885	188,300	139,534
Foreign	7,768	11,527,707	4,044,783	551,455	243,127
Totals	**19,904**	**27,235,907**	**9,896,892**	**1,319,981**	**599,382**
TOTALS, ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British	6,831	22,480,487	8,009,616	737,092	447,000
Canadian	17,110	9,391,625	2,264,854	209,748	295,674
Foreign	15,464	23,573,742	7,088,510	574,968	498,599
Totals	**39,405**	**55,445,854**	**17,362,980**	**1,521,808**	**1,241,273**

55.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933.

Country.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.
Vessels Entered.									
Whence Arrived—									
Great Britain	1,103	5,677,022	118,268	16	50,783	854	243	434,953	6,002
Australia	44	276,558	6,161	20	75,107	817	7	24,502	253
British South Africa	26	104,100	1,250	–	–	–	14	48,082	478
British West Indies	41	62,325	1,150	158	483,224	10,006	130	211,097	4,425
Newfoundland	658	434,648	15,858	220	127,926	4,363	80	58,187	1,301
New Zealand	5	44,212	1,150	2	6,520	77	1	3,524	35
Hong Kong	32	306,947	9,051	1	8,789	497	7	44,090	867
Other Br. possessions	41	141,408	2,316	1	1,460	23	8	29,349	362
Argentina	1	3,566	86	–	–	–	18	61,670	597
Belgium	63	427,051	8,524	–	–	–	41	135,836	1,635
China	57	310,222	7,080	17	81,209	2,643	33	170,923	2,817
Colombia	–	–	–	20	118,279	870	1	5,101	36
Cuba	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	23,244	320
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	174,993	3,933
France	7	36,010	552	–	–	–	41	139,891	2,040
Germany	24	183,523	4,188	–	–	–	82	286,059	7,167
Holland	36	174,486	1,805	–	–	–	95	397,568	4,735
Italy	12	38,943	408	–	–	–	42	172,489	1,950
Japan	33	191,509	4,449	25	183,696	9,430	175	798,224	11,663
Mexico	8	26,645	309	9	457	53	2	5,525	58
Norway	1	2,997	36	–	–	–	35	85,248	1,011
Peru	8	32,661	301	14	70,538	584	3	15,719	108
St. Pierre and Miquelon	246	34,403	2,549	56	7,106	492	22	15,409	445
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10,372	188
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	168,515	3,596
United States	471	2,230,646	42,339	4,555	2,940,458	97,301	5,218	6,096,995	148,119
Sea Fisheries	163	8,830	1,999	1,525	65,740	14,553	1,399	64,006	15,051
From Sea	79	16,790	1,581	50	5,962	322	15	9,090	262
Totals, Entered[1]	**3,198**	**10,895,693**	**232,881**	**6,701**	**4,282,278**	**143,336**	**7,879**	**9,866,418**	**221,326**
Vessels Cleared.									
To which Departed—									
Great Britain	1,082	5,469,047	109,878	19	60,961	813	317	749,514	9,026
Australia	52	313,857	6,554	8	29,770	329	43	141,473	1,527
Hong Kong	28	280,617	8,677	8	70,688	4,054	6	25,489	224
British South Africa	16	59,221	880	–	–	–	6	20,192	242
British Guiana	–	–	–	61	229,872	4,741	17	21,965	393
British West Indies	42	105,642	3,575	143	421,051	9,012	115	201,860	3,170
Newfoundland	733	415,948	15,836	231	132,621	4,776	100	69,061	1,617
New Zealand	6	53,581	1,200	10	36,433	422	1	2,394	27
Other Br. Possessions	31	113,085	1,911	2	6,299	51	39	128,034	1,560
Argentina	5	14,107	300	–	–	–	42	127,545	1,319
Belgium	53	187,194	2,126	–	–	–	53	144,438	1,894
China	56	281,489	5,300	23	102,364	2,617	43	185,489	2,658
Colombia	–	–	–	15	91,982	653	2	5,021	67
Cuba	6	11,111	163	–	–	–	24	40,553	920
Denmark	1	2,522	28	–	–	–	54	208,189	5,264
France	25	156,648	3,783	1	504	22	127	357,450	4,776
Germany	12	43,291	514	–	–	–	67	277,721	3,898
Greece	3	7,636	94	–	–	–	3	7,071	77
Holland	76	227,625	2,558	–	–	–	64	213,048	3,223
Italy	10	28,805	309	–	–	–	34	132,904	1,511
Japan	11	114,055	3,723	20	176,956	8,458	242	1,097,883	15,179
Mexico	4	6,921	114	22	852	120	4	13,080	117
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	55,992	804
Peru	–	–	–	6	29,986	252	14	50,530	522
St. Pierre and Miquelon	248	67,547	3,328	59	14,189	637	42	32,352	784
Spain	5	14,972	166	–	–	–	5	4,309	89
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	254,202	6,862
United States	411	1,908,656	39,961	4,736	3,198,855	109,579	4,886	5,225,311	152,204
Sea Fisheries	171	9,610	2,288	1,743	72,758	15,674	1,186	64,738	15,176
For Sea	20	13,392	1,200	35	1,092	201	207	7,775	1,108
Totals, Cleared[1]	**3,125**	**9,969,458**	**215,168**	**7,163**	**4,758,925**	**163,057**	**7,862**	**9,994,060**	**237,520**

[1]Totals include other countries not specified.

55A.—Sea-Going Vessels Entered and Cleared, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

Country.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew, No.
Vessels Entered.									
Whence Arrived—									
Great Britain	1,315	6,263,000	121,369	26	84,498	940	268	533,609	6,964
Australia	41	253,118	5,535	19	68,382	776	14	47,424	512
British South Africa	21	76,268	979	–	–	–	–	–	–
British West Indies	38	48,574	658	143	495,344	9,523	131	222,276	3,980
Hong Kong	35	317,501	8,964	8	65,518	3,517	1	3,163	35
Newfoundland	595	368,314	12,773	238	168,386	5,589	92	77,347	1,660
New Zealand	5	47,363	1,205	1	3,342	42	1	3,625	35
Other Br. possessions	63	226,731	3,632	–	–	–	14	54,875	749
Argentina	4	10,634	128	–	–	–	37	115,453	1,178
Belgium	56	430,609	8,452	–	–	–	41	117,508	1,629
China	49	263,888	5,439	34	157,149	4,804	46	218,642	3,372
Colombia	3	27,546	131	22	130,955	1,057	3	17,161	122
Cuba	3	5,741	74	1	654	19	19	27,214	405
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	123,310	1,955
France	4	10,877	141	–	–	–	41	124,151	1,787
Germany	12	82,299	1,580	–	–	–	86	353,694	6,172
Italy	2	7,643	67	–	–	–	36	139,655	1,694
Japan	63	291,999	5,855	20	134,053	6,344	234	1,033,292	13,636
Mexico	3	6,998	81	6	317	32	2	3,634	68
Netherlands	31	156,372	1,591	–	–	–	97	393,423	3,966
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	156,974	2,540
Peru	4	36,728	176	20	104,769	837	7	39,402	269
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	22,413	345
St. Pierre and Miquelon	160	21,357	1,640	42	20,962	764	17	11,620	464
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	173,602	3,489
United States	560	2,358,293	45,173	6,132	3,114,835	103,565	4,844	7,692,961	174,425
Sea Fisheries	140	7,531	1,546	1,621	71,994	17,196	1,398	86,814	20,567
From Sea	165	18,411	1,820	48	7,040	346	3	3,684	229
Totals, Entered[1]	**3,402**	**11,434,099**	**230,279**	**8,493**	**4,729,813**	**156,146**	**7,696**	**12,046,035**	**255,472**
Vessels Cleared.									
To which Departed—									
Great Britain	1,342	6,393,534	115,306	27	87,849	1,013	569	1,421,888	16,759
Australia	56	306,543	6,265	30	105,861	1,245	78	258,252	2,802
British South Africa	32	122,072	1,646	–	–	–	17	56,397	652
British Guiana	1	65	8	54	229,300	4,474	22	32,261	515
British India	19	68,009	1,177	–	–	–	8	32,108	365
British West Indies	38	37,891	545	132	407,638	8,723	126	215,674	3,314
Hong Kong	30	281,712	8,195	10	88,360	4,968	5	22,894	186
Newfoundland	716	384,355	13,434	250	135,817	4,919	114	110,657	2,173
New Zealand	9	60,165	1,374	4	15,497	156	1	2,506	26
Other Br. possessions	23	76,999	1,011	–	–	–	55	182,503	2,049
Argentina	5	14,319	173	–	–	–	30	81,454	892
Belgium	28	94,082	1,062	1	797	19	57	138,484	1,962
China	71	338,566	6,373	43	163,880	2,625	56	260,032	3,635
Colombia	2	18,364	88	23	137,683	998	1	5,978	40
Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	160,477	4,307
France	17	127,023	3,232	–	–	–	126	334,278	4,728
Germany	13	55,325	780	–	–	–	81	274,886	3,972
Italy	1	1,968	26	–	–	–	33	112,669	1,253
Japan	20	132,059	3,232	17	144,995	6,995	277	1,290,171	16,946
Mexico	6	18,623	158	7	2,125	55	5	14,824	142
Netherlands	32	92,297	1,053	–	–	–	74	200,563	2,559
Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	83,373	1,598
Peru	–	–	–	15	95,551	640	17	49,766	563
St. Pierre and Miquelon	221	102,039	4,037	60	41,673	1,350	17	12,547	284
Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	148,148	4,053
United States	517	2,188,439	43,214	6,203	2,840,385	84,654	4,408	5,761,192	141,784
Sea Fisheries	173	10,342	2,141	1,791	78,338	15,953	1,364	95,520	22,569
For Sea	26	11,765	1,035	19	325	71	64	14,419	954
Totals, Cleared[1]	**3,429**	**11,046,388**	**216,721**	**8,707**	**4,661,812**	**139,534**	**7,768**	**11,527,707**	**243,127**

[1]Totals include other countries not specified.

Section 2.—Inland Shipping.

Inland shipping is associated in its beginning with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. The advantages of this light and easily navigable boat were realized by explorers and fur traders, and for many years it was in general use, giving way to more substantial craft only with the demands of heavier traffic. The *bateau* and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists but soon gave place to larger vessels on the St. Lawrence and the other main highways of the time. Original plans of the Lachine canal, calling for a width of 12 feet and a depth of 18 inches, afford an illustration of the size of these primitive craft.

In the absence of any roads to make land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior. The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by *bateau* or Durham boat, from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used, then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally, schooner again to the destination. The charge for transporting a barrel of rum from Montreal to Kingston was from $3 to $3.50, and freight charges on other goods were proportions of this standard rate.

In 1809, the *Accommodation*, the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. By 1818 Molson had formed a company, the St. Lawrence Steamship Co. or the Molson Line. On lake Ontario, the *Frontenac* was used from 1817 on a weekly service between York and Prescott and, following this beginning, came a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the *Gore* reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying United States goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

Upon the advent of steam railways, water-borne traffic did not decrease but, on the contrary, increased, and at present the greater part of the western grain is shipped *via* the Great Lakes route to eastern ports. The iron ore and coal traffic between lake Superior and lake Erie ranges between 60 and 80 million short tons per annum; the total traffic on these upper lakes alone is greater than that carried by all Canadian railways and about one-twelfth of that carried by all United States railways.

Inland International Shipping.—Statistics of the inland international shipping between Canadian and United States ports for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34, exclusive of ferriage, are given in Table **56.** The total tonnages of inland international shipping entered and cleared in the fiscal years 1926-34 were as follows: 1926, 29,591,831; 1927, 31,181,890; 1928, 35,589,163; 1929, 39,326,700; 1930, 36,446,557; 1931, 36,311,727; 1932, 31,096,156; 1933, 26,505,653; 1934, 27,179,518.

56.—Canadian and United States Shipping on Rivers and Lakes between Canadian and United States Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Vessels Arrived—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	9,285	7,294	6,984	6,987	6,985
Tons register.....	9,183,401	8,666,392	7,504,571	7,048,168	7,290,930
Number of crew.....	271,221	236,566	206,243	182,836	181,472
Sail.....No.	1,276	519	210	126	142
Tons register.....	72,227	64,877	64,468	45,468	54,081
Number of crew.....	2,080	1,232	895	440	664
United States—					
Steam and motor.....No.	42,989	32,229	27,823	24,254	21,033
Tons register.....	8,010,012	8,783,219	7,515,197	5,540,399	5,251,453
Number of crew.....	261,251	261,605	221,906	163,351	146,419
Sail.....No.	1,192	621	247	184	168
Tons register.....	284,945	255,202	131,977	80,019	122,102
Number of crew.....	2,758	1,964	904	545	588
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	39,806	29,740	25,398	22,031	21,029
Steam, paddle..... "	1,630	1,497	1,309	928	897
Steam, sternwheel..... "	9	9	9	9	10
Motor..... "	10,829	8,277	8,091	8,273	6,082
Sail..... "	43	257	70	42	37
Sail, barges..... "	2,425	883	387	268	273
Vessels Departed—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	9,894	7,684	7,645	7,630	7,458
Tons register.....	10,133,814	9,015,359	8,242,689	8,133,175	9,062,316
Number of crew.....	283,083	240,683	215,660	203,873	191,422
Sail.....No.	1,651	515	220	118	174
Tons register.....	74,408	88,087	63,396	50,358	48,016
Number of crew.....	2,496	1,370	944	478	718
United States—					
Steam and motor.....No.	42,807	31,945	27,653	24,031	20,841
Tons register.....	8,389,248	9,203,669	7,434,814	5,530,230	5,226,410
Number of crew.....	263,265	259,674	220,222	159,963	144,889
Sail.....No.	1,248	682	250	178	187
Tons register.....	298,502	234,922	139,044	77,836	124,210
Number of crew.....	2,932	2,027	895	551	662
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	40,194	30,018	25,922	22,492	21,394
Steam, paddle..... "	1,715	1,484	1,291	922	884
Steam, sternwheel..... "	9	9	8	8	9
Motor..... "	10,783	8,113	8,077	8,239	6,012
Sail..... "	36	32	57	35	37
Sail, barges..... "	2,863	1,165	413	261	324

Section 3.—Coasting Trade.

Statistics of the arrivals and departures of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, whether on the sea or the Great Lakes and international rivers, are given for the latest five years in Table **57.** These statistics do not include vessels plying on inland waterways inaccessible to international shipping nor do they include ferry services between one Canadian port and another.

57.—British and Foreign Vessels Employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Vessels Arrived—					
British—					
Steam and motor.....No.	74,170	71,076	64,743	60,179	62,000
Tons register.....	39,332,171	43,444,698	41,697,387	39,573,451	39,518,815
Number of crew.....	1,552,640	1,567,482	1,416,113	1,283,451	1,222,740
Sail.....No.	7,364	5,828	4,477	4,029	4,159
Tons register.....	3,555,731	2,876,756	2,405,395	1,785,018	1,595,779
Number of crew.....	31,558	25,494	21,205	17,191	16,880
Foreign—					
Steam and motor.....No.	596	528	625	632	695
Tons register.....	763,632	796,098	802,634	614,341	801,456
Number of crew.....	13,746	12,593	12,690	12,350	15,122
Sail.....No.	75	75	30	35	61
Tons register.....	15,332	17,100	7,556	2,583	7,493
Number of crew.....	309	399	111	141	313
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	61,246	58,083	52,046	48,301	49,173
Steam, paddle..... "	2,292	1,750	1,519	1,106	962
Steam, sternwheel..... "	272	176	164	74	75
Motor..... "	10,956	11,595	11,639	11,330	12,485
Sail, ships..... "					
Sail, barks..... "					
Sail, brigantines..... "	3,204	2,565	1,958	2,096	1,986
Sail, schooners..... "					
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc..... "	4,235	3,338	2,549	1,968	2,234
Vessels Departed—					
British—					
Steam and motor.....No.	74,323	71,058	64,907	60,041	62,024
Tons register.....	39,653,349	43,813,306	42,010,810	38,694,839	39,333,472
Number of crew.....	1,556,378	1,611,737	1,449,780	1,259,895	1,220,956
Sail.....No.	7,195	5,639	4,541	3,989	4,166
Tons register.....	3,591,010	2,896,156	2,416,761	1,684,733	1,601,356
Number of crew.....	30,708	24,759	21,847	16,466	15,937
Foreign—					
Steam and motor.....No.	600	585	626	634	671
Tons register.....	808,220	816,330	875,335	718,928	901,907
Number of crew.....	12,915	14,042	13,900	11,996	17,109
Sail.....No.	79	72	38	24	34
Tons register.....	15,328	14,763	8,993	2,288	6,515
Number of crew.....	284	310	103	63	153
Description of Vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	61,214	58,176	51,979	48,134	48,866
Steam, paddle..... "	2,230	1,656	1,502	1,055	971
Steam, sternwheel..... "	323	176	164	75	75
Motor..... "	11,156	11,635	11,888	11,411	12,783
Sail, ships..... "					
Sail, barks..... "					
Sail, brigantines..... "	2,948	2,368	2,024	2,050	1,934
Sail, schooners..... "					
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc..... "	4,326	3,343	2,555	1,963	2,266

Section 4.—Grand Total Shipping Trade.

Statistics are given in Table 58 showing sea-going, inland international, coastwise and total vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports, by provinces, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934, and totals for the fiscal years 1923 to 1934. It is noteworthy in this table that the volume of coastwise shipping is the greatest, while sea-going is next in tonnage. In the period from 1923 to 1929, both sea-going and coastwise shipping showed marked expansion, but in recent

years there has been some decline. Inland international shipping, on the other hand, has varied considerably from year to year without showing any definite trend. It is, however, significant of the importance of water-borne traffic on the inland rivers and lakes that the total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared was greater for Ontario than for any other province in the fiscal year ended 1930 and in the latest year, as in 1933, was only slightly below that of British Columbia. This was due to the fact that the great bulk of the inland international shipping was through Ontario ports, while there was also a large tonnage of coasting trade through these ports. Quebec came third in total shipping in 1934, followed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

58.—Totals of Numbers and Tonnages of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, 1923-34, With Details by Provinces for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Province.	Sea-Going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923	**19,462**	**17,095,883**	**19,593**	**17,182,454**	**82,560**	**36,240,041**	**80,033**	**34,730,037**
Totals, 1924	**19,261**	**18,497,025**	**19,499**	**18,521,377**	**88,035**	**39,268,712**	**84,762**	**38,096,416**
Totals, 1925	**20,436**	**20,470,379**	**20,420**	**20,510,647**	**87,185**	**40,480,372**	**87,091**	**40,139,447**
Totals, 1926	**21,185**	**22,837,720**	**21,353**	**22,817,276**	**88,693**	**41,770,480**	**87,878**	**41,117,175**
Totals, 1927	**21,382**	**23,224,281**	**20,923**	**22,925,488**	**92,222**	**43,124,919**	**90,814**	**42,617,467**
Totals, 1928	**20,903**	**24,240,847**	**20,627**	**23,973,787**	**94,981**	**45,381,586**	**94,714**	**44,146,030**
Totals, 1929	**22,531**	**27,464,158**	**22,895**	**26,944,369**	**95,047**	**49,046,588**	**93,905**	**48,007,097**
Totals, 1930	**21,583**	**27,155,766**	**21,885**	**25,836,466**	**82,205**	**43,666,866**	**82,197**	**44,067,907**
Totals, 1931	**20,737**	**28,064,762**	**20,860**	**26,535,387**	**77,507**	**47,134,652**	**77,354**	**47,540,555**
Totals, 1932	**19,175**	**27,003,210**	**19,102**	**25,337,031**	**69,875**	**44,912,972**	**70,112**	**45,311,899**
1933.								
Prince Edward Island	104	70,302	162	106,963	927	307,846	880	275,165
Nova Scotia	4,040	4,698,358	4,462	5,055,203	12,692	3,468,054	12,566	2,702,487
New Brunswick	3,805	1,718,471	3,741	1,711,596	3,025	1,110,038	3,100	1,133,115
Quebec	1,577	6,021,612	1,497	5,212,910	9,079	8,154,741	8,949	8,738,650
Ontario	–	–	16	11,596	13,105	14,579,205	12,795	13,830,429
Manitoba	10	47,445	10	47,445	3	161	3	161
British Columbia	8,242	12,488,201	8,262	12,576,730	25,965	14,300,441	26,313	14,364,282
Yukon	–	–	–	–	79	54,907	82	56,499
Totals, 1933	**17,778**	**25,044,389**	**18,150**	**24,722,443**	**64,875**	**41,975,393**	**64,688**	**41,100,788**
1934.								
Prince Edward Island	105	84,661	132	123,535	1,046	356,051	1,013	309,719
Nova Scotia	4,469	4,987,610	4,975	5,405,892	11,694	4,061,037	11,549	3,441,342
New Brunswick	5,164	1,880,462	5,226	1,959,437	3,526	1,250,666	3,478	1,205,805
Quebec	1,651	6,216,136	1,519	5,400,847	10,300	8,799,241	10,340	9,516,904
Ontario	1	872	5	3,714	13,139	14,060,264	12,782	13,637,626
Manitoba	10	31,587	10	31,587	7	2,203	7	2,203
British Columbia	8,101	15,008,619	8,037	14,310,895	27,117	13,335,730	27,639	13,671,312
Yukon	–	–	–	–	86	58,351	87	58,339
Totals, 1934	**19,501**	**28,209,947**	**19,904**	**27,235,907**	**66,915**	**41,923,543**	**66,895**	**41,843,250**

58.—Totals of Numbers and Tonnages of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports, Exclusive of Ferriage, 1923-34, with Details by Provinces for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Province.	Inland International.				Totals.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Totals, 1923	**55,958**	**18,864,448**	**56,419**	**19,260,398**	**157,980**	**72,200,372**	**156,045**	**71,172,889**
Totals, 1924	**50,314**	**18,926,976**	**50,758**	**19,001,995**	**157,610**	**76,692,713**	**155,019**	**75,619,788**
Totals, 1925	**46,412**	**17,616,105**	**47,011**	**19,341,920**	**154,033**	**78,566,856**	**154,522**	**79,992,014**
Totals, 1926	**26,049**	**14,117,099**	**27,056**	**15,474,732**	**135,918**	**78,725,299**	**136,287**	**79,409,183**
Totals, 1927	**29,876**	**14,862,096**	**30,626**	**16,319,794**	**143,480**	**81,211,296**	**142,363**	**81,862,749**
Totals, 1928	**35,073**	**16,745,632**	**35,918**	**18,843,531**	**150,957**	**86,368,065**	**151,259**	**86,963,348**
Totals, 1929	**37,320**	**18,987,751**	**38,437**	**20,338,949**	**154,898**	**95,498,497**	**155,237**	**95,290,415**
Totals, 1930	**54,742**	**17,550,585**	**55,600**	**18,895,972**	**158,530**	**88,373,217**	**159,682**	**88,800,345**
Totals, 1931	**40,663**	**17,769,690**	**40,826**	**18,542,037**	**138,907**	**92,969,104**	**139,040**	**92,617,979**
Totals, 1932	**35,264**	**15,216,213**	**35,768**	**15,879,943**	**124,314**	**87,132,395**	**124,982**	**86,528,873**
1933.								
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	1,031	378,148	1,042	382,128
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	16,732	8,166,412	17,028	7,757,690
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	6,830	2,828,509	6,841	2,844,711
Quebec	868	646,501	1,121	959,093	11,524	14,822,854	11,567	14,910,653
Ontario	30,623	12,058,100	30,776	12,823,817	43,728	26,637,305	43,587	26,665,842
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	13	47,606	13	47,606
British Columbia	40	2,160	42	2,185	34,247	26,790,802	34,617	26,943,197
Yukon	20	7,293	18	6,504	99	62,200	100	63,003
Totals, 1933	**31,551**	**12,714,054**	**31,957**	**13,791,599**	**114,204**	**79,733,836**	**114,795**	**79,614,830**
1934.								
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	1,151	440,712	1,145	433,254
Nova Scotia	–	–	–	–	16,163	9,048,647	16,524	8,847,234
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	8,690	3,131,128	8,704	3,165,242
Quebec	791	615,784	1,029	912,963	12,742	15,631,161	12,888	15,830,714
Ontario	27,517	12,095,692	27,611	13,541,514	40,657	26,156,828	40,398	27,182,854
Manitoba	–	–	–	–	17	33,790	17	33,790
British Columbia	4	50	4	50	35,222	28,344,399	35,680	27,982,257
Yukon	16	7,040	16	6,425	102	65,391	103	64,764
Totals, 1934	**28,328**	**12,718,566**	**28,660**	**14,460,952**	**114,744**	**82,852,056**	**115,459**	**83,540,109**

The relative volume of shipping in the leading ports of the provinces of Canada is shown in Tables **59** and **59A**. Details are given of the sea-going vessels and of the total of all shipping (exclusive of ferriage) arrived at and departed from each port. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the tonnage of sea-going vessels arriving at and departing from Vancouver exceeded that of any other port in Canada; Victoria was next, followed by Halifax and Montreal. In total shipping, which included coastwise and inland international as well as sea-going shipping, Vancouver was considerably in the lead, followed by Montreal, Victoria and Halifax.

59.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933.

NOTE.—For details of coastwise and inland international shipping at these ports and at all other ports of Canada, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933. Figures of total shipping are exclusive of ferriage.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	56	54,624	89	83,968	621	265,225	626	269,968
Nova Scotia—								
Baddeck	7	593	7	593	541	46,612	541	46,612
Canso	88	14,883	109	17,843	1,260	144,008	1,304	147,165
Digby	18	1,084	19	565	538	635,010	540	643,161
Halifax	1,161	3,420,681	1,403	3,683,420	2,855	4,246,952	3,002	3,802,828
Louisburg	45	13,575	46	18,811	173	46,253	167	45,507
North Sydney	785	262,870	769	263,024	1,315	380,349	1,349	401,564
Parrsboro	35	10,773	45	18,735	437	58,245	448	61,083
Pictou	2	1,687	4	3,295	413	111,676	414	112,120
Port Mulgrave	1	53	2	65	858	90,476	858	91,453
Sydney	97	89,986	149	125,463	970	937,002	965	920,255
Windsor	73	111,916	76	114,681	141	129,522	141	129,522
Yarmouth	546	543,511	519	539,282	1,046	579,277	1,044	578,066
New Brunswick—								
Saint John	616	1,411,259	577	1,370,848	1,973	2,226,749	1,992	2,236,520
St. Andrews	1,178	76,877	1,206	79,753	1,597	131,001	1,607	134,578
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	6	9,212	–	–	68	20,033	69	20,240
Gaspé	9	12,300	13	20,252	115	98,378	114	95,688
Lévis	4	7,829	2	2,057	74	80,334	74	80,336
Montreal	981	3,647,117	933	3,503,636	5,756	7,729,417	5,764	7,706,332
Port Alfred	16	42,252	33	90,988	106	306,798	105	305,743
Quebec	449	2,073,732	288	1,147,547	2,278	3,640,732	2,307	3,748,971
Rimouski	2	1,742	9	12,263	528	131,608	514	147,221
Sorel	24	57,493	134	266,569	811	1,383,467	820	1,369,853
Three Rivers	61	161,232	61	161,232	1,004	1,252,728	1,003	1,253,774
Ontario—								
Amherstburg	–	–	–	–	529	280,354	501	286,103
Belleville	–	–	–	–	136	76,090	136	76,090
Brockville	–	–	–	–	836	501,617	838	502,087
Cobourg	–	–	–	–	402	1,331,645	401	1,329,978
Collingwood	–	–	–	–	92	120,383	98	123,484
Cornwall	–	–	–	–	266	241,090	266	251,152
Depot Harbour	–	–	–	–	118	226,363	118	225,504
Erieau	–	–	–	–	150	186,116	145	185,951
Fort William	–	–	4	3,144	1,301	2,857,411	1,092	2,426,571
Goderich	–	–	–	–	85	161,273	90	167,799
Gore Bay	–	–	–	–	195	72,310	195	72,014
Hamilton	–	–	–	–	660	881,324	507	723,935
Kingston	–	–	5	3,620	2,080	1,811,625	2,250	1,766,805
Little Current	–	–	–	–	258	132,124	226	131,653
Midland	–	–	–	–	237	493,605	240	607,009
Niagara Falls	–	–	–	–	1,482	1,352,952	1,483	1,468,760
Owen Sound	–	–	–	–	320	339,880	320	338,177
Port Arthur	–	–	–	–	988	2,314,557	1,201	2,757,083
Port Colborne	–	–	–	–	791	1,339,400	758	1,277,270
Port Dover	–	–	–	–	129	4,860	116	4,760
Port McNicoll	–	–	–	–	310	763,681	310	755,001
Port Stanley	–	–	–	–	187	205,682	188	205,802
Prescott	–	–	–	–	754	759,645	750	735,590
Sandwich	–	–	–	–	183	190,624	171	186,368
Sarnia	–	–	–	–	14,847	2,672,550	14,903	2,726,816
Sault Ste. Marie	–	–	–	–	1,539	1,485,570	1,564	1,483,976
Thorold	–	–	5	3,518	317	417,626	322	420,487
Toronto	–	–	–	–	2,522	2,698,246	2,553	2,701,541
Walkerville	–	–	–	–	461	136,805	443	149,571
Wallaceburg	–	–	–	–	268	154,506	273	155,692
Welland	–	–	–	–	95	98,449	64	73,250
Windsor	–	–	–	–	1,146	1,151,629	1,134	1,137,566
Manitoba—								
Churchill	10	47,445	10	47,445	13	47,606	13	47,606

59.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933—concluded.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay	291	8,432	296	7,924	1,188	530,618	1,194	531,364
Anyox	4	65	17	21,760	393	243,555	395	246,051
Bamfield	9	849	13	3,108	383	99,684	345	92,325
Britannia Beach	58	114,174	63	131,278	482	241,957	478	241,761
Chemainus	277	380,939	262	377,979	606	460,120	595	456,944
Ladysmith	7	7,933	4	369	654	304,479	654	308,654
Nanaimo	163	133,991	215	129,090	2,289	1,199,344	2,403	1,186,086
New Westminster	453	1,130,470	485	1,137,429	1,787	1,462,647	1,887	1,457,506
Ocean Falls	41	31,147	56	119,728	843	636,286	841	692,262
Port Alberni	73	230,739	71	231,001	357	325,280	354	325,414
Powell River	184	335,322	174	351,160	1,926	1,234,894	1,928	1,231,339
Prince Rupert	1,511	197,790	1,506	212,976	2,809	782,527	2,843	791,153
Quatsino	38	20,041	49	25,137	308	107,287	308	107,172
Stewart	2	3,012	4	3,023	180	206,859	183	206,873
Sidney	519	110,640	407	112,542	749	188,326	666	190,931
Union Bay	75	166,887	54	144,210	631	447,606	629	448,664
Vancouver	2,148	5,529,808	2,095	5,544,731	12,829	10,775,963	13,024	10,867,157
Victoria	2,052	4,049,284	2,080	3,957,593	4,907	7,344,046	4,945	7,356,249

59A.—Number and Tonnage of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—For details of coastwise and inland international shipping at these ports and all other ports of Canada, see the Shipping Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934. Figures of total shipping are exclusive of ferriage.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Prince Edward Island—								
Charlottetown	51	64,473	73	87,796	625	294,307	626	294,437
Nova Scotia—								
Baddeck	8	523	10	670	418	35,566	418	35,566
Canso	114	9,757	151	12,746	1,158	134,996	1,239	138,021
Digby	12	1,709	19	3,319	532	658,009	542	658,653
Halifax	1,259	3,632,009	1,484	3,908,981	2,798	4,762,235	2,828	4,510,711
Louisburg	83	58,309	94	52,381	265	117,628	267	116,862
North Sydney	896	276,799	876	270,917	1,513	504,334	1,543	507,720
Parrsboro	32	12,283	39	22,195	467	63,494	484	67,859
Pictou	3	1,330	9	8,323	381	130,980	415	135,662
Port Mulgrave	1	95	5	958	834	82,887	834	89,520
Sydney	102	119,266	173	190,976	935	1,087,407	958	1,107,319
Windsor	56	92,741	69	108,291	133	124,399	133	130,398
Yarmouth	535	555,607	519	546,584	914	604,058	928	593,925
New Brunswick—								
Saint John	684	1,476,804	688	1,448,018	2,340	2,390,688	2,338	2,382,679
St. Andrews	2,268	116,019	2,280	119,981	2,830	180,147	2,829	178,214
Quebec—								
Chicoutimi	9	14,597	1	1,755	65	21,915	70	22,267
Gaspé	13	14,722	28	43,537	158	71,254	159	84,893
Lévis	5	7,126	2	2,436	106	115,399	107	115,468
Montreal	1,078	3,849,067	907	3,417,502	5,963	7,790,873	5,948	7,756,349
Port Alfred	23	62,018	28	83,441	124	382,044	122	370,401
Quebec	397	2,000,595	308	1,388,234	2,656	3,984,726	2,728	4,190,615
Rimouski	7	7,345	24	38,835	804	193,723	844	196,235
Sorel	15	32,684	121	203,498	737	1,291,116	770	1,306,609
Three Rivers	79	212,280	79	212,280	1,174	1,355,940	1,172	1,362,184

59A.—Numbers and Tonnages of Sea-Going and of All Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934—concluded.

Province and Port.	Sea-Going Vessels.				Total Shipping.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.	Vessels.	Tons Register.
Ontario—								
Amherstburg	–	–	–	–	266	204,437	272	199,524
Belleville	–	–	–	–	112	40,885	111	40,855
Brockville	–	–	–	–	701	482,287	700	482,285
Cobourg	–	–	–	–	296	984,662	298	991,372
Collingwood	–	–	–	–	94	102,107	90	100,707
Cornwall	–	–	–	–	319	288,757	313	308,066
Depot Harbour	–	–	–	–	115	210,332	116	215,493
Erieau	–	–	–	–	147	214,202	142	212,238
Fort William	–	–	–	–	1,229	2,614,644	1,019	2,216,860
Goderich	–	–	–	–	74	153,431	79	171,023
Gore Bay	–	–	–	–	187	65,812	187	66,997
Hamilton	–	–	–	–	700	1,124,645	519	1,074,986
Kingston	–	–	–	–	1,864	1,637,012	2,053	2,003,950
Little Current	–	–	–	–	282	139,776	268	132,185
Midland	–	–	–	–	175	332,851	177	338,471
Niagara Falls	–	–	–	–	1,296	1,108,277	1,296	1,304,077
Owen Sound	–	–	–	–	317	314,532	323	320,610
Port Arthur	–	–	–	–	921	2,254,328	1,138	2,667,238
Port Colborne	–	–	–	–	738	1,186,176	736	1,181,590
Port Dover	–	–	–	–	135	3,544	130	3,518
Port McNicoll	–	–	–	–	163	430,453	224	585,949
Port Stanley	–	–	–	–	186	205,851	186	204,150
Prescott	–	–	–	–	902	916,439	721	689,406
Sandwich	–	–	–	–	239	282,730	238	286,775
Sarnia	–	–	–	–	14,366	2,609,055	14,384	3,158,809
Sault Ste. Marie	–	–	–	–	1,623	1,608,237	1,592	1,621,681
Thorold	–	–	4	3,065	423	496,567	429	504,847
Toronto	–	–	–	–	2,583	2,921,917	2,602	2,928,069
Walkerville	–	–	–	–	291	232,369	287	233,016
Wallaceburg	–	–	–	–	267	128,186	265	118,410
Welland	–	–	–	–	128	137,790	104	117,225
Windsor	–	–	–	–	1,156	1,267,205	1,141	1,247,770
British Columbia—								
Alert Bay	188	4,461	188	4,166	1,168	508,514	1,176	507,679
Anyox	14	11,355	16	15,176	356	175,772	355	176,121
Bamfield	16	9,518	19	9,697	546	106,304	554	108,248
Britannia Beach	85	105,958	77	164,668	599	282,236	596	290,316
Chemainus	346	740,014	387	742,975	764	834,043	789	843,092
Nanaimo	252	217,683	268	202,846	2,529	1,321,873	2,521	1,321,278
New Westminster	678	1,558,718	700	1,564,888	1,973	1,887,314	2,081	1,907,347
Ocean Falls	25	53,279	38	87,199	878	667,942	884	769,016
Port Alberni	159	524,077	160	521,295	433	612,355	430	610,583
Powell River	225	502,252	214	503,235	2,132	1,413,011	2,128	1,412,966
Prince Rupert	1,141	118,630	1,155	133,251	2,431	689,987	2,515	689,613
Quatsino	81	89,925	86	113,730	384	176,318	383	175,226
Stewart	13	15,012	21	29,641	174	169,337	175	169,992
Sidney	276	83,205	238	76,440	771	226,353	768	225,056
Union Bay	59	108,992	45	85,739	769	396,913	770	399,410
Vancouver	2,332	6,293,824	2,137	5,511,951	13,653	11,303,076	13,825	10,786,208
Victoria	1,967	4,437,086	1,938	4,437,395	4,959	7,379,783	4,994	7,388,209

Section 5.—Shipping Constructed and on the Registry.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada dates from the earliest settlement of the country, and up till the 1870's was one of the leading industries of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, 490 vessels with a total tonnage of 183,010 being constructed in the calendar year 1874. At that time, however, the advent of the steel ship rendered the wooden vessels, the material for which was so abundant in Canada, obsolete, with the result that the tonnage built has never since reached the above figure, though in the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 the construction of the

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built as an extraordinary measure arising out of the War, raised the totals constructed to 104,444 and 164,074 tons respectively. Statistics of ships built and registered in Canada or sold to other countries are given in Table 60. For further information on the shipbuilding industry, see Table 7 of the chapter on Manufactures, pp. 466-467.

60.—Vessels Built and Registered in Canada and Vessels Sold to Other Countries, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For 1874-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 383, and for 1901-10, see 1932 Year Book, p. 597. Statistics are from the Shipping Reports of the Department of National Revenue.

Fiscal Year.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to Other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
							$
1911	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913	324	24,325	328	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477
1921	220	95,838	323	188,915	69	34,623	8,456,573
1922	143	78,409	228	131,732	35	25,462	3,399,450
1923	154	14,868	274	57,446	18	26,394	1,009,327
1924	160	20,336	194	74,311	21	17,076	605,211
1925	232	36,147	198	48,054	28	21,689	717,730
1926	247	39,840	218	88,380	27	24,673	1,413,150
1927	341	32,801	281	79,448	32	27,027	1,984,040
1928	236	12,904	417	64,301	31	16,307	599,490
1929	328	49,798	386	155,972	30	18,627	154,750
1930	282	28,871	468	84,529	34	33,779	805,636
1931	294	45,162	396	129,088	22	8,865	421,500
1932	202	19,032	319	64,396	23	18,849	889,221
1933	159	9,156	193	25,811	32	37,543	443,258
1934	113	5,818	184	10,375	22	13,570	147,850

The numbers and net tonnages of the vessels on the registry of Canada, as at the end of each of the calendar years from 1924 to 1933, are given by provinces in Table 61.

61.—Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1924-33.

NOTE.—The figures in this table are supplied by the courtesy of the Department of Marine.

Province.	1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P.E. Island	133	9,078	131	8,997	127	8,556	133	8,581	132	8,549
Nova Scotia	1,488	134,991	1,475	135,761	1,452	134,539	1,412	129,482	1,436	126,428
New Brunswick	808	34,644	818	33,318	816	33,002	829	33,077	828	33,395
Quebec	1,305	425,852	1,341	438,253	1,369	447,889	1,368	456,092	1,373	502,224
Ontario	1,649	314,297	1,667	326,571	1,702	387,036	1,724	397,987	1,746	367,007
Manitoba	93	10,207	93	10,207	94	10,321	96	10,661	98	10,684
Saskatchewan	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486
British Columbia	2,198	289,549	2,373	327,524	2,618	325,190	2,872	327,984	3,012	313,651
Yukon	9	1,916	9	1,916	9	1,916	14	3,650	14	3,650
Totals	**7,689**	**1,221,020**	**7,913**	**1,283,033**	**8,193**	**1,348,935**	**8,454**	**1,368,000**	**8,645**	**1,366,074**

61.—Numbers and Net Tonnages of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1924-33—concluded.

Province.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island	134	8,370	130	8,351	129	11,026	129	10,996	135	11,134
Nova Scotia	1,471	127,077[1]	1,478	119,055	1,435	113,264	1,434	112,891	1,379	105,737
New Brunswick	885	34,031	919	38,350	985	40,024	983	39,766	1,010	41,247
Quebec	1,265	506,594	1,262	495,017	1,307	517,815	1,277	518,227	1,320	482,512
Ontario	1,759	365,531[1]	1,775	392,708	1,799	424,012	1,764	424,716	1,857	419,823
Manitoba	103	11,051	105	11,185	110	11,460	110	11,461	113	11,505
Saskatchewan	6	486	6	486	6	486	6	486	5	397
British Columbia	3,257	335,810	3,203	361,328	3,178	361,305	3,178	361,305	3,084	352,187
Yukon	19	4,543	20	5,584	17	5,031	17	5,031	17	5,031
Totals	**8,899**	**1,393,493[1]**	**8,898**	**1,432,064**	**8,966**	**1,484,423**	**8,898**	**1,484,879**	**8,920**	**1,429,573**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Section 6.—The Department of Marine.*

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is in the hands of the Dominion Department of Marine. It deals with: (1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) relief of distressed seamen; (7) hydrographic, tidal and current surveys; (8) inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties, and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) life-saving service; (10) the inspection of steamboats; (11) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel; (12) marine signal service; (13) ice breaking and (14) the administration of Government radiotelegraph stations and the supervision of private stations in Canada. The net revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was $1,645,291, and the expenditure for the same period was $12,208,231.

A summary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine is given for each fiscal year since 1901 in Table **62**, while details for the six years from 1929 to 1934 are presented in Tables **63** and **64**.

*Revised by E. Hawken, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Marine.

62.—Total Revenues and Expenditures of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-06, and Mar. 31, 1907-34.

NOTE.—For fiscal years 1868 to 1900, see 1933 Year Book, p. 715.

Fiscal Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$		$	$		$	$
1901	144,919	1,029,925	1913	185,725	5,213,223	1924	593,722	13,160,680
1902	148,607	1,501,619	1914	217,034	5,828,027	1925	416,864	13,636,145
1903	139,876	1,671,495	1915	795,550[3]	6,202,908	1926	479,475	16,776,939
1904	128,507	2,150,940	1916	461,457	5,621,611	1927	629,761	10,270,674
1905	121,815	4,747,723	1917	574,498	4,768,784	1928	615,089	15,368,692
1906	139,475	5,066,253	1918	228,812	4,361,498	1929	671,224	18,167,190
1907[1]	106,260	3,637,600	1919	396,779	4,459,165	1930	810,530	23,508,502
1908	177,591	5,374,774	1920	303,002	38,301,080[2]	1931	981,061	27,486,719
1909	169,502	5,498,531	1921	396,617	26,038,902	1932	871,529	25,056,916
1910	156,957	4,692,771	1922	701,497	20,419,883	1933	1,713,498	14,258,409
1911	154,492	4,197,420	1923	574,567	13,156,182	1934	1,645,291	12,208,231
1912	185,579	4,911,141						

[1]Nine months. [2]The increase in expenditure in 1920 and later years was due to the shipbuilding program and to loans to harbour commissions. [3]Includes $493,000 from sale of steamer *Earl Grey* to the Russian Government.

63.—Revenues of the Department of Marine, by Sources, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Source of Revenue.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Harbours, piers and wharves	45,878	53,281	54,668	78,674	75,026	104,854
Earnings of Dominion steamers	–	376	20	51	363	2,529
Steamboat inspection fund	136,932	131,356	144,332	113,231	103,091	102,678
Examination, masters and mates	5,181	5,126	4,733	3,381	3,240	3,260
Casual revenue, sundries	121,990	104,860	94,323	89,691	70,703	69,411
Radio revenue	81,760	90,728	75,753	50,700	45,687	49,081
Fines and forfeitures	3,728	5,228	1,119	953	543	686
Wireless amateur licence fees	271,526	407,762	468,093	528,942	1,414,297	1,303,558
Wireless operators' examination fees	361	421	605	810	548	596
Miscellaneous	1,283	2,067	1,427	1,258	–	–
Capital account	2,585	9,325	135,988	3,838	5,369	8,638
Totals	**671,224**	**810,530**	**981,061**	**871,529**	**1,718,867**	**1,645,291**

64.—Expenditures of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Item of Expenditure.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ocean and River Service—						
Investigation into wrecks	4,921	4,754	5,979	4,874	2,873	1,697
Registration of shipping	2,162	2,402	2,948	1,882	1,949	1,516
Removal of obstructions	1,095	223	3,498	297	592	379
Life-saving service	53,380	60,478	55,030	57,535	43,724	42,809
Dominion steamers and icebreakers	1,954,580	1,647,499	1,752,352	1,505,850	1,238,675	1,311,423
Schools of navigation	7,816	7,174	7,320	7,620	4,816	4,861
Cattle inspection	3,644	3,671	3,654	3,839	3,362	3,485
Wrecking plants (subsidy)	45,000	45,000	70,000	70,000	40,000	40,000
Hudson Bay patrol	289,464	12,989	–	–	–	–
Examination, masters and mates	20,000	20,461	21,615	20,115	14,687	15,719
Hydrographic survey	386,739	508,246	565,722	494,051	381,707	393,287
New steamer for hydro survey	–	–	4,357	514,259	135,837	–
Radio telegraph	735,004	829,499	764,633	649,356	559,935	520,219
Radio reception	166,776	225,265	221,656	216,906	235,301	245,429
Radio Broadcasting Commission	–	20,603	–	–	–	–
New steamers	–	173,000	–	–	210,829	–
Icebreaker, Hudson bay	–	791,299	135,355	31,985	–	–
Icebreaker, St. Lawrence river	–	747,028	12,103	–	–	–
Other items of expenditure	12,675	25,741	10,879	52,259	26,601	8,456
Totals	**3,683,256**	**5,125,332**	**3,637,101**	**3,630,828**	**2,900,888**	**2,589,280**
Lighthouse and Coast Service—						
Agencies and contingencies	223,280	227,064	228,686	225,016	193,827	192,192
Adminstration of pilotage	141,657	118,099	111,099	158,080	87,612	86,688
Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	718,777	733,977	733,976	732,619	652,390	645,859
Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses, etc	889,223	915,978	953,890	932,698	776,830	770,125
Construction of lighthouses, etc	683,012	684,482	1,166,849	374,249	169,869	248,790
Breaking of ice	30,000	58,000	44,000	44,000	44,000	19,500
Signal service	109,994	107,947	103,689	105,474	96,574	92,917
Other items of expenditure	16,957	25,719	49,637	22,220	16,041	15,926
Totals	**2,812,900**	**2,871,266**	**3,391,826**	**2,594,356**	**2,037,143**	**2,071,997**
Public Works, Chargeable to Capital—						
Ship channel, river St. Lawrence	1,894,912	2,753,019	3,462,951	4,242,538	3,418,118	3,510,614
Salvage of Scow 27	–	–	–	13,000	–	–
Sorel shipyard	162,019	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
Allowances	6,625	2,438	–	–	–	–
St. Lawrence River dams	–	405,589	397,410	283,751	[1]	[1]
Provisions for Dredge 8	–	–	1,476	–	–	–
Exchequer Court award	–	–	–	–	–	20,544
Totals	**2,063,556**	**3,161,046**	**3,861,837**	**4,539,289**	**3,418,118**	**3,531,158**

[1]Included with "Ship channel, river St. Lawrence" for 1930-34.

64.—Expenditures of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34—concluded.

Item of Expenditure.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Scientific Institutions—						
Meteorological Service	287,908	316,707	367,622	401,592	319,101	312,641
Totals	**287,908**	**316,707**	**367,622**	**401,592**	**319,101**	**312,641**
Steamboat inspection	141,485	140,253	143,764	143,394	121,283	121,224
Departmental salaries	392,453	397,851	402,460	401,738	350,917	290,216
Contingencies	54,798	55,205	69,814	67,328	54,088	33,867
Gratuities	2,634	4,842	4,461	4,214	6,085	2,576
Investigation Halifax Harbour Board	–	–	–	7,654	–	–
Montreal Harbour Commission	3,110,000	4,336,000	2,291,000	1,160,000	401,000	449,000
Quebec Harbour Commission	2,888,000	2,821,000	3,491,000	1,379,000	341,000	106,914
Vancouver Harbour Commission	1,596,000	345,000	2,802,000	809,000	112,000	1,208,299
Halifax Harbour Commission	30,000	1,272,000	3,539,000	2,752,000	1,025,339	151,258
Chicoutimi Harbour Commission	500,000	815,000	846,000	465,000	324,000	332,100
Saint John Harbour Commission	602,000	1,711,000	1,094,000	5,763,855	2,620,117	829,190
Three Rivers Harbour Commission	–	136,000	1,543,600	747,568	160,000	107,000
New Westminster Harbour Commission	–	–	–	189,140	56,094	12,614
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	2,200	–	1,235	960	11,236	58,897
Grand Totals	**18,167,190**	**23,508,502**	**27,486,720**	**25,056,916**	**14,258,409**	**12,208,231**

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Department of Marine, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction. These must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Further, the Board grants certificates of competency to engineers of steamboats.

Table **65** shows the numbers and tonnages of steamboats inspected, not inspected, and subject to inspection; vessels added to the Dominion Register; and vessels lost, broken up, or destroyed, by Inspection Divisions, during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

65.—Steamboat Inspection, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Division.	Vessels Inspected.				Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels Registered or Owned in the Dominion.		Vessels Registered or Owned Elsewhere.			
1933.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
Halifax	105	112,333	15	55,455	24	82,930
Saint John	46	44,142	2	11,228	63	33,450
Quebec	65	38,610	–	–	12	4,483
Sorel	77	48,403	–	–	41	14,484
Montreal	111	75,018	5	14,441	103	95,845
Kingston	87	103,759	8	676	24	31,270
Toronto	202	306,475	40	53,837	28	41,418
Midland	65	89,201	1	39	37	10,780
Collingwood	75	22,471	–	–	30	5,616
Port Arthur	57	56,641	1	66	89	7,645
Vancouver	190	86,380	12	78,324	128	63,921
Victoria	54	59,112	13	61,769	38	33,068
Totals	**1,134**	**1,042,545**	**97**	**275,835**	**617**	**424,910**

65.—Steamboat Inspection, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Division.	Vessels Inspected.				Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels Registered or Owned in the Dominion.		Vessels Registered or Owned Elsewhere.			
1934.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
Halifax	98	121,053	19	80,169	17	4,799
Saint John	42	50,745	2	11,228	54	33,940
Quebec	61	41,325	–	–	19	6,206
Sorel	62	37,292	–	–	55	28,062
Montreal	125	83,735	2	7,278	74	11,131
Kingston	77	86,775	3	351	22	32,354
Toronto	200	326,731	32	42,788	25	32,066
Midland	59	71,542	1	39	38	21,468
Collingwood	76	22,593	–	–	32	3,031
Port Arthur	63	64,622	1	2,944	87	20,693
Vancouver	201	97,777	12	78,261	96	42,329
Victoria	61	56,858	10	67,486	26	24,006
Totals	**1,125**	**1,061,048**	**82**	**290,544**	**545**	**260,085**

Division.	Vessels Subject to Inspection when in Commission.		Vessels Added to the Dominion Register.		Vessels Lost, Broken Up or Destroyed.	
1933.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.	No.	gross tonnage.
Halifax	144	250,718	5	2,875	3	278
Saint John	111	88,820	1	1,396	1	582
Quebec	77	43,093	2	503	1	112
Sorel	118	62,887	1	948	3	519
Montreal	219	185,304	5	1,078	–	–
Kingston	119	135,705	1	22	2	2,032
Toronto	270	401,730	3	3,967	3	2,429
Midland	103	100,020	–	–	1	29
Collingwood	105	28,087	4	1,398	4	165
Port Arthur	147	64,352	1	38	1	36
Vancouver	330	228,625	1	40	2	53
Victoria	105	153,949	–	–	3	2,132
Totals	**1,848**	**1,743,290**	**24**	**12,265**	**24**	**8,367**
1934.						
Halifax	134	206,021	–	–	3	276
Saint John	98	95,913	–	–	1	254
Quebec	80	47,531	1	676	–	–
Sorel	117	65,354	–	–	4	578
Montreal	201	102,144	1	(not reg'd.)	2	279
Kingston	102	119,480	–	–	–	–
Toronto	257	401,585	2	3,866	–	–
Midland	98	93,049	2	58	3	521
Collingwood	108	25,624	4	74	3	306
Port Arthur	151	88,259	3	48	1	28
Vancouver	309	218,367	–	–	6	2,135
Victoria	97	148,350	2	1,271	1	89
Totals	**1,752**	**1,611,677**	**15**	**5,993**	**24**	**4,466**

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 66 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1933, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 186).

66.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-33.

Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Year.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908	18,013	11,542	1921	18,444	17,103
1909	20,502	11,573	1922	25,689	24,558
1910	16,735	11,069	1923	31,407	30,195
			1924	30,687	29,018
1911	13,748	11,301	1925	31,772	28,472
1912	13,708	11,290			
1913	16,975	13,749	1926	31,869	27,413
1914	18,987	14,989	1927	28,137	25,863
1915	22,797	14,319	1928	28,748	25,763
			1929	31,374	29,483
1916	20,902	16,689	1930	26,983	25,670
1917	16,998	14,145			
1918	16,516	12,930	1931	24,891	24,289
1919	18,208	13,649	1932	25,313	23,472
1920	22,569	19,719	1933	27,038	23,148

Wrecks and Casualties.—The figures of Table 67, supplied by the Department of Marine, apply to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years. Statistics of marine danger signals appear in Table 68.

67.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties, years ended June 30, 1911-17, and calendar years 1918-33.

NOTE.—For details of the years 1870-1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.	Year.	Casualties.	Net Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Stated Damages.
	No.	tons.	No.	$		No.	tons.	No.	$
1911	271	122,619	48	942,093	1923	376	480,713	50	3,184,749
1912	293	269,569	59	1,053,768	1924	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1913	275	270,905	160	1,963,870	1925	298	305,798	53	3,317,020
1914	255	210,368	1,083[1]	4,983,775	1926	300	293,310	91	4,630,267
1915	280	214,036	70	1,459,012	1927	434	566,011	128	6,879,825
1916	308	242,996	67	1,377,442	1928	504	558,251	64	5,418,236
1917	239	715,384	152	4,850,145[2]	1929	451	459,394	12	4,740,620
1918	226	312,928	402[3]	1,818,895	1930	551	447,169	66	3,077,009
1919	240	205,720	100	1,808,690	1931	477	404,157	7	2,696,019
1920	227	222,928	28	1,643,825	1932	452	406,194	40	3,478,575
1921	260	588,503	38	1,809,328	1933	445	372,545	19	1,292,618
1922	277	604,423	27	451,312					

[1]Includes 1,042 lives lost in the *Empress of Ireland* disaster. [2]Excluding damage to cargo estimated at $4,310,350. [3]Includes 328 lives lost in the *Princess Sophia* disaster.

68.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-34.

NOTE.—In addition to the aids to navigation listed in the following table, approximately 9,150 unlighted buoys, balises, dolphins and beacons are maintained.

Description.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights	1,596	1,627	1,654	1,675	1,725	1,771	1,815	1,855	1,912	1,923	1,922	1,924
Lightships	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Lightkeepers	1,105	1,119	1,134	1,143	1,156	1,179	1,192	1,207	1,227	1,230	1,230	1,226
Fog whistles	8	9	8	8	8	6	8	8	8	8	8	8
Sirens	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diaphones	138	140	146	146	147	153	158	162	165	170	171	171
Fog bells	36	35	35	36	35	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Hand fog horns	148	147	149	148	148	151	147	151	152	153	154	154
Hand fog bells	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Gas, whistling and bell buoys	349	359	374	374	380	401	411	425	429	436	444	440
Whistling buoys	30	30	32	34	36	38	40	40	40	42	42	41
Bell buoys	92	95	98	99	101	104	111	119	119	119	122	122
Submarine bells	7	7	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	3	2	2
Fog guns and bombs	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fog alarm stations only	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13

Section 7.—Merchant Marine Services Operated by the Canadian Government.*

The War had far-reaching effects upon the merchant shipping of the world. The losses from submarines, the demands for naval auxiliary and transport services, and the abnormally large quantities of material to be carried overseas for both war purposes and the support of the civilian populations of Europe, all combined to create pressing demands for merchant shipping. In the latter part of the War, when submarine operations were intensified, the supply of merchant tonnage became a source of serious anxiety to the Allies and every effort was made not only to economise the shipping then afloat but to increase the supply by new building. It was under these circumstances that the Dominion Government placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for the construction of 63 steel cargo vessels of six different types. These vessels were intended primarily to co-operate with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war, but, though the War ended before the ships were all built, the construction program was continued to provide employment and, in view of the losses of the War, to assure sufficient shipping as a complement to the National Railways and as a means of carrying abroad the products of Canada's farms, forests, mines and factories.

Shipping construction at that time was very costly and this abnormally high first cost has been a serious handicap to the economical operation of the ships ever since. Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, 19 vessels had been delivered by the builders. Additions were subsequently made to the fleet until the total fleet, as at Dec. 31, 1924, numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450. Through sale and the loss of three vessels the fleet was reduced to 29 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 96,987 at Dec. 31, 1933. Early operations proved profitable: a surplus of $1,056,767 was shown for the year ended Dec. 31, 1919 and a surplus of $1,263,307 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920 (without provision for interest

*Revised under the direction of Geo. W. Yates, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Railways and Canals, by A. H. Allan, General Manager, Canadian National Steamships, Montreal.

charges). Operating income results from the date of the inception of these services have been as follows, exclusive of interest and depreciation on the original high cost of the vessels. Operating deficits are indicated by a minus sign:—

Calendar Year.	Operating Results.	Calendar Year.	Operating Results.
	$		$
1919	1,056,767	1927	−720,735
1920	1,263,307	1928	−1,209,083
1921	−2,325,906	1929	−878,907
1922	−2,470,089	1930	−834,210
1923	−1,873,695	1931	−444,285
1924	−1,450,887	1932	−326,613
1925	−926,844	1933	−17,938
1926	−90,159		

In conformity with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement Act of 1926 (16-17 Geo. V, c. 16), the Dominion Government has provided direct steamship services to the West Indies through the medium of Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd. The service is provided by a fleet of eleven vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 63,426. Five of these boats, known as the "Lady" ships, were specially constructed for passenger service on this route, while the remaining seven vessels previously formed part of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine fleet, and were taken over by the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., for operating purposes, under entrusting agreements with the respective companies which owned the ships. The investment in vessels at Dec. 31, 1933, amounted to $10,665,567, mainly made up of the construction cost of the "Lady" ships and the present-day valuation of the other seven ships, together with the cost of conversion for use in the West Indies service of three of the latter. The financial results of the operations of the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Ltd., have been as follows:—

Calendar Year.	Operating Revenues.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Loss.	Depreciation.	Interest.	Book Loss.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1929	3,332,683	3,780,524	447,841	227,315	442,739	1,117,895
1930	3,792,694	4,315,831	523,137	288,999	550,519	1,362,655
1931	3,648,986	4,095,555	446,569	294,141	604,651	1,345,361
1932	3,323,077	3,606,793	283,716	321,261	688,037	1,293,014
1933	2,956,974	3,454,972	497,997	299,520	674,724	1,472,241

PART X.—TELEGRAPHS.*

The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Electro-Magnetic Telegraph Co., organized by a group of Toronto men, was the first to establish an electric telegraph service in the pre-Confederation Province of Canada. It was formally organized on Oct. 22, 1846, and its Toronto-Hamilton line was opened on Dec. 19 of the same year. In January, 1847, the line was completed to Queenston, whence there was a connecting line to Buffalo. The Montreal Telegraph Co. commenced the construction of a line to Toronto in February, 1847, and began actual operation between the two cities on Aug. 3 of the same year. By the end of the year it had 540 miles of wire in use, 9 offices and 35 employees, and had sent out 33,000 messages. Both the Montreal and the Toronto companies were incorporated by special Acts at the 1847 session of the Legislature. In 1852 the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Co. sold out to the Montreal company.

The British North American Electrical Association was also formed in 1847, with the object of connecting Quebec with the Maritime Provinces, but for some years its line went no further than Rivière du Loup, though it was finally extended to Woodstock, N.B., where it connected with the American Telegraph Co., which already had lines in New Brunswick. The New Brunswick Telegraph Co. built a line connecting Saint John with the Maine Lines in 1848, and in the following year extended it to Amherst, N.S., where it connected with the Nova Scotia line, bringing Halifax for the first time into telegraphic communication with New York.

The movement for consolidation of services, so evident in the Canadian railways, was also active among the telegraph companies. Thus the Montreal company bought out the Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Telegraph Co., the Montreal and Bytown Telegraph Co. and the Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., and maintained a strenuous competition with the Dominion Telegraph Co., organized in 1868. In 1881, however, the conflicting interests were consolidated under lease by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., this move effecting great economies in operation. A few years later, however, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. established competing lines and by September, 1886, had opened 366 offices in Ontario, Quebec and Western Canada.

Dominion Government Telegraph Service.—This service is operated by the Telegraph Branch of the Department of Public Works. Its general object has been to furnish rapid communication for outlying and sparsely settled districts where the amount of business is so small that commercial companies will not enter the field but where the public interests require that there should be communication. Thus these facilities include: telegraph and telephone services to scattered settlements around the coasts of Cape Breton island; cable services to Campobello, Grand Manan and other islands in the bay of Fundy, to Prince Edward Island, Magdalen islands and Anticosti island in the gulf of St. Lawrence; telegraph or telephone services along the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Quebec to the straits of Belle Isle; cable connections with Pelee and Manitoulin islands in Ontario; some lines to northern outlying districts in Saskatchewan; lines from Edmonton to the Athabasca and Peace River country in Alberta; telegraph or telephone communications around the coast of Vancouver island and to fishing, lumbering and mining settlements along the coast of the mainland of British Columbia, as well as to isolated

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which issues an annual report dealing with telegraph statistics.

mining centres in the interior; and finally the overland telegraph line to Dawson and other settlements in Yukon. All these services, on Mar. 31, 1934, comprised 8,864 miles of pole line, 10,782 miles of wire, 326 knots of cable and 705 offices, with 422 salaried employees engaged in operation and maintenance, as well as 242 other persons operating offices on a commission basis. The lines in operation amounted to 3,797 miles of pole line in British Columbia and an additional 535 miles in Yukon, 1,671 miles in Quebec, 1,442 in Alberta and 877 miles in Nova Scotia, as well as smaller mileages in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The lines previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co and the National Transcontinental Railway are now owned by the Government and are operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.). The Dominion Government Telegraph Service operates the line to Yukon and other lines in outlying districts.

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and dispatch of market and press reports, its services to the nation are invaluable.

Telegraph Statistics.—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1920 to 1933 follows. For details see the Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics published by the Bureau of Statistics.

69.—Summary Statistics of All Canadian Telegraphs, calendar years 1920-33.

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Pole Line Mileage.	Wire Mileage.	Employees.	Offices.	Messages, Land.	Cablegrams.[3]	Money Transferred.
	$	$	$	miles.	miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
1920..	11,337,428	9,589,982	1,747,446	52,393	238,866	7,508	4,825	15,589,711	1,162,204	7,045,661
1921..	11,310,989	9,734,299	1,576,690	52,828	250,802	7,818	4,901	15,013,993	1,154,787	5,150,916
1922..	11,018,762	9,846,425	1,172,337	53,096	262,343	8,500	4,762	15,271,410	4,736,204	4,404,407
1923..	11,417,284	9,931,815	1,485,439	53,383	270,782	8,275	4,961	16,150,106	5,055,115	5,326,352
1924..	10,930,020	9,603,620	1,326,400	54,742	268,632	8,909	4,945	15,460,811	5,790,582	6,428,080
1925..	11,520,322	9,681,200	1,839,122	51,726[1]	284,121	7,224[2]	4,664	14,460,988	6,104,025	6,680,595
1926..	12,143,388	10,166,040	1,977,348	52,612[1]	305,933	6,755[2]	4,801	14,934,683	6,421,673	7,790,127
1927..	12,990,549	10,600,412	2,390,137	52,731[1]	323,539	7,338[2]	4,885	15,564,067	6,664,771	9,241,864
1928..	14,740,641	11,647,063	3,093,578	53,777[1]	337,971	7,639[2]	4,909	16,857,220	6,861,195	9,776,090
1929..	16,256,441	12,590,364	3,666,077	52,835[1]	360,883	8,056[2]	4,766	18,029,973	5,210,926	11,295,857
1930..	14,264,997	11,791,291	2,473,706	52,824[1]	371,747	7,331[2]	4,661	15,558,224	6,745,220	10,213,475
1931..	11,641,729	10,720,949	920,780	53,228[1]	368,583	6,637[2]	4,474	13,200,198	6,097,713	7,475,928
1932..	9,381,075	9,020,052	361,023	52,362[1]	366,142	5,788[2]	4,248	10,519,433	5,664,171	4,698,660
1933..	9,267,715	8,122,964	1,144,751	52,112[1]	365,489	5,263[2]	4,115	10,135,653	5,504,227	3,632,910

[1]Excluding U.S. lines of Canadian National Telegraphs. [2]Excluding railway employees.
[3]Including transatlantic cablegrams relayed between Canso, N.S., and the United States.

Table **70** gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1929 to 1933. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Canadian Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

70.—Statistics of Chartered Telegraph Companies for the calendar years 1929-33.

Company.	Yrs.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Messages.[1]	Number of Offices.[3]
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (Formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1929	24,565	166,121	9,488,208	2,135
	1930	24,828	169,163	8,570,571	2,130
	1931	24,627	166,594	7,274,795	2,092
	1932	24,018	166,172	5,562,277	2,011
	1933	24,013	165,058	5,468,221	1,937
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1929	16,794	167,664	7,259,205[2]	1,642
	1930	16,919	172,210	6,216,491[2]	1,639
	1931	17,522	175,568	5,266,094[2]	1,535
	1932	17,490	175,720	4,402,696[2]	1,394
	1933	17,477	176,423	4,202,188[2]	1,390
Western Union	1929	1,178	10,910	414,506	[4]
	1930	1,177	10,991	[4]	[4]
	1931	1,186	11,015	[4]	[4]
	1932	1,184	9,368	[4]	[4]
	1933	1,185	9,390	[4]	[4]
Temiskaming and Northern Ont. Ry. Commission	1929	450	3,288	128,852	38
	1930	549	3,513	116,934	41
	1931	593	3,285	117,990	38
	1932	593	3,111	101,294	35
	1933	593	3,111	96,906	35
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1929	–	445	87,514	18
	1930	–	445	78,682	18
	1931	–	445	69,067	16
	1932	–	445	57,571	16
	1933	–	445	54,738	15
Dominion Government Telegraph Service	1929	9,848	12,455	537,080	895
	1930	9,351	11,399	495,562	796
	1931	9,300	11,666	411,806	756
	1932	9,077	11,316	336,256	756
	1933	8,844	11,052	254,910	703

[1]Cablegrams not included. The total in Table **69** includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. [2]Not including press messages. [3]The total in Table **69** includes offices of wireless and cable companies. [4]Included with Canadian National.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have termini in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic coast and one on the Pacific. The year in which the cable was first demonstrated to be of commercial value was 1866, and up to the present its use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and United States' interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and was owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada. As a result of the recommendation of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, in view of increased wireless competition, it was decided to dispose of the Pacific and West Indian Islands cable systems to the Imperial and International Communication Co., a company formed to take over all Empire-owned cables and lease the Empire-owned beam wireless systems. The necessary legislation was passed by the United Kingdom in February, 1929, and by Canada in June, 1929.

PART XI.—TELEPHONES.*

The telephone is in part a Canadian invention, though its inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotsman by birth, was at the time of its invention a resident of the United States, having immigrated with his father to Brantford, Ontario, in 1870, and subsequently proceeded to Boston. According to his account, the discovery of the telephone, both as to its main principle and as to the first transmission of the human voice, was made at his father's residence at Tutela Heights, Brantford, in 1876, and the first telephone talk over any distance was conducted between Brantford and Paris, a distance of 8 miles, on Aug. 10, 1876.

Telephone development in Canada dates from the year 1880, when the Bell Telephone Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Although at this time all patents and lines were owned by the Canadian Telephone Co., this was dependent on the Bell Co., to which it sold out in 1882. By 1883 the first submarine telephone cable had been laid between Windsor and Detroit, and during the year the Bell Co. operated in Canada 4,400 rental-earning telephones, 44 exchanges and 40 agencies, with 600 miles of long-distance wire. It controlled development in all the provinces except British Columbia, where the greater part of the system has always been in the hands of the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

With the rapid growth of private companies in the Maritime Provinces, the lines of the Bell Co. were disposed of in 1888 to the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. in Nova Scotia, and to the New Brunswick Telephone Co. in New Brunswick, an interest in these corporations being retained under the terms of sale. A development of a different kind is seen in the three Prairie Provinces, where well-organized systems were sold to the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta in 1908 and to Saskatchewan in 1909. The lines in Ontario and Quebec are still largely owned by the Bell Telephone Co.

Telephone Systems.—The 2,403 telephone systems existing in 1933 (Table **72**) include the three large provincial systems in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and a smaller governmental system in Ontario, together with the system operated by the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior. There were also 142 municipal systems, the largest operated by the cities of Edmonton, Fort William and Port Arthur. Out of the 1,503 co-operative telephone companies, no fewer than 1,169 were in Saskatchewan alone and 211 in Nova Scotia. Besides the above, there were 539 stock companies, 95 partnerships and 117 systems privately operated.

A summary of the principal statistics is contained in Table **71.** Up to 1930 there had been a steady growth in the use of telephones, the number reaching a peak at 1,402,861, but in 1931, 1932 and 1933 decreases of 2·7 per cent, 7·5 per cent and 5·5 per cent, respectively, were recorded. The number of telephones per capita is, however, second only to that of the United States, the numbers being 13·94 telephones per 100 population in the United States and 11·16 in Canada. By provinces the numbers of telephones were in 1933: Ontario 543,907, Quebec 259,530, British Columbia 116,528, Saskatchewan 74,258, Manitoba 61,874, Alberta 57,429, Nova Scotia 43,556, New Brunswick 29,750, Prince Edward Island 5,348, and Yukon 150. The numbers of instruments per 100 population were as follows: British Columbia 16·4, Ontario 15·4, Quebec 8·7, Manitoba 8·6, Nova Scotia 8·3, Saskatchewan 7·8, Alberta 7·6, New Brunswick 7·1, Prince Edward Island 6·0 and Yukon 3·8.

*Revised by G. S. Wrong, B.Sc., Chief of the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which issues an annual report dealing with telephone statistics.

Estimates of the numbers of telephone conversations during 1933 were 2,247,-144,000 local and 24,437,452 long-distance calls. Systems operating almost 90 p.c. of all telephones in Canada made estimates by actual count on days of normal business, and, after adjusting for uncompleted calls, holidays, Sundays, etc., the average was multiplied by 365. The long-distance calls in practically all cases were the actual long-distance calls put through or completed. The averages were 1,885 local and 21 long-distance calls per telephone and 213 telephone conversations per capita as compared with 223 in 1932. The estimated per capita average for the United States in 1932 was 205 and for New Zealand, 206.

Statistics of the number of telephone companies reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are given in Tables **72** and **73.**

71.—Summary Financial Statistics of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-18, and Dec. 31, 1919-33.

Year.	Capitalization.		Cost of Property.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Net Operating Revenue.	Salaries and Wages.[1]	Systems.	Telephones.	Telephones per 100 Population.
	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.								
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	No.	No.	No.
1911..	21,527,375	18,516,608	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	3,089,175	915,636	537	302,759	4·2
1912..	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938	2,659,642	683	370,884	5·0
1913..	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	14,879,278	11,175,689	3,721,589	6,839,399	1,075	463,671	6·2
1914..	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867	8,250,253	1,136	521,144	6·8
1915..	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958	8,357,029	1,396	533,090	6·8
1916..	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,020	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,447,067	7,852,719	1,592	548,421	6·8
1917..	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856	8,882,593	1,695	604,136	7·4
1918..	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,628	22,753,280	13,644,518	9,108,756	10,410,807	2,007	662,330	8·0
1919..	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570	15,774,586	2,219	778,758	9·2
1920..	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311	17,294,405	2,327	856,266	9·9
1921..	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878	19,000,422	2,365	902,090	10·3
1922..	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968	17,305,759	2,387	944,029	10·6
1923..	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	42,132,959	32,390,370	10,266,285	18,182,429	2,459	1,009,203	11·1
1924..	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912	18,293,234	2,466	1,072,454	11·6
1925..	65,514,130	102,653,161	210,535,795	47,233,617	35,566,947	11,666,670	19,106,383	2,495	1,142,876	12·2
1926..	68,345,999	110,805,099	227,155,900	50,522,859	38,141,360	12,381,499	25,219,493	2,479	1,201,008	12·8
1927..	76,460,540	115,981,955	243,999,135	56,907,338	48,561,916	8,345,422	26,254,605	2,462	1,259,987	13·2
1928..	85,913,239	121,528,627	263,201,651	61,791,333	51,542,544	10,248,789	28,501,378	2,447	1,334,534	13·8
1929..	93,737,979	141,205,328	291,589,148	65,240,610	56,559,517	8,681,093	31,672,277	2,415	1,382,822	14·1
1930..	102,777,267	155,411,716	319,101,191	69,420,459	61,886,340	7,534,119	32,085,948	2,414	1,402,861	14·1
1931..	105,765,685	168,224,084	333,055,119	66,806,580	60,067,016	6,739,564	28,493,252	2,399	1,364,200	13·1
1932..	129,017,760	157,734,489	333,169,486	60,684,992	55,344,023	5,340,969	24,115,545	2,414	1,261,245	12·0
1933..	129,192,363	150,906,663	330,490,878	56,062,970	50,423,641	5,639,329	21,276,406	2,403	1,192,330	11·2

[1]Includes salaries and wages chargeable to capital account. For number of employees, see Table **74.**

72.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, Classified by Form of Control, 1911-33.[1]

Year	Government.	Municipal.	Stock	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.	Year	Government	Municipal.	Stock	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
1911.	3	25	308	101	18	82	537	1923.	5	127	450	1,752	1	124	2,459
1912.	3	35	368	133	31	113	683	1924.	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466
1913.	4	52	543	262	63	151	1,075								
1914.	4	58	611	297	48	118	1,136	1925.	6	144	502	1,551	106	186	2,495
1915.	4	62	584	601	28	117	1,396	1926.	6	142	490	1,560	107	174	2,479
								1927.	5	138	496	1,552	102	169	2,462
1916.	4	67	622	765	23	111	1,592	1928.	5	137	494	1,557	93	161	2,447
1917.	5	73	645	841	17	114	1,695	1929.	5	137	492	1,543	106	132	2,415
1918.	5	74	735	1,085	12	96	2,007								
1919.	5	89	666	1,346	18	95	2,219	1930.	5	138	506	1,537	107	121	2,414
1920.	5	88	647	1,495	9	83	2,327	1931.	7	138	506	1,523	99	126	2,399
								1932.	7	141	513	1,530	97	126	2,414
1921.	5	103	614	1,544	7	92	2,365	1933.	7	142	539	1,503	95	117	2,403
1922.	5	117	693	1,474	–	98	2,387								

[1]The years 1911–18 are from July 1 to June 30. Figures for 1919 to 1933 are for the calendar years.

73.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, by Provinces and Form of Control[1], Dec. 31, 1933.

Province.	Government.		Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Private.	Partnership.	Total.
	Prov.	Dom.						
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	12	36	4	1	53
Nova Scotia	–	1	–	18	211	8	13	250
New Brunswick	–	1	–	18	4	5	5	32
Quebec	–	1	–	99	42	26	23	190
Ontario	2	1	132	356	–	60	43	594
Manitoba	1	–	7	–	7	6	7	28
Saskatchewan	1	1	1	19	1,169	2	–	1,192
Alberta	2	1	1	5	33	4	3	48
British Columbia	–	1	1	11	1	1	–	14
Yukon	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2
Totals	**6**	**1**[1]	**142**	**539**	**1,503**	**117**	**95**	**2,403**

[1]This system is located in the provinces indicated.

In the two following tables, figures are shown giving the numbers of telephones in use, the mileages of wire and the numbers of employees of telephone companies, for the Dominion from 1911 to 1933, and by provinces for the year 1933.

74.—Telephones in Use Classified by Business, Residential, Rural and Public Pay, Mileages of Wire and Pole Line, and Numbers of Employees, 1911-33.[1]

Year.[1]	Telephones in Use.					Pole-line Mileage.	Mileage of Wire.	Employees.[2]
	Business.	Residential.	Rural.	Public Pay.	Total.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	miles.	miles.	No.
1911	–	–	–	–	302,759	–	687,782	10,425
1912	–	–	–	–	370,884	–	889,572	12,783
1913	–	–	–	–	463,671	–	1,092,587	12,867
1914	–	–	–	–	521,144	–	1,343,090	16,799
1915	–	–	–	–	533,090	–	1,452,360	15,072
1916	–	–	–	–	548,421	–	1,600,564	15,247
1917	–	–	–	–	604,136	–	1,708,203	16,490
1918	–	–	–	–	662,330	–	1,848,466	17,336
1919	–	–	–	–	778,758	–	2,105,240	20,491
1920	260,481	390,930	204,855	–	856,266	161,270	2,105,101	21,187
1921	273,498	396,384	232,208	–	902,090	178,093	2,268,271	19,943
1922	281,535	414,887	247,607	–	944,029	184,147	2,396,805	19,321
1923	303,660	444,300	261,360	–	1,009,320	188,408	2,574,083	21,002
1924	281,108	509,928	265,509	15,909	1,072,454	193,399	2,765,722	21,685
1925	297,875	556,837	268,807	19,357	1,142,876	194,370	3,020,773	21,831
1926	311,557	597,429	270,686	21,336	1,201,008	201,604	3,306,214	23,083
1927	324,425	637,536	275,544	22,482	1,259,987	204,245	3,591,035	23,437
1928	345,771	684,820	280,878	23,065	1,334,534	207,566	3,982,867	24,373
1929	366,418	724,001	269,487	22,916	1,382,822	220,525	4,486,213	27,459
1930	373,387	740,050	264,681	24,743	1,402,861	222,113	4,790,224	26,575
1931	369,281	723,868	245,485	25,566	1,364,200	222,196	4,985,076	23,825
1932	351,509	663,815	220,680	25,241	1,261,245	220,459	5,089,261	21,354
1933	341,063	617,532	209,611	24,124	1,192,330	219,753	5,134,871	18,796

[1] Figures for the years 1911–18 are from July 1 to June 30; those for 1919-33 are for calendar years.
[2] Excluding employees on rural lines in Saskatchewan.

75.—Telephones in Use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1933.

Province.	Telephones in Use.						Mileage of Wire.	Employees.
	Business.	Residential.	Rural.	Public Pay.	Total.	Per 100 Population.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	miles.	No.
P. E. Island	1,193	1,492	2,597	66	5,348	6·0	7,764	58
Nova Scotia	10,941	21,041	10,585	989	43,556	8·3	102,386	700
New Brunswick	7,487	15,839	5,788	636	29,750	7·1	62,562	542
Quebec	87,563	140,293	24,443	7,231	259,530	8·7	1,230,446	4,654
Ontario	144,053	289,100	99,949	10,805	543,907	15·4	2,339,702	7,833
Manitoba	19,308	30,072	10,470	2,024	61,874	8·6	318,184	1,029
Saskatchewan	15,470	16,271	42,219	298	74,258	7·8	386,259	672[1]
Alberta	19,039	27,003	10,580	807	57,429	7·6	290,314	1,112
British Columbia	35,973	76,313	2,974	1,268	116,528	16·4	396,683	2,187
Yukon	36	108	6	–	150	3·8	571	9
Totals	**341,063**	**617,532**	**209,611**	**24,124**	**1,192,330**	**11·2**	**5,134,871**	**18,796**

[1]Excluding employees on rural lines.

PART XII.—RADIO.*

Under the Radiotelegraph Act (c. 195, R.S.C., 1927), the administration of radio within the Dominion was vested in the Department of Marine. Dominion jurisdiction has been questioned by certain of the provinces from time to time, but on Feb. 9, 1932, the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council ruled that the control and regulation of radio communication is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament. This decision was a very important one and has done much to further the nationalization of radio broadcasting in Canada. (See pp. 788-789.)

Section 1.—Radiotelegraphy.

The Coast Station Radiotelegraph System.—The present coast station system of 69 stations consists of three chains—one extending from Vancouver to Prince Rupert on the Pacific, another from Port Arthur to the Atlantic ocean in the east, and the third from Port Churchill to Resolution island at the entrance to Hudson strait. The Great Lakes coast stations connect with those of the east coast, which, in turn, connect with the Hudson Bay Route chain. There is no direct radio connection between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast chain.

Of the above stations, 17 on the east coast and Great Lakes are operated by the Canadian Marconi Co. under contract with the Department, and the remaining 52 on the east coast, west coast and Hudson bay and strait are operated directly by the Department. Twice daily, at advertised hours, a number of these stations broadcast messages to shipping containing such important information as weather forecasts, storm warnings, reports in connection with floating derelicts, ice and other dangers to navigation. In the interests of navigators, to whom accurate time is essential in computing observations on celestial bodies, three Canadian coast stations—two on the west coast and one on the east coast—transmit time signals at advertised hours daily.

* Sections 1 and 2 have been revised by Commander C. P. Edwards, O.B.E., Director, Radio Service, Department of Marine, Ottawa. A fuller treatment of the historical and descriptive background of radio communication was published at pp. 607-610 of the 1932 Year Book.

Some years ago the discrimination of underwriters in the matter of insurance rates charged on ships plying to Canadian ports led the Department to feel that any reasonable expenditure which would tend to reduce these charges would be a sound investment. To this end 13 direction-finding stations have been established at specially selected sites with respect to navigational routes—7 on the east coast, 5 on Hudson bay and strait, and 1 on the west coast. These stations are fitted with special apparatus which enables the direction of the incoming radio signal transmitted by a ship to be accurately determined.

A more recent extension of the shore direction finder is the development of the direction-finding instrument on board ship. To assist this development, the Department has established radio beacon transmitters at a number of lighthouses and lightships (see Table 76). These radio beacons transmit characteristic radio signals with an approximate range of 50 miles every hour at advertised times during clear weather and continuously when the atmosphere in the vicinity of the station is so obscure as to impede navigation.

To insure the safety of life at sea, all passenger steamers and freighters plying to and from Canadian ports must carry radio equipment manned by competent operators in possession of a certificate of proficiency in radio. The Department maintains a complete radio inspection service to enforce this regulation. Inspectors located at various ports throughout the Dominion are responsible for checking the efficiency of the radio equipment on ships of all nationalities, and seeing that only competent operators are carried. Examinations for certificates of proficiency in radio are conducted by the Radio Branch, and 4,758 certificates had been issued up to Mar. 31, 1934.

Table 76 shows the name and situation of the Government-owned radiotelegraph stations in Canada and Newfoundland.

76.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.[1]

Name of Station.	Situation.	Name of Station.	Situation.
East Coast.		Radio Beacon Stations.	
Belle Isle, Nfld.[2]	Belle Isle Straits.	Cape Whittle	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Cape Race, Nfld.[2]	Newfoundland.	West Point	Anticosti.
Chebucto Head, N.S.[2]	Entrance Halifax Harbour.	Pointe des Monts	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Clarke City*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.	Perroquet Island	Gulf of St. Lawrence.
Fame Point, Que.*	" "	Cape Bauld	N.W. Newfoundland.
Father Point, Que.*	" "	Cape Ray	S.W. Newfoundland.
Grindstone Island, Que.*	Magdalen Islands.	Heath Point	Heath Point, Anticosti.
Halifax Dockyard	Halifax, N.S.	Lurcher Lightship	Off Yarmouth, N.S.
Montreal, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.	Sambro Lightship	Off Halifax, N.S.
North Sydney*	Cape Breton, N.S.	Seal Island	S.E. of Nova Scotia.
Point Amour, Nfld.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.		
Quebec, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.	**Great Lakes.**	
Sable Island*	North Atlantic.	Kingston, Ont.*	Barriefield Common.
Saint John, N.B.[2]	Red Head, N.B.	Midland, Ont.*	Georgian Bay.
Yarmouth, N.S.[2]	Nova Scotia.	Point Edward, Ont.*	Lake Huron.
		Port Arthur, Ont.*	Port Arthur.
		Port Burwell, Ont.*	Lake Erie.
		Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
		Tobermory, Ont.	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.
Direction-Finding Stations.		Toronto, Ont.*	Toronto Island.
Belle Isle D/F	Belle Isle Straits.	Radio Beacon Stations.	
Canso D/F	Nova Scotia.		
Cape Race D/F	Newfoundland.	Southeast Shoal	Lake Erie.
Chebucto Head D/F	Entrance Halifax Harbour.	Main Duck	Lake Ontario.
Saint John D/F	Red Head, N.B.	Long Point	Lake Erie.
Saint Paul D/F	Nova Scotia.	Michipicoten Island	Lake Superior.
Yarmouth D/F	Nova Scotia.	Cove Island	Lake Huron.

For footnotes see end of table, p. 786.

76.—Government-Owned Radio Stations in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934 —concluded.

Name of Station.	Situation.	Name of Station.	Situation.
Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.		**West Coast**—concluded	
		Estevan, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Cape Hopes Advance, Que.[2]	Hudson Strait.	Gonzales Hill, B.C.	Victoria, B.C.
Nottingham Island[2]	Hudson Strait.	Merry Island, B.C.	British Columbia.
Port Churchill, Man.[2]	Hudson Bay.	Pachena Point[2]	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Resolution Island[2]	Hudson Strait.	Point Grey, B.C.	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.
Chesterfield Inlet[2]	Hudson Bay.	Vancouver	Merchants Exchange, Vancouver.
DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.		DIRECTION-FINDING STATIONS.	
Cape Hopes Advance	Hudson Strait.		
Nottingham Island	Hudson Strait.	Pachena Point D/F	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Port Churchill, Man.	Hudson Bay.		
Resolution Island	Hudson Strait.	RADIO BEACON STATIONS.	
Chesterfield Inlet	Hudson Bay.		
Northwest Territories.		Race Rocks	Near Victoria, B.C.
		Langara	Langara Island, Q.C.I.
		Dead Tree Point	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.
Coppermine	Coronation Gulf.	Quatsino	West Coast, V.I. (Kains Is.).
West Coast.		Triple Island	Triple Islets Group, B.C.
		LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.	
Alert Bay	Cormorant Island, B.C.		
Bull Harbour	Hope Island, Vancouver Is.		
Cape Lazo	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.	Banfield, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Is.
Dead Tree Point[3]	South of Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands.	Carmanah, B.C.	" "
		Cape Beale, B.C.	" "
Digby Island, B.C.	Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour.	Pachena, B.C.	" "

[1] Of these Government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by asterisks (*).

[2] This is the same station as that listed under Direction-Finding Stations, but is included under the two headings to indicate its dual function. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary in Table 78.

[3] Also included under Radio Beacon Stations to show its double function.

Table 77 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the Government stations of the east coast, the west coast, the Great Lakes and Hudson bay and strait.

77.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Station.	1933.			1934.		
	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.	Messages Handled.	Words Handled.	Cost of Maintenance.
	No.	No.	$	No.	No.	$
East Coast	106,976	2,336,185	194,121	109,007	2,491,809	195,030
Great Lakes	20,099	337,254	81,906	19,193	286,233	81,869
West Coast	142,164	2,925,279	128,708	152,939	3,024,257	114,700
Hudson Bay and Strait	30,230	1,094,538	64,623	25,355	891,421	45,009
Totals	**299,469**	**6,693,256**	**469,358**	**306,494**	**6,693,720**	**436,608**

Section 2.—Radiotelephony.

Transatlantic Radiotelephone Service.—A radiotelephone service between Canada and Great Britain was first made available to the Canadian public, through the medium of the Bell Telephone Co. *via* the transatlantic radio circuit operated by the American Telegraph and Telephone Co. from New York, in March, 1928. In 1932 a direct circuit with Great Britain was opened through the medium of the beam station of the Canadian Marconi Company at Drummondville, P.Q.

Radio Broadcasting.—Broadcasting of the human voice by radio first commenced in Canada with test programs carried out by the Canadian Marconi Company in Montreal during the winter evenings of 1919. Regular organized programs were commenced in December, 1920, by the same company, on a wavelength of 1,200 metres.

In April, 1922, the establishment of broadcasting stations on a general scale commenced, 52 private, commercial and amateur broadcasting licences being granted during the fiscal year 1922-23. During the fiscal year 1933-34, 74 broadcasting stations were in operation in the Dominion, and the number of licensed receiving sets was 707,625. The licence fee for a broadcasting station is $25 for a period of 6 months, and for a receiving set $2 per annum.

Approximately $250,000 is expended annually by the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine for the suppression of inductive interference in the interests of broadcast listeners. This service is entirely free. Upwards of 100 men and 24 fully equipped cars are engaged in this work.

The extent to which private receiving sets are used for the reception of Public Broadcasting is indicated by the number of private receiving licences issued in the various provinces of the Dominion during the fiscal year 1933-34 as follows:—Alberta, 40,455; British Columbia, 55,978; Manitoba, 44,420; New Brunswick, 17,206; Nova Scotia, 25,039; Ontario, 288,357; Prince Edward Island, 1,758; Quebec, 201,154; Saskatchewan, 32,951; Yukon and Northwest Territories, 307.

78.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Class of Station.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Coast stations (Government-owned)	28	29	29	31	30
Direction-finding stations (Government-owned)	12	12	12	12	13
Ship stations (Government-owned)	44	47	50	49	53
Radio beacon stations (Government-owned)	15	19	20	20	20
Radiophone stations (Government-owned)	4	4	5	5	5
Land stations	1	1	1	1	1
Ship stations (commercial)	275	272	241	224	215
Limited coast stations	4	4	4	3	4
Public commercial stations	47	50	32	30	22
Private commercial stations	138	131	112	122	162
Private commercial broadcasting stations	81	80	77	70	68
Experimental stations	71	91	107	110	92
Amateur experimental stations	610	728	898	1,229	1,606
Amateur broadcasting stations	10	8	7	7	6
Private receiving stations[1]	424,146	523,100	598,358	761,288	707,625
Radio training schools	6	6	5	4	4
Licensed aircraft	3	–	1	2	2
Totals	**425,495**	**524,582**	**599,959**	**763,207**	**709,928**

[1] Includes licences issued free to the blind, numbering 1,517 in 1934.

Section 3.—The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission.*

From the time its original networks were established, about the middle of 1933 until the present, the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission has maintained a daily broadcasting service on regular schedule to all the populated areas of Canada. Its time on the air in regular schedule broadcasting has amounted to approximately 40 hours a week, being 4½ hours on week days and about 9 hours on Sundays, with additional hours on Saturdays during certain periods. On week days the broadcasting has been in the evening hours when the maximum number of listeners can be served. The Sunday schedule includes also several hours in the afternoon. The service is provided on a system of broadcast networks organized as follows:—

Maritime network serving Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick;
Mideast network serving Ontario and Quebec;
Central network serving Manitoba and Saskatchewan;
Pacific network serving Alberta and British Columbia;
Midwest network serving Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta;
Eastern network which includes the Maritimes and Mideast networks;
Western network which includes the Central, Midwest and Pacific networks;
National network which includes all the above and thus serves all points in Canada.

By the end of 1934 commission networks included upwards of 50 broadcasting stations covering the country from Sydney, N.S., to Vancouver, B.C. Of these stations 23 were 'basic' stations which, either through being operated by the commission itself or through contract arrangement with it, reserved specified time each day for commission broadcasting. The others were stations to which the commission service was made available but their use of it was entirely optional. The network stations are connected by approximately 12,000 miles of communication wires or about 5,900 miles of broadcast wire pairs. For the operation of this wire communication system, a telegraphic monitor circuit involving an additional 5,900 miles of wire and 64 repeater and control stations is used. The wire network was supplied jointly by the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs and Canadian National Telegraphs under contract arrangement with the commission. Of the network stations six are operated by the commission itself.

The national broadcasting service follows usual broadcasting practices with respect to the types and variety of entertainment provided. The daily broadcasting, however, contains no advertising, direct or indirect, and all Canadian cities are represented in the broadcasting. The regular service consists, broadly speaking, of: entertainment, mainly musical; informative and educational broadcasts; news bulletins and weather forecasts; and special features. Such a classification, however, is very general. An accurate classification would be difficult as a number of the regular features of the service fall under two or more headings. Many of the musical programs, for example, are directly educational and informative in that they include biographical sketches of the lives and works of the great composers. Musical programs include opera, chamber music, choral concerts, instrumental recitals, bands and orchestras of all kinds. In its musical programs particularly the commission seeks to serve all tastes. During the winter season of 1933-34 a series of weekly broadcasts by the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York was carried

*Supplied by Hector Charlesworth, Chairman, Radio Broadcasting Commission.

on the commission networks. In the commission's own studios light operas were produced by its own groups of artists. The commission also secured, and broadcasted from coast to coast, the Sunday afternoon series of concerts by the New York Philharmonic Society as well as other symphony concerts by well known organizations in Canada and the United States. Leading Canadian concert orchestras, dance orchestras, bands and choral groups have been heard frequently in the national service. Other entertainment programs include what might be called variety revues, humour, programs for children. There is a fifteen-minute news bulletin period every evening followed by weather bulletins and the broadcasting of "A Fact A Day About Canada" supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the fall and winter season the commission maintains a weekly service by short wave to the outposts in the Far North. This service includes a weekly summary of the news, a special entertainment program, and personal messages. In response to public request this northern messenger service is also carried on the national network.

The part of the service which falls under the head of informative and educational broadcasts includes addresses by outstanding Canadians and visitors from other lands, short talks by officials of the Government services, university lectures and debates, commentaries on world events and book reviews. As in other countries drama is finding a steadily increasing place on the air in this country and the commission broadcasts a number of plays written especially for the microphone by Canadians.

In addition to the regular schedule broadcasting, the commission broadcasts events of special interest taking place in Canada and other countries. During the past year for example it broadcasted the launching of the new ocean liner, the *Queen Mary*, the Jacques Cartier quater-centennial celebrations at Gaspé and elsewhere, the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece, and other events in which there was general interest. The commission participated in the Empire Christmas broadcasts of 1933 and 1934. Broadcasts in behalf of international peace, community relief and child welfare and other causes were carried on the commission networks.

During 1934 a new broadcasting station at Quebec was added to the chain of stations operated by the commission and another station for this chain was nearing completion at Windsor, Ontario. A receiving station was constructed at Ottawa with special equipment for the reception of short wave programs from the United Kingdom. This station was ready for operation in the summer of 1935 and the commission proposes to pick up selected programs from the United Kingdom and re-broadcast them over its networks by means of its blattnerphone recording equipment. Programs are regularly exchanged between the commission and the large broadcasting companies of the United States.

As required by the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act the commission continued to control and regulate all broadcasting in Canada.

PART XIII.—THE POST OFFICE.

Historical.—A postal service was established between Montreal and Quebec as early as 1721, official messengers and other travellers making a practice of carrying letters for private persons. When Canada came under British rule, the Post Office was placed on a solid footing by Benjamin Franklin, then Deputy Postmaster General for the American colonies, who visited Canada in 1763, opened post offices at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and also established courier

communication between Montreal and New York. Since 1755 Halifax had had a post office and direct postal communication with Great Britain.

As a consequence of the American Revolution and the resulting isolation of Canada from Nova Scotia, the first exclusively Canadian postal service, a monthly courier route from Halifax to Quebec, was established in 1788, involving a seven weeks trip and expenses of about £200 of which only one-third was met by postal charges. Up to 1804 the postal facilities of Upper Canada consisted of one regular trip by courier each winter with whatever mail might reach Montreal during the season of navigation. Charges were necessarily high, $1.12 being paid on ordinary letters from London to York (now Toronto) *via* Halifax.

The first post office in York (now Toronto) was opened about 1800. By 1816 there were 19 offices in the two Canadas and by 1827 this number had increased to 114. At this time the system consisted primarily of a trunk line of communication between Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, York and Amherstburg, over which couriers travelled at varying intervals. Branching off this line were routes to Sorel, Sherbrooke, St. Johns, Hull, Hawkesbury, Perth and Richmond, with most deliveries made once or twice a week.

Hitherto the Post Office had been under the control of the Imperial Department, but considerable agitation resulted in the service being transferred on April 6, 1851, to the several provinces. Only enough mutual control was maintained to insure the continuance of Imperial and intercolonial services. The provinces had complete jurisdiction over the establishment and maintenance of systems and rates.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and the United Kingdom were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents, respectively, per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897 Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when a 1-cent war tax was imposed on all pay letters and post cards (except where this would be in violation of international agreements), and also on postal notes. Later the rate to the United Kingdom was increased to 4 cents on the first and 3 cents on succeeding ounces, while that to Postal Union countries was raised to 10 cents on the first and 5 cents on succeeding ounces. The Postal Union rate was reduced in October, 1925, to 8 cents for the first ounce and 4 cents for subsequent ounces. Penny postage again became effective for Canada, to the United States, Newfoundland and other countries of North America on July 1, 1926, and to the United Kingdom and all other places within the British Empire on Dec. 25, 1928. On May 24, 1929, penny postage became effective to France and, on Dec. 25, 1929, was extended to all places in South America. On July 1, 1930, the rate to other Postal Union countries was made 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for each succeeding ounce. On July 1, 1931, a special revenue tax, imposed by the Government for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue, came into effect on letters addressed to places in Canada, throughout the Empire, to France and to North and South America

generally, making the rate in these cases 3 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each succeeding ounce.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster General. Besides the several administrative branches at Ottawa, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a Superintendent of Postal Service. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other system, excepting those of United States and Russia, and the sparsity of population and the comparative lack of development make inevitable a peculiarly difficult and expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes, persons residing on such routes being entitled to have mail boxes put up in which the mail carrier was to deposit mail matter and from which he was to collect mail matter and carry it to the post office. As a consequence of the public approval of this scheme, new regulations, taking effect on April 1, 1912, made all persons residing in rural districts along and contiguous to well-defined main thoroughfares of one mile and upwards eligible to receive their mail in this manner, while couriers on rural mail routes were also required to sell postage stamps and take applications, and accept money, for money orders and postal notes. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 4,329 in 1933, having 236,380 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912. The establishment of these routes has been an important factor in the amelioration of the conditions of Canadian rural life.

Statistics.*—Tables **79** to **81** show the numbers of post offices in operation in Canada in the latest six years, the gross revenue in each office collecting $10,000 and upwards in 1933 and 1934, and the net revenues and expenditures of the Department in various years since 1890.

*Revised as to financial transactions by H. E. Atwater, Financial Superintendent, Post Office Department.

79.—Numbers of Post Offices in Operation, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Prince Edward Island	127	126	125	116	114	115
Nova Scotia	1,770	1,762	1,751	1,673	1,629	1,600
New Brunswick	1,079	1,062	1,041	1,025	1,016	1,004
Quebec	2,528	2,519	2,516	2,451	2,446	2,450
Ontario	2,586	2,575	2,576	2,522	2,524	2,523
Manitoba	816	815	818	781	778	778
Saskatchewan	1,423	1,430	1,448	1,423	1,423	1,426
Alberta	1,189	1,191	1,224	1,200	1,215	1,213
British Columbia	876	892	890	905	892	889
Yukon	20	20	21	19	19	18
Northwest Territories	16	17	17	17	18	19
Totals	**12,430**	**12,409**	**12,427**	**12,133**	**12,074**	**12,035**

80.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-34.

Name of Post Office.	1933.	1934.
	$	$
P.E. Island.		
Charlottetown	75,284	74,529
Summerside	23,343	22,120
Totals for Province	**171,267**	**169,454**
Nova Scotia.		
Amherst	34,187	33,121
Antigonish	15,732	15,416
Bridgewater	18,885	18,597
Digby	10,852	10,286
Glace Bay	17,523	18,360
Halifax	491,445	487,170
Kentville	21,021	22,049
Liverpool	14,283	14,579
Lunenburg	14,768	14,462
New Glasgow	37,788	35,608
North Sydney	16,316	15,580
Pictou	13,717	13,447
Springhill	12,024	11,530
Stellarton	10,767	9,922
Sydney	62,587	63,014
Truro	58,218	55,650
Windsor	20,394	19,733
Wolfville	15,626	15,333
Yarmouth	31,975	29,768
Totals for Province	**1,388,117**	**1,377,251**
New Brunswick.		
Bathurst	12,945	12,210
Campbellton	22,827	22,956
Chatham	12,313	11,465
Edmundston	15,432	16,975
Fredericton	70,643	67,294
Moncton	397,900	418,930
Newcastle	12,285	12,252
Saint John	281,602	265,553
St. Stephen	19,090	18,324
Sackville	19,086	19,050
Sussex	16,016	14,772
Woodstock	19,372	18,808
Totals for Province	**1,203,180**	**1,210,632**
Quebec.		
Amos	12,758	13,869
Buckingham	10,727	10,039
Chicoutimi	29,092	27,211
Coaticook	12,502	11,667
Cowansville	10,595	10,634
Drummondville East	28,031	29,796
Farnham	13,899	14,057
Gardenvale	22,342	35,450
Granby	29,887	29,253
Grand'Mère	10,922	11,482
Hull	34,647	35,509
Joliette	25,188	23,657
Lachute	10,305	10,181
La Tuque	11,571	12,153
Lennoxville	10,109	9,892
Lévis	24,123	23,488
Magog	13,030	12,790
Montmagny	10,917	11,031
Montreal	4,303,571	4,252,942
Noranda	12,704	14,760
Quebec	622,696	586,047
Rimouski	16,936	17,568
Rock Island	11,174	11,929
Rouyn	14,747	17,385
Ste. Agathe des Monts	12,602	12,068
St. Hyacinthe	43,737	40,913
St. Johns	27,958	27,346
St. Jérôme	18,910	17,158
Shawinigan Falls	24,447	24,878
Sherbrooke	117,031	113,134
Sorel	15,454	14,363
Thetford Mines	18,338	18,674
Three Rivers	76,587	74,393
Valleyfield	16,675	15,477
Victoriaville	21,969	20,773
Totals for Province	**7,111,263**	**7,024,599**
Ontario.		
Amherstburg	11,784	10,886
Arnprior	15,328	14,063
Aurora	17,949	14,694
Aylmer West	12,170	12,610
Barrie	32,215	30,061
Belleville	67,268	63,258
Bowmanville	17,243	15,537
Bracebridge	14,994	14,570
Brampton	29,611	28,633
Brantford	145,962	136,348
Brockville	53,596	53,246
Burlington	10,369	10,183
Campbellford	11,105	10,963
Carleton Place	16,702	16,414
Chatham	73,532	70,569
Chesley	9,693	10,906
Clinton	10,794	10,313
Cobalt	16,338	14,624
Cobourg	29,062	29,648
Cochrane	19,698	17,549
Collingwood	19,165	17,639
Copper Cliff	8,990	10,371
Cornwall	44,947	45,320
Dundas	15,974	15,116
Dunnville	24,093	22,800
Fergus	17,356	18,514
Fort Erie North	24,587	20,796
Fort Frances	18,843	16,659
Fort William	78,346	77,012
Galt	63,180	60,225
Gananoque	18,597	17,380
Georgetown	16,148	17,437
Goderich	18,304	18,166
Gravenhurst	11,381	10,980
Grimsby	13,123	12,191
Guelph	104,153	98,115
Haileybury	12,783	12,913
Hamilton	606,184	591,982
Hanover	15,039	15,394
Harriston	10,254	9,713
Hawkesbury	10,047	10,299
Hespeler	10,762	10,375
Huntsville	15,647	15,655
Ingersoll	24,186	23,296
Kapuskasing	11,006	11,680
Kenora	25,407	26,448
Kincardine	17,842	16,121
Kingston	121,139	118,884
Kingsville	10,278	9,913
Kirkland Lake	41,658	44,658
Kitchener	134,667	131,045
Leamington	22,502	23,825
Lindsay	37,466	33,965
Listowel	14,461	13,377
London	522,030	498,740
Meaford	10,329	10,227
Midland	22,327	21,125
Napanee	22,755	21,691
New Liskeard	22,714	21,553
Newmarket	18,734	18,619
Niagara Falls	114,813	102,824
North Bay	68,131	63,763

80.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenues of Offices Collecting $10,000 and upwards, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-34—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1933.	1934.
	$	$
Ontario—concluded.		
Oakville	19,012	19,362
Orangeville	13,143	12,673
Orillia	41,987	40,926
Oshawa	94,541	86,019
Ottawa	774,289	728,839
Owen Sound	50,726	48,396
Paris	23,675	22,052
Parry Sound	16,809	16,066
Pembroke	31,366	29,683
Perth	30,482	30,763
Peterborough	120,467	118,074
Petrolia	11,286	10,903
Picton	18,470	19,214
Port Arthur	58,857	59,959
Port Colborne	18,837	18,927
Port Hope	22,013	22,489
Prescott	13,639	13,546
Preston	24,426	24,944
Renfrew	30,346	26,904
St. Catharines	111,337	108,459
St. Marys	17,845	17,169
St. Thomas	60,663	56,786
Sarnia	66,125	63,987
Sault Ste. Marie	63,184	58,730
Seaforth	10,738	10,288
Simcoe	40,273	39,206
Smiths Falls	26,255	24,709
Stratford	70,109	66,403
Strathroy	13,015	12,979
Sudbury	63,863	68,262
Thorold	11,033	10,831
Tilsonburg	17,250	16,964
Timmins	48,018	52,093
Toronto	6,691,782	6,564,063
Trenton	21,066	21,841
Walkerton	12,688	12,210
Wallaceburg	13,313	13,340
Waterloo	46,813	47,738
Welland	39,282	38,044
Weston	24,118	24,049
Whitby	14,295	13,843
Windsor	386,849	350,465
Wingham	11,034	10,844
Woodstock	56,110	56,457
Totals for Province	**14,282,397**	**13,926,214**
Manitoba.		
Brandon	92,290	86,020
Dauphin	23,182	22,010
Flin Flon	12,475	13,599
Neepawa	11,825	12,492
Portage la Prairie	28,860	28,368
St. Boniface	19,230	22,423
The Pas	17,973	16,204
Wawanesa	14,135	12,036
Winnipeg	2,889,875	2,826,815
Totals for Province	**3,640,371**	**3,572,802**
Saskatchewan.		
Biggar	10,143	9,358
Estevan	17,815	16,867
Humboldt	12,292	13,270
Kindersley	10,005	8,823
Lloydminster	13,552	13,648
Melfort	14,550	14,762
Melville	14,806	15,365
Moose Jaw	101,650	96,615
North Battleford	33,968	32,086
Prince Albert	50,347	49,319
Regina	883,409	818,674
Rosetown	10,806	9,330
Saskatoon	335,834	298,680
Shaunavon	10,934	10,356
Swift Current	31,654	29,450
Weyburn	25,039	24,157
Yorkton	32,288	35,047
Totals for Province	**2,777,680**	**2,658,818**
Alberta.		
Banff	15,215	14,828
Calgary	594,547	562,960
Camrose	15,828	15,622
Drumheller	21,497	20,741
Edmonton	550,836	538,672
Grande Prairie	11,045	10,804
Lacombe	11,220	11,330
Lethbridge	72,853	73,207
Medicine Hat	39,203	39,472
Red Deer	20,660	20,619
Vegreville	11,553	11,225
Vermilion	10,617	9,689
Wetaskiwin	14,594	15,613
Totals for Province	**2,270,394**	**2,220,686**
British Columbia.		
Chilliwack	20,247	20,041
Courtney	9,883	10,331
Cranbrook	20,468	17,896
Duncan	19,858	21,296
Fernie	13,477	12,469
Kamloops	38,345	36,719
Kelowna	28,443	28,982
Nanaimo	28,608	27,735
Nelson	44,050	44,276
New Westminster	93,244	92,829
Penticton	24,991	25,509
Port Alberni	9,399	10,713
Powell River	13,541	13,224
Prince George	12,024	11,197
Prince Rupert	30,928	29,652
Revelstoke	15,623	15,229
Salmon Arm	10,233	10,065
Trail	32,314	33,973
Vancouver	1,319,162	1,338,645
Vernon	33,606	32,756
Victoria	298,645	299,154
Totals for Province	**2,667,503**	**2,724,046**
Yukon.		
Totals for Yukon	**12,473**	**13,902**
Summary.		
Prince Edward Island	171,267	169,454
Nova Scotia	1,388,117	1,377,251
New Brunswick	1,203,180	1,210,632
Quebec	7,114,263	7,024,599
Ontario	14,282,397	13,926,214
Manitoba	3,640,371	3,572,802
Saskatchewan	2,777,680	2,658,818
Alberta	2,270,394	2,220,686
British Columbia	2,667,503	2,724,046
Yukon	12,473	13,902
Totals for Canada	**35,527,648**	**34,898,406**

81.—Revenues and Expenditures of the Post Office Department for the quinquennial fiscal years ended 1890-1910, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For all other years since Confederation, see 1911 Year Book, p. 288.

Fiscal Year.	Net Revenue.[1]	Expenditure.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	$	$	$	$
1890	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	–
1895	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	–
1900	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	–
1905	5,125,373	4,634,528	–	490,845
1910	7,958,547	7,215,337	–	743,210
1911	9,146,952	7,954,223	–	1,192,729
1912	10,482,255	9,172,035	–	1,310,220
1913	12,060,476	10,882,805	–	1,177,671
1914	12,956,216	12,822,058	–	134,158
1915	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	–
1916	18,858,410	16,009,139	–	2,849,271
1917	20,902,384	16,300,579	–	4,601,805
1918	21,345,394	18,046,558	–	3,298,836
1919	21,602,713	19,273,584	–	2,329,129
1920	24,449,917	20,774,385	–	3,675,532
1921	26,331,119	24,661,262	–	1,669,857
1922	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	–
1923	29,262,233	27,794,502	–	1,467,731
1924	29,100,492	28,305,937	–	794,555
1925	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	–
1926	31,024,464	30,499,686	–	524,778
1927	29,378,697	31,007,698	1,629,001	–
1928	30,529,155	32,379,196	1,850,041	–
1929	31,170,904	33,483,058	2,312,154	–
1930	32,969,293	35,036,629	2,067,336	–
1931	30,416,106	36,292,603	5,876,496	–
1932	32,476,604	34,448,986	1,972,382	–
1933	30,825,155	30,167,827	–	657,328
1934	30,367,465	29,202,730	–	1,164,735

[1] "Net Revenue" is exclusive of salaries and allowances to postmasters and some other smaller items. The gross revenue in the fiscal year 1933 was $36,891,968 and in 1934, $36,352,253.

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of $3,342,574. In 1934 the number of offices had increased to 6,464. In the following tables, illustrating the use of money orders and postal notes, it will also be noticed that the large number of 12,633,710 money orders, representing a value of $107,471,321, was issued during 1934. The number of postal notes received and paid was 5,115,761, with a value of $9,247,459. Statistical tables showing deposits with the Government savings banks since Confederation and the business of the Post Office savings banks, 1929-34, are included in the chapter on Currency and Banking, (Chapter XXII).

82.—Operations of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289. For 1901-10, see 1932 Year Book, p. 622.

Fiscal Year.	Money Order Offices in Canada.	Orders Issued in Canada.	Value of Orders Issued in Canada.	Payable in—		Value of Orders Issued in other Countries, Payable in Canada.
				Canada.	Other Countries.	
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
1911	3,501	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912	3,673	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913	3,923	8,688,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914	4,274	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915	4,499	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916	4,690	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917	4,810	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918	4,930	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,385,627
1919	4,953	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920	5,106	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921	5,197	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922	5,266	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923	5,337	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924	5,472	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,508,396
1925	5,578	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613
1926	5,706	14,784,230	177,840,231	158,844,831	18,995,400	15,600,917
1927	5,797	15,760,994	188,219,777	167,206,859	21,012,918	15,532,673
1928	5,923	17,505,563	200,773,403	177,880,036	22,893,367	15,398,181
1929	6,066	17,210,316	203,129,237	179,833,100	23,296,138	14,096,027
1930	6,209	17,525,979	197,699,353	174,285,024	23,414,329	14,016,240
1931	6,401	16,313,134	167,749,651	149,012,359	18,737,292	12,906,487
1932	6,414	14,324,715	132,625,260	121,391,212	11,234,048	9,097,086
1933	6,467	12,659,379	107,767,394	102,009,862	5,757,532	5,079,234
1934	6,464	12,633,710	107,471,321	101,926,369	5,544,952	5,401,118

83.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Money Order Offices in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**6,209**	**6,401**	**6,414**	**6,467**	**6,464**
Prince Edward Island	70	72	72	73	73
Nova Scotia	400	421	427	427	425
New Brunswick	285	306	307	309	305
Quebec	1,330	1,370	1,371	1,371	1,373
Ontario	1,681	1,696	1,687	1,700	1,678
Manitoba	435	450	452	458	460
Saskatchewan	853	891	897	919	935
Alberta	643	673	674	680	684
British Columbia	505	515	520	524	525
Yukon	7	7	7	6	6

83.—Money Order Statistics, by Provinces, and Total Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Money Orders Issued in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**17,525,979**	**16,313,134**	**14,324,715**	**12,659,379**	**12,633,710**
Prince Edward Island	151,000	151,811	128,996	108,485	117,322
Nova Scotia	1,177,126	1,134,996	1,008,232	832,395	880,606
New Brunswick	726,631	689,993	566,527	459,879	483,746
Quebec	2,859,337	2,698,723	2,261,175	1,877,359	1,864,996
Ontario	4,813,685	4,587,967	4,006,994	3,372,544	3,320,911
Manitoba	1,240,430	1,139,333	1,013,233	925,918	932,236
Saskatchewan	3,057,750	2,653,994	2,331,567	2,219,345	2,228,527
Alberta	2,056,748	1,848,114	1,760,455	1,634,159	1,654,541
British Columbia	1,431,630	1,396,018	1,235,615	1,218,591	1,140,596
Yukon	11,642	12,185	11,921	10,704	10,229
Value of Money Orders Issued in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**197,699,353**	**167,749,651**	**132,625,260**	**107,767,394**	**107,471,321**
Prince Edward Island	1,711,245	1,691,838	1,295,973	985,242	1,016,634
Nova Scotia	12,746,150	11,722,636	9,514,229	7,247,988	7,268,581
New Brunswick	8,236,195	7,408,956	5,515,290	4,085,415	4,181,138
Quebec	29,319,688	26,450,677	20,553,932	15,729,506	15,213,011
Ontario	53,684,637	47,294,433	37,497,963	28,998,040	28,211,079
Manitoba	13,771,052	11,531,294	9,006,233	7,642,324	7,843,981
Saskatchewan	35,195,401	26,142,693	19,888,827	18,556,560	18,944,362
Alberta	25,212,265	19,530,976	17,050,391	14,903,895	14,840,731
British Columbia	17,570,155	15,727,241	12,098,869	9,453,581	9,807,995
Yukon	252,565	248,907	203,553	164,843	143,809
Money Orders Paid in—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada	**16,261,451**	**15,194,131**	**13,719,521**	**12,239,065**	**12,215,611**
Prince Edward Island	55,522	57,168	50,802	44,654	43,041
Nova Scotia	670,986	659,447	627,269	528,288	538,841
New Brunswick	1,148,453	1,075,018	929,408	744,867	774,924
Quebec	2,760,896	2,569,951	1,838,959	1,572,443	1,541,862
Ontario	4,886,156	4,644,032	4,537,142	3,972,323	3,906,095
Manitoba	3,337,598	2,980,705	2,746,432	2,588,330	2,688,168
Saskatchewan	1,833,069	1,715,563	1,625,339	1,527,786	1,473,521
Alberta	831,021	762,442	691,926	648,958	640,394
British Columbia	736,320	728,355	671,014	610,333	607,896
Yukon	1,430	1,450	1,230	1,083	869
Value of Money Orders Paid in—	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	**189,558,749**	**162,773,000**	**131,421,945**	**107,908,214**	**106,908,174**
Prince Edward Island	962,829	905,202	743,777	573,511	557,281
Nova Scotia	8,615,555	8,089,034	6,826,980	5,272,743	5,131,281
New Brunswick	12,492,358	11,057,962	8,432,979	6,157,997	6,186,968
Quebec	30,400,388	26,985,799	18,751,132	14,545,094	13,966,669
Ontario	54,669,932	48,548,791	41,822,499	33,407,867	32,529,477
Manitoba	35,474,588	27,537,919	22,247,614	20,161,603	21,378,560
Saskatchewan	21,527,687	17,473,777	14,267,265	12,590,724	12,194,519
Alberta	13,784,609	11,467,571	9,780,572	8,384,182	8,061,119
British Columbia	11,595,062	10,672,398	8,525,908	6,798,175	6,887,535
Yukon	35,741	34,546	23,219	16,318	14,765
Postal Notes—					
Total notes received and paid.....No.	8,466,055	8,145,855	7,227,262	5,963,810	5,115,761
Total value, including postage and postal note stamps affixed..... $	15,578,489	14,681,376	12,629,304	10,530,490	9,247,459

Postage Stamps.—The value of the postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold during each of the latest seven fiscal years, was: $26,200,776 in 1928, $26,475,541 in 1929, $27,101,353 in 1930, $25,769,781 in 1931, $27,242,715 in 1932, $25,999,159

in 1933 and $25,541,129 in 1934. Receipts from postage paid in cash were as follows: $7,467,611 in 1928, $8,410,255 in 1929, $9,045,805 in 1930, $8,887,322 in 1931, $9,078,136 in 1932, $8,173,950 in 1933 and $8,129,387 in 1934.

Air-Mail Services.—The total poundage of mail carried by air throughout Canada during the year ended Mar. 31, 1934 was 592,758 lb., an increase of 30 p.c. over the previous year, while the mileage flown showed an increase of approximately 10 p.c.

An interesting feature of the returns is the volume of mail carried by air into the several mining districts, and there would seem to be little doubt that aerial postal communication contributes materially to the development of Canada's natural resources.

84.—Mileage Flown and Weight of Mails Carried by Air, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

Route.	Distance.	Single Trips Scheduled.	Trips Made.	Total Distance Flown.	Weight of Mail Carried.
	miles.	No.	No.	miles.	lb.
Amos-Siscoe	42	246	250	10,500	27,749
Big River-Ile à la Crosse	127	48	46	5,674	21,265
Buffalo-London-Detroit (discontinued June 10, 1933)	245·5	4	4	982	2
Cameron Bay-Coppermine (inaugurated January, 1934)	165	2	5	825	1,593
Charlottetown-Magdalen islands	106	28	28	2,968	12,338
Fort Resolution-Fort Rae	428	24	112	46,339	12,312
Fort Rae-Camsell River-Cameron Bay (Camsell River added as a point of call Dec. 3, 1933)		24	109		
Havre St. Pierre-Port Menier (supersedes Seven Is.-Anticosti Dec. 24, 1933)	45·5	14	16	728	6,420
Lac du Bonnet-Bissett	71	202	286	20,306	49,482
Leamington-Pelee island	22	196	168	3,696	14,906
Moncton-Charlottetown *via* Summerside	West 80 East 100	408	398	34,480	115,380
Montreal-Albany	200	313	278	55,341	59,152
Montreal-Rimouski	309·5	66	54	16,714	33,253
Peace River-North Vermilion (mileage revised from 167 to 212, August, 1933)	212	32	67	12,887	39,959
Prince Albert-Lac la Ronge	145	24	33	4,785	10,955
Quebec-Seven Is. (includes special trips)	339	68	72	22,976	35,662
Seven Is.-Natashquan (includes special trips)	205	30	54	9,299	25,820
Sioux Lookout-Narrow lake	166	210	352	51,187	55,853
Sioux Lookout-Red lake	116				
Siscoe-Pascalis (discontinued July 4, 1933)	15	60	62	930	1,191
Vancouver-Victoria	61	464	444	27,084	472
Winnipeg-Pembina	66·4	631	622	42,563	12,433
Special flights	varied.	varied.	–	4,137	1,527
Mackenzie River Service—					
Fort McMurray-Fort Smith	1,676	160	205	139,289	55,034
Fort Smith-Fort Resolution		80	178		
Fort Resolution-Fort Simpson		24	45		
Fort Simpson-Aklavik		12	27		
Totals	–	**3,370**	**3,915**	**513,690**	**592,758**

Subsidies, etc.—The conveyance of mail by land, water and air entailed a total expenditure of $13,140,593 during the fiscal year ended 1934. Land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost $6,097,562, railway carriage cost $6,557,541, conveyance by steamship cost $270,600, while that by air cost $214,890. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. In addition, however, considerable mail is carried, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by steamships and steamship lines which are especially subsidized by the Government. Table **85**, showing amounts so paid in 1932, 1933 and 1934, follows.

85.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-34.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table were supplied by F. E. Bawden, Esq., Director of Steamship Subsidies, Department of Trade and Commerce. They appear annually in the Annual Report of the Auditor General and represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

Service.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$
Atlantic Ocean—			
Canada and Great Britain	802,000	535,000	535,000
Canada and South Africa	150,000	112,500	112,500
Eastern Canada and Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina	100,000	–	–
To assist the carriage of livestock to Europe	43,739	–	14,952
Pacific Ocean—			
British Columbia, Australia and/or China	92,400	66,000	135,600
Canada, China and Japan	988,000	659,000	659,000
Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific	100,000	75,000	100,000
Prince Rupert, B.C., and the Queen Charlotte islands	16,800	15,447	15,447
Vancouver and the British West Indies	45,900	37,350	37,350
Vancouver and ports on Howe sound	4,000	–	–
Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia	19,840	18,600	18,600
Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway	25,000	12,500	12,500
Victoria and west coast Vancouver island	12,000	11,250	11,250
British Columbia and South Africa	–	–	42,000
Local Services—			
Baddeck and Iona	10,500	10,500	8,000
Charlottetown and Pictou	40,000	30,000	30,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf	5,600	4,600	4,600
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que	2,400	–	–
Grand Manan and the mainland	33,000	24,750	24,750
Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence	2,880	2,880	2,880
Halifax, Canso and Guysborough	7,200	6,750	6,750
Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports	4,754	–	–
Halifax and Sherbrooke	793	1,000	1,000
Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports	4,000	3,750	3,750
Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton ports	4,800	4,500	4,500
Halifax and west coast of Cape Breton	4,800	4,500	4,500
Ile aux Coudres and les Eboulements	2,000	–	–
Mainland, Miscou and Shippigan	1,600	929	1,000
Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat	12,000	33,750	33,750
Mulgrave and Canso	21,613		
Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports	10,987	10,500	10,500
Murray Bay and north shore (winter service)	35,290	54,147	50,000
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate ports on the Miramichi river and bay	3,600	1,525	–
Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville	3,935	2,500	2,500
Pelee island and the mainland	8,800	8,250	8,250
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp	11,000	8,250	13,750
Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish Co. ports	800	–	–
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands	50,000	37,500	37,500
Port Mulgrave, St. Peters, Irish cove and Marble Mountain	8,280	–	–
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence	85,000	85,000	85,000
Quebec or Montreal and Gaspé, and other ports on the south shore of the gulf of St. Lawrnce	60,000	60,000	60,000
Rimouski, Matane and the north shore of the lower St. Lawrence	50,000	37,500	37,500
Rivière du Loup and Tadoussac, and other north shore ports	12,000	10,000	10,000
St. Catherine's bay and Tadoussac	4,000	2,500	2,558
Saint John, and Bear river and other way ports	1,600	–	–
Saint John and Bridgetown	800	800	800
Saint John and Digby	12,000	10,000	–
Saint John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville	1,600	2,000	2,000
Saint John and Margaretville, and other ports on the bay of Fundy	3,471	3,000	3,000
Saint John and Minas Basin ports	5,000	3,750	3,750
Saint John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports	3,200	3,000	3,000
Saint John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports	14,400	13,500	13,500
Saint John and Weymouth	375	425	400
Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S.	400	750	750
Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports	20,000	18,750	18,750
Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton	13,569	21,225	21,225
Sydney and Whycocomagh	16,000	12,000	12,000
Inspection of subsidized steamship services	4,998	4,390	4,249
Totals	**2,998,724**	**2,081,818**	**2,220,661**

CHAPTER XIX.—LABOUR AND WAGES.*

PART 1.—LABOUR.

Section 1.—Occupations of the People.

The occupations of the people of a country are, at any given time, mainly determined by its natural resources and the stage which has been reached in their development. The outstanding characteristics of Canada are its enormous extent, its immense natural resources and the comparatively slight development of these, only the resources of the southern portions being as yet at all well-known. The developed areas fall into four economic units with quite distinct physical characteristics: first, the Maritime Provinces, where lands, forests, mines and fisheries are the chief natural resources; secondly, Ontario and Quebec, with lands, forests, mines and abundant water power for manufacturing purposes; thirdly, the Prairie Provinces, where the land is the chief natural resource, except in Alberta which contains immense coal deposits; lastly, British Columbia, with fisheries, forests and mines, where agriculture plays a comparatively minor part. When the country as a whole is considered, the immense fertile areas of arable land must be considered as its chief natural resource, but in different parts of its vast expanse other resources predominate and give the key to the chief occupations of the people.

In Canada, as in other new countries, the labouring population (using the term in its widest sense) bears a larger proportion to the total than is the case in older civilizations where there exists more realized wealth. In addition to our native-born workers, great numbers of young males and smaller numbers of females, who have nothing to sell but their personal services, have, in the past, immigrated from older countries to Canada to find here a better market for their labour. Thus both the sex distribution and the age distribution of the population of Canada is rendered somewhat abnormal, an unusually large percentage of that population being of working age and of the male sex—that is, of the sex which is most generally gainfully employed.†

A gainful occupation for census purposes is an occupation by which the person who pursues it earns money or money equivalent, or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Children working at home or women doing housework in their own homes without wages, and having no other employment, were not included among the gainfully employed. A person who happened to be idle or unemployed at the date of the census was enumerated as of the occupation usually followed when employed, or of the occupation in which last regularly employed.

The gainfully occupied, as defined above, recorded in the Census of 1931 are presented in the tables which follow under two different classifications, *i.e.*, by occupations in Table **1** and by industries in Table **2.** The differences in these classifications are explained in the introductions to the tables.

The Labour Force of Canada in 1931.—In 1931, out of a total population 10 years of age and over in the nine provinces of 8,159,059 over (including 3,668 of unstated ages), 3,927,591 or 48·1 p.c. were gainfully occupied, as compared with 3,173,169 or 47·5 p.c. in 1921, 2,723,634 or 49·4 p.c. in 1911, 43·9 p.c. in 1901 and 44·5 p.c. in 1891.

* The sections and subsections of this chapter, with the exceptions of Sections 1, 3, 7 and Section 9, Subsections 3 and 5, all of Part I and Section 4 of Part II, have been revised by, or under the direction of, W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Ottawa. The information in Section 3, Part I, has been obtained through the courtesy of the Provincial Departments of Labour or Bureaus of Labour, and that in Section 7, Part I. has been revised by the chairmen of the respective provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards. The remaining sections have been prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† On the sex distribution of the population, see pp. 111-113; on the age distribution, see pp. 117-120.

Male Labour in 1931.—Of the male population in the nine provinces 10 years of age and over in 1931 (4,252,537) 3,261,570 or 76·6 p.c. were gainfully occupied, as compared with 2,683,019 or 77·5 p.c. in 1921, 2,358,813 or 79·5 p.c. in 1911, 74·2 p.c. in 1901 and 76·6 p.c. in 1891. Thus the latest census shows a decrease in the proportion of males gainfully occupied, a decrease probably due partly to a later age at school leaving, partly to a change in the age distribution of the male population 10 years of age and over, a larger percentage of the total being at relatively advanced ages, and a smaller percentage in the younger groups. For example, 5·5 p.c. of the males of Canada were over 65 years of age in 1931 as compared with 4·7 p.c. in 1921.

Female Labour in 1931.—Of the female population of 10 years and over in the nine provinces, numbering altogether 3,906,522 in 1931, 666,021 or 17·1 p.c. were then gainfully occupied, as compared with 490,150 or 15·3 p.c. in 1921, 364,821 or 14·3 p.c. in 1911, 12·0 p.c. in 1901 and 11·1 p.c. in 1891. Thus the tendency for women to go increasingly into gainful occupations, which has been noticeable since 1891, continues.

Occupational Classification.—The classification of occupations was based upon the principle of the material worked on, the process performed and type of service rendered, while degree of skill was also taken into account. The detailed classification, which is given in full detail by provinces in Bulletin XXXI, Census of 1931, provides readily for a combination of occupations into more comprehensive occupational groups.

It was considered to be more useful to group all the building trades together under Construction rather than to assign some to other groups. For example, the occupation "carpenters" might have been included under Wood Products and "plumbers, gasfitters, steamfitters" under Metal Products. The arrangement endeavours to provide as convenient a grouping of occupations as possible without seriously departing from the principle of assigning certain occupations to specific groups. Clerical occupations which can hardly be included under one occupational division more than another are shown in a separate group. The occupation "labourer" is not included in any of the groups except the primary ones—"agricultural", "mining", and "logging". In the "logging" group the labourers have been included in "lumbermen". "Labourers" in all but the primary industries were classified in a residuary occupation "labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging)". No attempt was made to classify them occupationally because it was felt that the labourer in an automobile factory, for example, is not necessarily following a metal-working occupation or a labourer in a store, a commercial one.

1.—Persons, Ten Years of Age and Over, Engaged in Gainful Occupations in Canada, by Sex and Occupation, 1931.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agricultural[1]	**1,107,669**	**24,202**	**1,131,871**
Farmers, stock-raisers, gardeners, etc.	624,988	19,184	644,172
Farm labourers	478,554	4,959	483,513
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	**47,419**	**498**	**47,917**
Fishermen	33,624	138	33,762
Hunters, trappers, guides	13,795	360	14,155
Logging[1]	**43,983**	–	**43,983**
Lumbermen	37,536	–	37,536
Mining, Quarrying, etc	**58,574**	**6**	**58,580**
Coal mining[1]	27,749	1	27,750
Miners	17,519	–	17,519
Other mining, quarrying, etc.[1]	30,825	5	30,830
Miners, quarriers, drillers	15,254	–	15,254

For footnotes see end of table p. 801.

1.—Persons, Ten Years of Age and Over, Engaged in Gainful Occupations in Canada, by Sex and Occupation, 1931—concluded.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Manufacturing	**358,117**	**84,642**	**442,759**
Vegetable products	29,633	6,683	36,316
Animal products	42,718	7,851	50,569
Textiles	13,870	14,228	28,098
Wood and paper products	42,431	3,285	45,716
Printing, publishing, etc.	22,815	3,392	26,207
Metal products, electrical apparatus	165,146	3,674	168,820
Non-metallic mineral products	9,266	314	9,580
Chemicals and allied products	4,323	455	4,778
Miscellaneous products	4,574	978	5,552
Electric Light and Power, Stationary Enginemen[1]	**32,459**	**3**	**32,453**
Stationary enginemen and firemen	23,355	–	23,355
Building and Construction[1]	**203,035**	**97**	**203,132**
Brick and stone masons	10,823	–	10,823
Carpenters	79,785	–	79,785
Electricians and wiremen	20,224	–	20,224
Painters, glaziers, etc.	33,711	–	33,711
Plumbers, steamfitters, sheet metal workmen, etc.	22,338	88	22,426
Transportation and Communications	**248,626**	**17,242**	**265,868**
Railway transportation[1]	83,759	21	83,780
Steam railway conductors and brakemen	13,171	–	13,171
Locomotive engineers and firemen	13,876	–	13,876
Section foremen, sectionmen, trackmen	23,582	–	23,582
Street car conductors and motormen	8,677	–	8,677
Water transportation[1]	29,434	214	29,648
Seamen, sailors, deck hands	11,408	–	11,408
Engineers, firemen, etc.	5,172	–	5,172
Road transportation[1]	96,222	53	96,275
Chauffeurs, bus and truck drivers	59,165	15	59,180
Teamsters, deliverymen, drivers	28,470	–	28,470
Other transportation and communications[1]	39,211	16,954	56,165
Postmen, mail carriers	6,695	51	6,746
Telegraph and telephone operators	6,998	15,122	22,120
Messengers	12,873	360	13,233
Linemen, cablemen	6,784	–	6,784
Warehousing and Storage	**26,993**	**8,202**	**35,195**
Commercial[1]	**259,823**	**54,108**	**313,931**
Owners, managers, dealers, retail stores	94,168	6,706	100,874
Salesmen, saleswomen	100,605	44,982	145,587
Commercial travellers	16,539	72	16,611
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate[1]	**36,241**	**577**	**36,818**
Insurance agents	17,028	351	17,379
Service	**289,737**	**347,752**	**637,489**
Public administration and defence	31,273	194	31,467
Professional[1]	122,725	118,060	240,785
Clergymen, nuns, brothers, religious workers	15,478	9,518	24,996
Lawyers, justices, magistrates	8,539	65	8,604
Doctors, dentists, opticians, osteopaths, etc.	15,123	346	15,469
Nurses, graduate and in training	–	31,903	31,903
Professors, teachers (incl. physical training)	21,940	65,199	87,139
Engineering professions (civil, mining, chemical, architects, draughtsmen, etc.)	24,925	227	25,152
Accountants, auditors	18,948	830	19,778
Entertainment and sport	7,455	626	8,081
Personal service[1]	114,669	219,894	334,563
Restaurant, hotel, boarding house keepers	16,794	20,693	37,487
Matrons, stewards, waiters, waitresses	12,299	38,677	50,976
Janitors, watchmen, caretakers	28,115	1,062	29,177
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists and apprentices	16,369	6,743	23,112
Cooks	17,942	7,815	25,757
Domestic servants, n.e.s.	8,541	133,966	142,507
Laundering, cleaning, dyeing, pressing	13,615	8,978	22,593
Clerical (Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Officer Clerks)	**122,220**	**116,663**	**238,883**
Labourers (not Agricultural, Mining or Logging)	**425,304**	**11,728**	**437,032**
Unspecified	**1,379**	**301**	**1,680**
Totals, All Occupations	**3,261,570**	**666,021**	**3,927,591**
Employers	**387,702**	**18,956**	**406,658**
Own account	**549,633**	**54,824**	**604,457**
Wage and salary earners	**2,022,461**	**547,996**	**2,570,457**
No pay[2]	**301,774**	**44,245**	**346,019**

[1] Group totals include other occupations not specified.

[2] Farm labourers composed 82·2 p.c. of those receiving no pay. These were largely farmers' sons.

Industrial Classification.—The above occupational classification of the gainfully occupied differs from the industrial classification (Table 2) in that, in Table 1, all persons following occupations similar in nature come under the same occupational group irrespective of the industry in which employed, whereas in Table 2 persons in the same occupation may appear under several industrial groups, and any one industrial group may be made up of quite diverse occupations. For example, under "manufacturing", as an occupational group, are included only such occupations as are concerned with the making of some product, and each of these occupational classes contains every person following the occupation whether employed in factory or elsewhere. On the other hand, the group or division "manufacturing", in the industrial classification, includes occupations commercial, clerical, professional, etc., in their nature, as well as those directly connected with the making of various products, but only persons actually employed in factories come under this group. In other words, all machinists, all blacksmiths, in fact all persons following processing occupations, whether employed in factories or elsewhere, are included under the occupational group "manufacturing" in Table 1, while the industry group "manufacturing" in Table 2 includes machinists and blacksmiths working in factories only, also persons following such occupations as clerks, civil engineers, truck drivers, etc., who were employed by manufacturing concerns.

2.—Persons, Ten Years of Age and Over, Engaged in Gainful Occupations in Canada, by Sex and Industry, 1931.

Industry.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculture	**1,103,858**	**24,330**	**1,128,188**
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	**96,991**	**755**	**97,746**
Fishing	34,188	152	34,340
Forestry and logging	49,716	244	49,960
Hunting and trapping	13,087	359	13,446
Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	**71,611**	**358**	**71,969**
Gold mining and milling	12,545	48	12,593
Other metal mining and milling	9,828	50	9,878
Coal mining	31,415	75	31,490
Quarries, sand and gravel, asbestos, salt	10,648	72	10,720
Other and unspecified	7,175	113	7,288
Manufacturing	**521,336**	**110,243**	**631,579**
Vegetable products	61,271	16,607	77,878
Animal products	43,356	11,127	54,483
Textile products	48,789	48,950	97,739
Wood and paper products, printing, etc	140,384	14,430	154,814
Iron and its products	139,429	6,575	146,004
Non-ferrous metal products	31,943	5,098	37,041
Non-metallic mineral products	31,230	1,870	33,100
Chemicals and allied products	12,938	2,930	15,868
Miscellaneous products	11,996	2,656	14,652
Electric Light and Power	**17,487**	**1,467**	**18,954**
Construction (including Carpentry, Plumbing, Painting, etc.)	**254,637**	**1,645**	**256,282**
Buildings and structures	163,997	980	164,977
Other and unspecified	90,640	665	91,305
Transportation and Communications (not including Postal Service)	**282,953**	**23,320**	**306,273**
Railways (steam, electric and express)	142,868	4,495	147,363
Road services (including cartage, trucking, bus, taxicab, livery, storage and garage services)	81,487	1,480	82,967
Telegraph and telephone	19,335	16,345	35,680
Water transportation	37,055	832	37,887
Other	2,208	168	2,376
Trade	**302,303**	**85,012**	**387,315**
Retail	250,173	76,194	326,367
Wholesale	51,991	8,796	60,787
Wholesale—retail dealing	139	22	161
Finance	**67,350**	**24,967**	**92,317**
Banking	22,133	6,686	28,819
Insurance	26,826	12,631	39,457
Investment and loan	12,278	4,267	16,545
Real estate	6,113	1,383	7,496

2.—Persons, Ten Years of Age and Over, Engaged in Gainful Occupations in Canada, by Sex and Industry, 1931—concluded.

Industry.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Service	**377,505**	**390,200**	**767,705**
Professional	97,406	146,260	243,666
Education	29,479	71,277	100,756
Health	24,153	44,274	68,427
Law	8,597	6,325	14,922
Religion	17,584	8,785	26,369
Social welfare and charity organizations	2,372	8,464	10,836
Other	15,221	7,135	22,356
Public administration, n.e.s.[1]	101,319	15,520	116,839
Federal and provincial	52,996	12,480	65,476
Postal service	16,033	3,160	19,193
National defence	5,974	118	6,092
Other	30,989	9,202	40,191
Municipal	47,993	2,902	50,895
Foreign government service in Canada	330	138	468
Recreational	13,802	2,423	16,225
Custom and repair	62,825	18,785	81,610
Automobile repair shops and service stations	15,763	179	15,942
Blacksmithing	11,937	12	11,949
Custom tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, etc	7,812	11,586	19,398
Laundering	10,127	5,348	15,475
Other	17,186	1,660	18,846
Business service	4,884	1,738	6,622
Personal service	97,269	205,474	302,743
Barber and hairdressing shops	16,402	6,807	23,209
Hotels, restaurants, taverns, lodging and boarding houses	58,328	48,756	107,084
Private domestic service	12,693	146,419	159,112
Other	9,846	3,492	13,338
Totals, All Industries	**3,261,570**	**666,021**	**3,927,591**

[1] Such services as health, education, etc., administered by public authority as well as by private agencies are listed elsewhere. Only services peculiar to public administration are listed under this head.

Section 2.—The Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wages policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grants of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour, and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the *Labour Gazette*. From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 111).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112). At present the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 57), the Government Annuities Act of 1908 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 7), the Technical Education Act enacted in 1919 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 193), the White Phosphorus Matches Act of 1914 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 128), the Combines Investigation Act of 1923 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 26), the Old Age Pensions Act of 1927 (R.S.C., 1927, c. 156), the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act of 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 20), the Vocational Education Act, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V., c. 59), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931

(21-22 Geo. V, c. 58), the Unemployment and Farm Relief Continuance Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 13), the Relief Act, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36), the Relief Act, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18), and the Relief Act, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15). The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in investigating the cost of living, and in connection with the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations. For a report of the operation of the Old Age Pensions Act, see p. 837 and for the proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, see p. 850. For the operation of the Government Annuities Act of 1908 and the Technical Education Act, see the chapters on Insurance and Education, respectively.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 112), has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As enacted in 1907, it forbids strikes and lockouts in mines and certain public utility industries until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or, if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. Should either of the parties fail to nominate a board member, the Minister may appoint a fit person on its behalf. After the board has made its report, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or a lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament.* At the ensuing session of Parliament amendments were made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any Province and which by the legislation of the Province is made subject to the provisions of this Act".

The Legislatures of all provinces except Prince Edward Island have taken advantage of this provision and enacted enabling legislation, by which the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act becomes operative in respect of disputes of the classes named in the Dominion law and otherwise within exclusive provincial jurisdiction.

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1934, shows that, during the 27 years, 802 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 536 boards were established. In all but 38 cases, strikes or lockouts were averted or ended.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of fair wages conditions and schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of such works. The number of fair wages schedules prepared, from the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolutions in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1933-34 was 6,131. The number of fair wages schedules and clauses furnished during the fiscal year 1933-34 was 123.

*See p. 241 of the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

The fair wages policy of the Government of Canada was originally based on a resolution adopted by the House of Commons in 1900 and expressed in an Order in Council adopted on June 7, 1922, and amended on April 9, 1924. As drawn up by Order in Council it was applied to contracts for building and construction operations, also to contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of Government supplies. The policy required that the current wage rates and working hours of the district should be observed in the case of all workmen employed, or if there were no current rates or hours in existence, then fair and reasonable conditions in both respects. Contracts for railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee, are likewise subject to fair wages conditions. The policy has, moreover, been extended within recent years to cover contracts for works carried out by the several Harbour Commissions and aided by grants of public funds.

On May 30, 1930, an Act of Parliament was adopted, known as the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930, which provides for the payment of current wage rates to all persons employed on contracts made with the Government of Canada for works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition, provided that the wages in all cases shall be fair and reasonable. This statute also directed that the working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours a day. It was further declared that the foregoing conditions are to be applied to all workmen employed by the Government itself on the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work.

On Mar. 27, 1930, an Order in Council was passed providing that, except in cases where the work of employees was intermittent in character, or the application of the rule was not deemed to be practicable, or in the public interest, the hours of work of any Dominion Government employees who had up to that time been required to work more than eight hours daily should be reduced to eight hours a day, with a half holiday on Saturday.

An Order in Council was adopted on Dec. 31, 1934, rescinding the labour conditions previously applied to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies, and substituting other conditions therefor. The provision for the payment of wages not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained in the new conditions, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents an hour. It is also declared that males and females under 18 years of age shall be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces, and that, in any cases where the provincial minimum wage laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Dominion contract work.

The Department of Labour is frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day-labour plan.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the *Labour Gazette*, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to: labour

legislation, wage rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education, proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The *Labour Gazette* is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the *Labour Gazette*. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during each year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. The first of these reports was based on Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. In 1920 a further consolidation was brought out and annual reports supplementary thereto were issued in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. A third consolidated report on labour legislation, containing the texts of the Dominion and provincial labour laws up to the end of 1928, was issued in 1929. Annual supplements containing labour laws of subsequent years were issued in 1930 to 1933, respectively. The Department of Labour has also published articles dealing with various provincial labour laws, indicating the extent to which these have been standardized and the differences which exist.

Section 3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development at the end of the nineteenth century in Quebec and Ontario, the leading manufacturing provinces, brought with it the recognition of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West, Acts were passed providing for the creation of Provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in Sakatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922), while a Department of Labour was established in British Columbia in 1917. A Department of Labour was established in Nova Scotia by c. 3 of the Statutes of 1932, and the Manitoba Bureau of Labour became a Department in 1934. All these authorities publish annual reports on their activities.

The Nova Scotia Department of Labour.—The Act establishing the Nova Scotia Department of Labour provides that "the Department of Labour shall take cognizance of all matters relating to labour and shall administer such affairs, matters, Acts and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time assigns to that Department, whether or not the same have been assigned or have belonged by or under any Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia or otherwise to some other Department or to some member of the Executive Council".

The Department is in charge of a Minister of Labour, who has under him a Deputy Minister of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Department by Order in Council. At present, labour bureaus in the province and the administration of the Factories Act have been assigned by Order in Council to the Department of Labour.

The Quebec Department of Labour.—This Department was formerly known as the Department of Public Works and Labour, each division having a separate Deputy Minister, but in 1931, the Legislature raised each division to a distinct Department.

The duties of the Department of Labour include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting industrial and commercial establishments, trade disputes, and the maintenance of fair wages clauses in Provincial Government contracts. The Women's Minimum Wage Commission is under its jurisdiction, together with the provincial Employment Service.

The Department is responsible for the licensing and qualification of electricians, moving picture machine operators, stationary enginemen and firemen, and pipe mechanics; it is also charged with the inspection of electrical installations, heating installations, steam, hot-water and hot-air furnaces, boilers registered under the Interprovincial Code, together with the registering of blue prints in connection with the construction of boilers. A special branch of the Department is entrusted with the inspection of public buildings and the approval of the plans of new buildings.

The Department, since the 1934 Session, is charged with the enforcement of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act; however, it has not the duty of leading employers and employees into the preparation of agreements. The Department has jurisdiction over the limitation of hours of work; since the coming into force of the Act giving it such authority, hours of labour, in the building trades, have been limited to forty per week throughout the province.

The Department also issues qualification certificates to workmen charged with the use and handling of explosives, and is responsible for the enforcement of the Scaffolding Inspection Act in towns where there is no municipal service providing for such duties.

The Department of Labour of Ontario.—The Department of Labour of Ontario was established in 1919 and placed under the direction of a Minister and a Deputy Minister of Labour. This Department had its origin in the Bureau of Industries formed in 1882 under the Department of Agriculture, to collect and publish statistics relating to the industries of the province and (later) to adminster the first Factory Act of 1886. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour, attached to the Department of Public Works, was authorized to collect and publish information relating to employment, wages and hours, strikes, labour organizations and general conditions of labour. Several investigations were made regarding such matters and the first free employment offices were opened by the Bureau of Labour. In 1916 this Bureau was in turn superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, also under the Ministry of Public Works but administered by a Superintendent. The establishment of the Branch had been recommended by the Ontario Commission on

Unemployment and the expansion of the work undertaken by the Branch, and the increase in the demands made upon its resources led to the creation of a special Department of the Government by the Department of Labour Act, 1919.

The Department of Labour administers the following Acts: the Department of Labour Act; the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Operating Engineers Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Apprenticeship Act; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Compressed Air; the Regulations respecting the Protection of Persons working in Tunnels and Open Caissons; the Minimum Wage Act. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work places, wages and hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in the labour laws of Ontario. The representatives of the Department of Labour have right of access to offices, factories and other work places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department publishes annual reports which cover the work of the officers employed in the administration of the various Acts assigned to it. The Minimum Wage Act is administered by the Minimum Wage Board.

Manitoba Department of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, provided for its attachment to any other Department as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine. The Bureau was created a separate Department by c. 28 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1931, but the Act was not proclaimed until July 6, 1934.

The Department is charged with the administration of the following Acts: the Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shop Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians' License Act; the Amusements Act (Secs. 11 to 15); the One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Employment Bureau Act.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare.—This Bureau was created by an Act of 1934 to replace the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. It is administered by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, assisted by a permanent Commissioner. The function of the Bureau is to administer matters relating to the relief of distress in addition to the following Acts: the Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the One Day Rest in Seven Act; the Weekly Half-Holiday Act; the Coal Mines Safety and Welfare Act; the Minimum Wage Act, and the Workmen's Wage Act. It is also charged with the operation of public free employment offices; the collection and publication of information and statistics relating to employment; wages and hours of labour throughout the province; strikes and other labour difficulties; trade unions and labour organizations; the relations between capital and labour, and other subjects connected with industrial problems; the commercial, industrial and sanitary conditions of employment.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1922, creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, provided that the Bureau be in charge of a Minister having under him a Commissioner of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish infor-

mation and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are: the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Boilers Act; the Factories Act; the Theatres Act; the Trade Schools Act.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organizations and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts administered by of the Department are: the Male Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Female Minimum Wage Act 1934; the Hours of Work Act 1934; these are administered by the Board of Industrial Relations, the Deputy Minister of Labour being Chairman of the Board. Other activities of the Department include the administration of: the Semi-monthly Payment of Wages Act; the Factories Act; and the operation of employment bureaus within the Province.

Section 4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.*

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in 1919 in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises: the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent employers and workers respectively; and the International Labour Office in Geneva, which functions as a secretariat of the annual conference and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body, consisting of 32 persons, appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 16 represent governments, 8 represent employers and 8 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance". Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations in 1922 as one of these eight States of "chief industrial importance". Sixty-two countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including the United States and Russia, which became members during the past year. In January, 1935, the list of eight states was revised by the Governing Body in order to permit of the inclusion of the United states and Russia. Canada and Belgium were called on to surrender their permanent seats at this time but were accorded the status of Deputy Members until the Governing Body is reconstituted in 1937. The present President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is one of the eight workers' representatives on the Governing Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A

*On this subject see also the 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670; 1925 Year Book, pp. 676-678; 1926 Year Book, pp. 679-681; 1927-28 Year Book, pp. 735-737; 1929 Year Book, pp. 725-727; 1930 Year Book, pp. 710-712; 1931 Year Book, pp. 753-755; 1932 Year Book, pp. 633-634; and 1933 Year Book, pp. 750-752.

two-thirds majority of the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft conventions or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when action regarding them is taken by the latter.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organization but also with the different Departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" has been issued by the Department of Labour, furnishing information respecting the International Labour Organization. Comprehensive articles dealing with the proceedings of the annual sessions of the International Conference have been published from year to year in the *Labour Gazette*. These articles contain the text of the various draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference.

Eighteen sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held. Forty-four draft conventions and 43 recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following: hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, principles of factory inspection, inspection of emigrants on board ship, workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, social insurance, minimum wages, prevention of accidents to dockers, forced labour, and regulation of hours of work of salaried employees and of workers in coal mines.

Up to Dec. 31, 1934, 636 ratifications of these conventions had been registered with the League of Nations, of which 11 were conditional or with delayed application; 27 had been approved by the competent national authority and 90 had been recommended to the competent national authority for approval.

Canadian Action on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—The action taken by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments on the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference has been summarized in the articles on this subject published in previous Year Books and referred to in the footnote on p. 809.

Section 5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes an annual report on labour organization; this sets out the various branches of unionism in existence, the principles on which they are founded, their chief activities, and statistics of the different groups comprised in the trade unions of the Dominion. Reference is also made in this annual report to the principal international labour organizations with which the organized workers of Canada are affiliated.

Trade unionism in Canada occupies a unique position by reason of the fact that a large number of organized workers in the Dominion are members of organizations whose headquarters are located in a foreign country, *viz.*, the United States. In years gone by Canadian workmen who sought a livelihood in the United States greatly outnumbered those who came from that country to Canada. As industry was further developed in the United States there arose there a number of unions of various crafts, and with these the Canadian workers soon became affiliated. With the development of industry in the Dominion, many of these Canadians returned to their native land, bringing with them the gospel of trade unionism and collective bargaining as a means of protecting their rights. In many instances these trade unionists become the nuclei of strong bodies of organized workers formed in Canadian cities.

The usual résumé of the origin and growth of the trades union movement in Canada has been omitted in this edition, owing to considerations of space. The interested reader is referred to pp. 712-714 of the 1930 edition of the Year Book and to "Labour Organization in Canada, 1931", published by the Dominion Department of Labour. This latter publication presents the history and present organization of trades unionism in the Dominion in a very comprehensive manner. The following paragraphs give a short sketch of the present organization of the five main groups into which Canadian labour organizations now fall.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council), the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. This organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later '70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage-earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 47 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto Council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada". This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour". Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1934 meeting in Toronto being counted as the 50th. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1934, the Congress received payment of per capita tax on the Canadian membership of 60 international bodies and also from two national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion; the combined membership was 103,424, comprised in 1,523 local branches.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour.—The All-Canadian Congress of Labour was organized Mar. 16, 1927, by labour bodies not eligible for membership in the old established Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. One of the promoters of the new body was the Canadian Federation of Labour, which was formed as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of

crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. With the formation of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour the Canadian Federation passed out of existence. At the close of 1933, the All-Canadian Congress of Labour had eleven central bodies in affiliation, with a combined membership of 51,998, as well as 39 directly chartered local unions with a membership of 3,120, making a total combined reported membership of 55,118.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1933 there were 78 international craft organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, the same as the number recorded in 1932. These bodies among them had 1,753 local branches in the Dominion with 140,801 members. The membership of the two industrial unions with branches in the Dominion was 26,918 comprised in 54 branches. Thus the total international trade union membership in Canada at the close of 1933 was 167,719 (Table **4**). The international *craft* organizations alone represent about 49 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices as shown in Table **3**.

Canadian Central Labour Bodies.—There are in Canada 34 Canadian central labour bodies, 21 of which are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these Canadian central labour bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the Canadian central labour organizations on Dec. 31, 1933, was 76,062, comprised in 748 local branches (Table **5**).

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 42 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 41 of which had a membership of 15,545 at the end of 1933.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions, one of labourers and three of leather and shoe workers. Up to 1902 these several bodies were represented at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In that year, in an effort to eliminate a duplication of unions and bring the independent bodies under the banner of the international organizations, the Trades Congress denied them further representation. The Knights of Labour assemblies grandually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. Up to the time of the expulsion by the Trade Congress of those bodies which were outside the ranks of the international organizations, there was only one Catholic union, that composed of shoe workers in the city of Quebec, which had accepted the social doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church and admitted a chaplain (a member of the clergy), this course being adopted in 1901 following the adjustment of a dispute in the shoe industry in that city by the archbishop of the diocese. Some years later, a number of other national unions were formed in the province of Quebec, all of which accepted for their guidance the declarations of Pope Leo XIII, who on May 15, 1891, issued an encyclical on "The Condition of the Working Classes", the provisions of which were subsequently proclaimed by Pope Pius X as fundamental rules for workingmen's associations. In 1918, a conference of national unions was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates representing 89 unions were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was "Federation

of Catholic Workers of Canada" and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there are 110 National Catholic unions with a combined membership of 26,894.

One Big Union.—Delegates from Western Canada to the Quebec convention of 1918, dissatisfied with the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held a caucus at which it was decided to concentrate their energies towards having the Trades Congress legislate in accordance with their views. Some months later a meeting of delegates was called by the British Columbia Federation of Labour to assemble immediately following the annual convention of that body, which, for the first time in its history, met outside of the province under its jurisdiction, in Calgary. The conference assembled on Mar. 13, 1919, with 239 delegates present; the outcome of the meeting was the formation of an industrial organization, the "One Big Union". On June 11, 1919, a conference of the new body was held in Calgary to further the plans of the organization, which had a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. From the outset the O.B.U. met with much opposition from the old-established labour unions, represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was opposed to the substitution of industrial unionism for the existing system of craft unions. According to information supplied by the general secretary, the O.B.U., at the close of 1933, had 47 units under charter, one of which was located in the United States, as well as two central labour councils (bodies similar to trades and labour councils), the combined reported membership being 23,640.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—The numerical strength of organized labour in Canada at the close of 1933 was given by the Department of Labour as follows: international organizations, 1,807 local branches with an aggregate membership of 167,719; Canadian central labour bodies, 748 branches and 76,062 members; independent units, 42 with 15,545 members; National Catholic unions, 110 with 26,894 members; grand total, 2,707 local branches and 286,220 members. As compared with 1932, this represents a decrease of 18 branches but a gain of 2,644 members. Table **3** shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911.

3.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-33.

Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.	Year.	Members.
1911	133,132	1919	378,047	1927	290,282
1912	160,120	1920	373,842	1928	300,602
1913	175,799	1921	313,320	1929	319,476
1914	166,163	1922	276,621	1930	322,449
1915	143,343	1923	278,092	1931	310,544
1916	160,407	1924	260,643	1932	283,576
1917	204,630	1925	271,064	1933	286,220
1918	248,887	1926	274,064		

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table **4** gives the names of the 78 international craft labour organizations and the two industrial unions which now carry on operations in Canada, and shows: (1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1933, and (2) the reported membership.

4.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1933.

International Organization.	No. of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
American Federation of Labour	6	270
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	4	125
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	6	208
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	25	770
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	2	20
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	19	1,250
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	35	2,018
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	11	567
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	6	1,842
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United	13	675
Bricklayers', Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	52	1,159
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	9	84
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	60	5,916
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood	1	16
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	4	89
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	15	6,500
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America	7	1,501
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	1	18
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	40	2,108
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	7	242
Engineers, International Union of Operating	23	687
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	36	425
Fire Fighters, International Association of	18	2,400
Fur Workers' Union, International	4	875
Garment Workers of America, United	6	750
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	9	1,500
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	4	94
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	3	102
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	3	36
Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	4	875
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	3	428
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance	7	410
Jewellery Workers' Union, International	2	64
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	6	74
Leather Workers' International Union, United	1	36
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	7	408
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	99	4,558
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	98	3,923
Longshoremen's Association, International	9	1,210
Machinists, International Association of	75	5,920
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, Brotherhood of	197	13,867
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers, and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers, International Association of	2	28
Metal Polishers' International Union	2	32
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	12	405
Mine Workers of America, United	42	10,950
Moulders' Union of North America, International	28	1,388
Musicians, American Federation of	34	4,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	28	567
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of	28	1,707
Pattern Makers' League of North America	11	261
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	5	100
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	5	412
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	15	353
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of Journeymen	36	2,400
Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' Union, International Plate	1	43
Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, International	18	2,878
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of	21	2,000
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	1	5
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	9	215
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	13	6,959
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	90	12,898
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	114	9,691
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of	64	3,162
Railway Conductors, Order of	67	2,262
Railway, Bus and Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	24	6,000
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association	1	30

4.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1933—concluded.

International Organization.	No. of Branches in Canada.	Reported Members in Canada.
Seamen's Union of America, International	1	500
Siderographers, International Association of	1	9
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical	38	1,020
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	10	320
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	17	600
Switchmen's Union of North America	7	54
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	5	117
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	13	810
Textile Workers of America, United (Including American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers)	2	100
Train Dispatchers' Association, American	–	15
Typographical Union, International	48	4,441
Upholsterers' International Union of America	2	49
Totals	1,753	140,801
One Big Union	46	23,300
Industrial Workers of the World	8	3,618
Grand Totals	**1,807**	**167,719**

Table 5 gives the number of branches and the members of Canadian central labour bodies operating in Canada at the close of 1933.

5.—Canadian Central Labour Bodies Operating in Canada, showing Numbers of Branches and Members, December, 1933.

Organization.	No. of Branches or Affiliations.	Members Reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada	49	5,328
All-Canadian Congress of Labour	39	3,120
Workers' Unity League of Canada	12	2,147
Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada	31	8,383
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada	42	4,172
Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia	19	5,363
Brotherhood of Express Employees	27	1,324
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen, Conductors, Trainmen, Yardmen, Telegraphers and Dispatchers	71	2,857
Canadian Amalgamated Association of Seamen	1	1,200
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	15	594
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees	171	13,392
Canadian Bushmen's Union	–	500
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association	5	140
Canadian Electrical Trades Union	6	550
Canadian Printers' Union	–	122
Civil Service Association of Alberta	10	850
Cleaners, Dyers and Laundry Workers' Industrial Union	2	396
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation	16	902
Electrical Communication Workers of Canada	7	200
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	53	1,301
Fishermen and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union of Canada	–	600
Food Workers' Industrial Union of Canada	4	1,070
Furniture and Wood Workers' Industrial Union of Canada	10	2,010
Industrial Union of Needle Trades Workers of Canada	5	3,250
Lumber Workers' Industrial Union of Canada	33	7,500
Mine Workers' Union of Canada	14	3,000
National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada	15	800
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia	11	500
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters	26	726
Railway Workers' Industrial League of Canada	16	780
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers	1	13
Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union	3	600
United Postal Employees of Canada	33	1,472
Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers' Association	1	900
Totals	**748**	**76,062**

Section 6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities, from departmental correspondents and from press clippings. Table 6 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during each year from 1930 to 1934 inclusive. The number of fatalities in each of the different industries is also shown as a percentage of the total number. Preliminary figures show 974 fatal industrial accidents in 1934.

6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, by Industries, 1930-34.

Industry.	Numbers of Fatal Accidents.					Percentages of Fatal Accidents.				
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Agriculture	122	163	154	111	150	7·5	13·7	15·8	13·7	15·4
Logging	175	76	73	91	113	10·4	6·4	7·5	11·3	11·6
Fishing and trapping	36	40	30	36	45	2·2	3·4	3·1	4·5	4·6
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	258	158	123	112	142	16·0	13·3	12·6	13·9	14·6
Manufacturing	196	142	116	103	98	11·8	11·9	11·9	12·7	10·1
Construction	324	217	124	65	114	19·4	18·2	12·7	8·0	11·7
Electric light and power	42	44	21	15	20	2·5	3·7	2·2	1·9	2·1
Transportation and public utilities	327	205	196	161	162	19·7	17·3	20·1	19·9	16·6
Trade	58	43	51	48	48	3·4	3·6	5·3	5·9	4·9
Service	117	97	83	63	82	7·1	8·2	8·5	7·8	8·4
Miscellaneous	–	3	3	3	–	–	0·3	0·3	0·4	–
Totals	**1,655**	**1,188**	**974**	**808**	**974**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**

[1] Figures subject to revision.

Causes of Fatal Accidents.—The classification of fatal accidents in 1934 by causes shows that the largest number, 282, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc". This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements, by moving watercraft and by aircraft. Next in order as a cause came "falls of persons", 166 in number, including those who fell from some elevation and those who fell into pits, shafts, holds of vessels, harbours, rivers, etc. "Dangerous substances" including electric current, explosives, hot and inflammable substances, gas fumes, boiler explosions, etc., caused 128 fatalities. Fatalities numbering 142 were caused by falling objects. Animals caused 42 fatalities, including 23 caused by horses. Sixteen fatalities were caused by working machines, 20 by prime movers, 30 by striking against or being struck by objects, 30 by handling of heavy or sharp objects, 20 by hoisting apparatus, 2 by tools, 4 by infection, 35 due to industrial diseases, 6 by shooting and violence, 17 by cave-ins, and 21 by lightning, frost, storms and sunstroke.

Numbers of industrial accidents, fatal and non-fatal, dealt with by the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards are included in the following section on Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

Section 7.—Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

An account of the development of workmen's compensation legislation in Canada from employers' liability legislation was given at pp. 744–746 of the 1927–28 Year Book, while a summary of the 1932 legislation with regard to workmen's compensation appears in the general sketch of labour legislation in Canada at pp. 844–849 of the current edition. Details regarding the operation of the various Workmen's Compensation Boards of the provinces are given below.

Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Boards.—*Nova Scotia.*—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed in 1915 but only became effective on Jan. 1, 1917. During the eighteen years between that date and Dec. 31, 1934, 128,202 accidents were reported to the Board, of which 112,904 were compensated as per Table 7. Prior to Jan. 1, 1920, medical aid was only furnished in special cases.

7.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-34.

(Estimates for outstanding claims not included.)

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1917	503,258	202	503,460	4,836
1918	826,740	–	826,740	4,931
1919	629,156	491	629,647	4,499
1920	1,135,235	36,561	1,171,796	7,116
1921	705,752	36,296	742,048	4,903
1922	576,906	40,147	617,053	5,022
1923	808,560	56,484	865,044	6,248
1924	874,478	63,974	938,452	5,786
1925	638,787	68,740	707,527	5,340
1926	875,940	84,122	960,062	6,652
1927	1,052,303	88,978	1,141,281	6,871
1928	1,076,074	95,069	1,171,143	7,666
1929	936,210	117,632	1,053,842	9,479
1930	949,828[1]	129,399	1,079,227[1]	8,821
1931	951,256	106,578	1,057,834	6,357
1932	688,448	84,281	772,729	5,024
1933	570,701	69,575	640,276	5,168
1934	794,717	113,860	908,577	7,735

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

New Brunswick.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of New Brunswick was passed in 1918. It extends to a wide range of industries, and is administered by a Board of three persons, levying assessments and paying benefits. For the sums paid out annually from 1920 as compensation and for medical aid see Table 8.

8.—Compensation Paid by the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board, 1920-33.

Year.	Weekly Compensation.	Permanent Partial Disability.	Fatal.		Medical Aid.		Permanent Total Disability Reserve.
			Funeral Expenses.	Reserve for Pensions.	Doctors' Fees and Transportation.	Hospital and Nursing Service.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	195,063	73,440	1,799	128,158	39,324	15,606	–
1921	159,096	103,054	3,661	188,945	56,631	22,378	–
1922	162,988	84,316	2,906	124,088	76,046	31,568	–
1923	204,353	90,349	3,573	130,339	83,530	35,935	–
1924	203,946	113,555	3,425	162,740	87,261	41,528	–
1925	186,946	90,044	2,784	144,285	84,897	38,920	–
1926	185,624	76,780	2,033	93,838	73,149	40,293	–
1927	211,692	103,430	2,427	88,299	79,481	43,994	–
1928	217,890	116,208	3,141	127,490	80,212	51,984	–
1929	243,770	99,266	3,388	137,667	85,238	59,217	–
1930	199,313	92,344	2,682	116,055	77,722	54,172	6,237
1931	181,676	73,774	1,581	72,481	79,021	60,183	–
1932	137,762	71,527	1,403	33,280	68,712	46,907	–
1933	145,063	103,742	2,126	63,649	88,304	63,572	20,521

Quebec.—The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission was established in 1928 by authority of cc. 79 and 80 of the Statutes of that year. The Act was brought into force by proclamation on Mar. 22, 1928, operations of the Commission commencing as of Sept. 1, 1928. Under this Act, the Quebec Commission did not insure employers against their liability. On April 4, 1931, a new Act was enacted by the Quebec Legislature (21 Geo. V, c. 100), effective Sept. 1, 1931, providing for state insurance, practically along the same lines as the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario. This new Act was amended by 23 Geo. V. c. 98, enacted on Apr. 13, 1933. Table 9 shows the operations of the Quebec Commission from Sept. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1933.

9.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, 1928-33.

Year.	Claims.	Accidents Compensated.	Accident Cost.
	No.	No.	$
1928 (4 months)	8,266	2,625	209,764
1929	25,610	21,377	3,229,554
1930	20,900	19,850	3,792,346
1931 (8 months) Old Act	12,534	13,204	2,758,785
1931 (4 months) New Act	12,734	12,717	1,237,738
1932	34,414	30,643	3,048,055
1933	30,462	26,723	2,237,504

Ontario.—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in Schedule 1, where the liability is collective, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their pay rolls annually to the Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents and certain specified industrial diseases. The percentage of pay roll collected by the Board is graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation and ranged in 1934 from 10 cents per $100 of pay roll in blue-printing to $13.50 per $100 in transportation of freight by aeroplane. The average for all classes was $1.16 per $100 of pay rolls which amounted to $335,257,000. Certain

other industries under Schedule 2, including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of the benefits awarded and the accidents to workers reported during the first 20 years of the operation of the Act appear in Table **10**; 49,302 accidents were *paid for* during the year 1934 including: 190 cases of death, 14 of permanent total disability, 1,705 of permanent partial disability, 23,238 of temporary disability and 24,155 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under Schedule 1, as medical aid in Schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

10.—Benefits Awarded and Accidents Reported by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-34.

Year.	Benefits Awarded.				Accidents Reported.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensation.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1.	Schedule 2.	Crown.	Total.
	Compensation.	Medical Aid.						
	$	$	$	$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915	692,389	[1]	200,932	893,321	13,878	3,144	11	17,033
1916	1,553,653	[1]	451,710	2,005,363	21,269	4,806	17	26,092
1917	2,286,955	83,514[2]	623,556	2,994,025	30,701	5,813	18	36,532
1918	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	40,662	7,113	73	47,848
1919	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	36,236	7,918	106	44,260
1920	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	46,177	7,222	1,452	54,851
1921	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	36,272	7,666	1,253	45,191
1922	3,417,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	42,139	7,124	1,148	50,411
1923	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	51,655	6,080	3,374	61,109
1924	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	49,558	4,916	4,201	58,675
1925	3,635,530	875,836	1,054,077	5,565,443	50,883	5,079	4,050	60,012
1926	3,664,040	988,487	1,168,825	5,821,352	57,032	4,942	3,942	65,916
1927	3,930,418	1,062,860	1,091,378	6,084,655	62,063	5,412	4,504	71,979
1928	4,565,689	1,166,508	1,335,751	7,067,948	69,011	5,815	4,572	79,398
1929	5,346,621	1,385,525	1,280,012	8,012,158	76,029	6,008	5,066	87,103
1930	4,942,756	1,336,046	1,144,216	7,423,018	61,490	4,486	3,291	69,267
1931	3,917,045	1,060,763	1,043,584	6,021,392	46,069	3,348	3,477	52,894
1932	3,202,639	817,240	1,105,741	5,125,621	35,264	2,474	3,732	41,470
1933	2,298,788	667,582	732,699	3,699,069	33,227	1,890	2,925	38,042
1934	2,745,239	841,738	912,730	4,499,707	44,858	2,244	7,628	54,730

[1] No provision for medical aid.
[2] Half year only.

Manitoba.—Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Mar. 1, 1917, Part 1 of the Act, dealing with workmen in hazardous occupations, is administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which charges insurance rates according to the hazard of the industry, the sums received by the workman being in lieu of the rights of action previously existing. The province, the city of Winnipeg, and certain corporations operating public utilities are permitted by the law to practise self-insurance.

From the date of the coming into force of the Act to Dec. 31, 1933, the Board dealt with 89,957 compensable accidents and paid out $12,137,105 for compensation and medical aid. Of the accidents in 1933, 2,655 involved medical aid costs only, 2,680 involved temporary and 160 permanent disability, while 10 resulted in death (Table **11**).

11.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-33.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1917	289,870	23,002	312,872	1,323
1918	304,135	35,121	339,256	1,731
1919	285,772	40,748	326,520	1,805
1920	389,710	78,566	468,276	2,509
1921	527,102	114,118	641,210	2,688
1922	585,292	156,734	742,026	4,977
1923	624,581	161,805	786,386	4,933
1924	476,722	155,166	631,888	4,972
1925	538,781	178,814	717,595	5,404
1926	599,144	190,023	789,167	7,046
1927	605,957	208,815	814,772	7,066
1928	812,328	250,823	1,063,151	8,873
1929	893,991	259,830	1,153,821	10,449
1930	892,636	223,795	1,216,431	8,310
1931	608,596	159,291	767,887	6,671
1932	620,171	159,107	779,278	5,695
1933	446,943	139,626	586,569	5,505

Saskatchewan.—The Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act became fully effective July 1, 1930, and covers practically all employees in the province except railway employees engaged in the running trades, casual workers, farm and ranch labourers, domestic and menial servants, janitors, retail store employees, and persons who cannot be classed as workmen.

The Act is administered by a Board of three and imposes compulsory collective liability on the employers covered. The schedule of benefits is similar to that provided by other compensation Acts. Table **12** shows the number of accidents and benefits paid to the end of 1933.

12.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Board, 1930-33.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.
1930[1]	131,338	28,434	159,772	2,639
1931	308,662	100,748	409,410	3,969
1932	255,933	73,398	329,331	2,844
1933	224,738	58,099	282,838	2,389

[1] Six months.

Alberta.—The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1918 became effective Aug. 1, 1918, as regards mining, and Jan. 1, 1919, in respect of almost all industries except agriculture, railroading and the operation of retail stores and offices. Railroading (except for the running trades) was brought within the scope of the Act in 1919, and a further amendment in 1928 left only conductors and trainmen exempt from the operations of the Act.

Table **13** shows the operations of the Board for the calendar years 1921 to 1933. Of the 8,160 accidents reported in 1933, 21 were fatal and 57 resulted in some permanent injury. The amounts shown below do not include sums transferred to the pension fund, which had assets amounting to $2,842,089 on Dec. 31, 1933, nor do they include administration expenses nor sums set aside to cover estimated liabilities.

13.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board, 1921-33.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Accidents Reported.	Accidents Compensated.
	$	$	$	No.	No.
1921	253,669	113,433	367,102	7,069	3,566
1922	265,326	134,252	399,578	7,518	3,314
1923	323,369	161,732	485,101	9,160	4,268
1924	241,090	127,397	368,487	7,383	3,627
1925	312,990	154,870	467,860	8,355	4,099
1926	298,404	124,138	422,542	8,930	4,629
1927	371,787	161,537	533,324	10,149	5,547
1928	456,526	207,602	664,128	13,400	6,636
1929	507,438	265,636	773,074	14,899	7,138
1930	498,015	264,780	762,795	12,607	6,091
1931	452,643	216,212	668,855	10,049	4,878
1932	407,284	203,745	611,029	8,974	4,607
1933	291,406	143,675	435,081	8,160	3,398

British Columbia.—The Workmen's Compensation Act, effective Jan. 1, 1917, provides compulsory accident insurance in almost every industrial occupation carried on in the province, protecting in 1933 approximately 120,000 employers with a pay roll of almost $110,000,000. Insurance rates levied against employers are graded according to the hazard of the industry. All employers under the Act are required in addition to deduct one cent per day or part thereof from the wages of employees and to remit this money to the Board to the credit of the medical aid fund, which provides all necessary medical and surgical and hospital expenses for injured employees. For figures see Table **14.**

14.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board, 1917-33.

Year.	Compensation.	Medical Aid.	Total.	Claims (gross).
	$	$	$	No.
1917	603,274	62,668	665,942	13,685
1918	1,224,039	268,985	1,493,024	22,498
1919	1,394,696	289,108	1,683,804	18,185
1920	1,709,759	397,451	2,107,210	20,905
1921	1,771,126	431,748	2,202,874	16,883
1922	1,767,260	457,196	2,224,456	19,647
1923	2,157,918	514,762	2,672,680	24,184
1924	2,309,007	602,733	2,911,740	25,566
1925	2,419,372	618,942	3,038,314	27,563
1926	2,481,456	678,231	3,159,687	30,365
1927	2,654,200	643,594	3,297,794	30,066
1928	2,898,021	688,446	3,586,467	32,793
1929	3,588,626	752,623	4,341,249	36,750
1930	3,403,743	773,397	4,177,140	33,285
1931	2,572,254	568,289	3,140,543	25,877
1932	1,860,021	447,423	2,307,445	19,011
1933	1,501,700	368,482	1,870,183	18,274

Section 8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. Table **15** shows the numbers of disputes, of employees involved in disputes, and the time loss in working days for each year from 1911 to 1934 and the totals for the period beginning 1901. The items in the columns headed "time loss in working days" in the tables following are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly involved in strikes and lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence. Tables **16** and **17** give detailed analyses, by provinces and by industries, for 1933 and 1934.

Summary tables of the figures with details as to strikes and lockouts during 1934 will be found in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1935, pp. 105-129.

Industrial Disputes in Recent Years.—During 1933 and 1934 there were increases in the number of disputes, in the number of workers involved and also in the time loss as compared with any year during the period 1926 to 1932, when the figures were relatively low, largely because there were then no coal-mining disputes involving large numbers of workers for long periods. In the last two years there was a considerable increase in the number and importance of disputes in industries other than coal mining, including important strikes in clothing manufacturing, in logging, sawmilling and woodworking. The number of disputes in 1934 was 191 as compared with 125 in 1933, while the number of workers involved was 45,800 as compared with 26,558 in 1933, the time loss being 574,519 man working days as compared with 317,547 in 1933. Table **15** includes figures regarding coal mining and industries other than coal mining.

15.—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, calendar years 1911-34.

NOTE.—For the years 1901-10, see the 1933 Year Book, p. 763.

Year.	Coal Mining.			Industries other than Coal Mining.			All Industries.			
							Numbers of Disputes—			
	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.	In Existence during the year.	Beginning in the year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.
1911	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764	100	99	29,285	1,821,084
1912	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546	181	179	42,860	1,135,786
1913	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229	152	143	40,519	1,036,254
1914	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050	63	58	9,717	490,850
1915	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135	63	62	11,395	95,042
1916	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427	120	118	26,538	236,814
1917	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625	160	158	50,255	1,123,515
1918	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246	230	228	79,743	647,942
1919	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283	336	332	148,915	3,400,942
1920	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604	322	310	60,327	799,524

15.—Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, calendar years 1911-34—concluded.

Year.	Coal Mining.			Industries other than Coal Mining.			All Industries.			
	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.	Number of Disputes in Existence during year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.	Numbers of Disputes— In Existence during the year.	Numbers of Disputes— Beginning in the year.	Number of Workers Involved.	Time Loss in Working Days.
1921	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596	168	159	28,257	1,048,914
1922	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113	104	89	43,775	1,528,661
1923	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211	86	77	34,261	671,750
1924	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570	70	64	34,310	1,295,054
1925	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005	87	86	28,949	1,193,281
1926	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408	77	75	23,834	266,601
1927	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737	74	72	22,299	152,570
1928	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212	98	96	17,581	224,212
1929	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275	90	88	12,946	152,080
1930	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614	67	67	13,768	91,797
1931	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715	88	86	10,738	204,238
1932	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234	116	111	23,390	255,000
1933	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528	125	122	26,558	317,547
1934	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060	191	189	45,800	574,519
Totals[2]	**479**[1]	**291,306**[1]	**9,244,179**	**3,894**[1]	**797,683**[1]	**14,972,870**	**4,371**[1]	**4,244**	**1,088,989**[1]	**24,217,049**

[1]Figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are here counted more than once. [2] The totals are for the whole period of record, 1901-34.

Table **16** is a record of industrial disputes by provinces for the years 1933 and 1934. In 1933 the most important disputes were: in Ontario, in logging and in textile and clothing; in Quebec, in the clothing industry and in furniture manufacturing; in British Columbia, in logging; and in Nova Scotia in coal mining. In 1934 important disputes occurred in Ontario in clothing factories, also in fur, shoe and furniture factories, in British Columbia in logging, in Quebec in clothing factories, in Manitoba in metal mining and in clothing factories, and in Nova Scotia in coal mining.

16.—Strikes and Lockouts, showing Number of Workers Involved and Time Loss, by Provinces, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	1933.				1934.			
	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.		No. of Disputes.	No. of Workers Involved.	Time Loss.	
			Working Days.	P.C. of Total.			Working Days.	P.C. of Total.
P.E. Island	–	–	–	–	1	15	15	0·0
Nova Scotia	9	1,696	17,520	5·5	22	9,468	66,832	11·6
New Brunswick	3	103	496	0·2	5	1,475	15,300	2·7
Quebec	22	9,583	69,471	21·8	31	13,030	131,698	22·9
Ontario	48	11,134	187,121	58·9	89	15,203	170,807	29·7
Manitoba	17	404	1,073	0·3	10	1,635	40,050	7·0
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	–	1	6	276	0·1
Alberta	11	1,235	14,474	4·6	9	519	5,754	1·0
British Columbia	15	2,403	27,392	8·7	22	4,249	140,787	24·5
Interprovincial	–	–	–	–	1	200	3,000	0·5
Totals	**125**	**26,558**	**317,547**	**100·0**	**191**	**45,800**	**574,519**	**100·0**

Table 17 shows strikes and lockouts by industries during 1933 and 1934, the most important during both years occurring in logging, mining, clothing manufacturing, sawmilling and woodworking.

17.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1933 and 1934.

Industry.	1933.					1934.				
	Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.		Number of Disputes.	Workers Involved.		Time Loss.	
		Number.	Per cent of Total.	Man-Working Days.	Per cent of Total.		Number.	Per cent of Total.	Man Working Days.	Per cent of Total.
Agriculture	**1**	**1,200**	**4·5**	**1,500**	**0·5**	**1**	**93**	**0·2**	**93**	**0·0**
Logging	**14**	**5,383**	**20·5**	**105,190**	**33·1**	**17**	**5,889**	**12·9**	**193,558**	**33·7**
Fishing and Trapping	**1**	**250**	**0·9**	**6,500**	**2·0**	**1**	**50**	**0·1**	**250**	**0·0**
Mining, etc.[1]	**22**	**3,428**	**12·9**	**47,019**	**14·8**	**28**	**12,834**	**28·0**	**118,159**	**20·6**
Manufacturing	**65**	**15,549**	**58·6**	**150,594**	**47·4**	**112**	**25,150**	**54·9**	**252,009**	**43·9**
Vegetable foods, etc	6	88	0·3	423	0·1	6	186	0·4	1,060	0·2
Tobacco and liquors	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rubber products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Animal foods	–	–	–	–	–	3	123	0·3	2,820	0·5
Boots and shoes (leather)	2	125	0·5	705	0·2	17	2,245	4·9	12,550	2·2
Fur, leather and other animal products	9	888	3·3	8,630	2·7	8	476	1·0	3,478	0·6
Textiles, clothing, etc	35	12,933	48·7	108,210	34·1	40	18,348	40·0	190,646	33·2
Pulp and paper	–	–	–	–	–	4	372	0·8	4,210	0·7
Printing and publishing	1	16	0·1	50	0·0	1	84	0·2	1,200	0·2
Other wood products	8	1,141	4·3	29,830	9·4	24	2,776	6·1	30,937	5·4
Metal products	1	150	0·6	1,800	0·6	2	261	0·6	800	0·1
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc	1	8	0·0	96	0·0	–	–	–	–	–
Miscellaneous products	2	200	0·8	850	0·3	7	279	0·6	4,308	0·8
Construction[1]	**12**	**274**	**1·0**	**3,226**	**1·0**	**7**	**454**	**1·0**	**2,272**	**0·4**
Building and structures	9	164	0·6	2,456	0·8	5	312	0·7	2,096	0·4
Railway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shipbuilding	1	20	0·1	40	0·0	–	–	–	–	–
Bridge[1]	2	90	0·3	730	0·2	1	42	0·1	126	0·0
Highway	–	–	–	–	–	1	100	0·2	50	0·0
Canal, harbour, waterway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transportation and Public Utilities	**3**	**322**	**1·2**	**875**	**0·3**	**10**	**465**	**1·0**	**629**	**0·1**
Steam railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electric railways	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Water transportation	1	300	1·1	750	0·3	10	465	1·0	629	0·1
Local transportation	1	13	0·1	25	0·0	–	–	–	–	–
Telegrams and telephones	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity and gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	1	9	0·0	100	0·0	–	–	–	–	–
Trade	**4**	**98**	**0·4**	**2,383**	**0·8**	**4**	**116**	**0·3**	**778**	**0·1**
Finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service	**3**	**54**	**0·2**	**260**	**0·1**	**11**	**749**	**1·6**	**6,771**	**1·2**
Public administration[1]	1	41	0·2	80	0·0	–	–	–	–	–
Recreational	1	6	0·0	30	0·0	4	303	0·6	4,146	0·7
Custom and repair	–	–	–	–	–	2	70	0·2	550	0·1
Business and personal	1	7	0·0	150	0·1	5	376	0·8	2,075	0·4
Miscellaneous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**125**	**26,558**	**100·0**	**317,547**	**100·0**	**191**	**45,800**	**100·0**	**574,519**	**100·0**

[1]Non-ferrous smelting is included with Mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

Causes and Results of Industrial Disputes.—During 1933 and 1934, as in previous years, most of the disputes (92 and 139 respectively) were in regard to wages, or wages and working conditions. In 1934 there were only 10 strikes against decrease in wages, whereas in 1933 there were 20. A number of disputes were in regard to trade unionism, 35 in 1934 and 21 in 1933, as compared with 26 in both 1932 and 1931. In both years slightly over half of the disputes were terminated by direct negotiation between the parties, over one-quarter by the return of workers or their replacement, and about one-eighth of the disputes by conciliation.

Section 9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Subsection 1.—Operations of the Employment Service of Canada.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under Sec. 3 of The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (c. 57, R.S.C., 1927), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

"(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
"(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
"(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment".

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each expends on the maintenance of employment offices.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the Dominion's payments contingent upon an agreement ensuring that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women, and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1934–35, agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force only 12 provincial employment offices were operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices permanently located at 65 centres (on Dec. 31, 1934), distributed by provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 4; Quebec, 7; Ontario, 26; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 8.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council, issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act, provided for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration thereof. This body, known as the Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and of Pensions and National Health, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Construction Association, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the eleven meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Aug. 21-22, 1930, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration were brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 18 shows the positions available, applications for

work and placements effected by the Service in each year since 1920 for the Dominion, and for the years 1933 and 1934 by provinces. During 1934 there were 724,365 applications for employment, 427,792 vacancies and 406,091 placements recorded, as compared with 674,221 applications, 369,685 vacancies and 352,097 placements in 1933. About 45 p.c. of the total placements were of a casual nature, many of these being the result of work given on a rotation basis by municipalities and provincial governments on various relief schemes throughout the year to persons who, otherwise, would have been unemployed.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there were not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway tickets at the reduced rate of 2·7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second class ticket and is applicable only to fares of not less than $4. During 1933, 3,850 certificates were issued, 2,694 to persons proceeding to points within the same province as the despatching office and 1,156 to workers going to points in other provinces. During 1934, 7,961 certificates for special rates were granted, 5,972 to persons travelling to employment within the same province as the despatching office and 1,989 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.

18.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, 1920-34, and by Provinces, 1933 and 1934.[1]

Province.	Year.	Applications Registered.		Vacancies Notified.		Placements Effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Canada	**Totals, 1920**	**480,735**	**96,054**	**450,526**	**116,142**	**365,292**	**80,520**
	Totals, 1921	**438,836**	**105,563**	**325,498**	**106,097**	**277,792**	**77,964**
	Totals, 1922	**443,875**	**104,407**	**365,529**	**104,359**	**316,386**	**77,136**
	Totals, 1923	**473,483**	**115,692**	**431,576**	**109,404**	**376,801**	**85,751**
	Totals, 1924	**402,593**	**116,782**	**314,258**	**97,810**	**285,359**	**80,773**
	Totals, 1925	**439,022**	**118,023**	**345,570**	**101,473**	**328,334**	**84,491**
	Totals, 1926	**417,965**	**124,504**	**345,163**	**111,769**	**319,558**	**90,597**
	Totals, 1927	**422,022**	**131,849**	**339,478**	**114,095**	**320,306**	**94,463**
	Totals, 1928	**454,525**	**142,968**	**376,791**	**129,635**	**361,942**	**108,386**
	Totals, 1929	**397,527**	**153,199**	**296,592**	**131,435**	**287,128**	**111,239**
	Totals, 1930	**463,103**	**149,887**	**278,835**	**107,199**	**274,227**	**94,452**
	Totals, 1931	**685,460**	**140,693**	**391,857**	**94,527**	**389,231**	**82,277**
	Totals, 1932	**512,695**	**139,733**	**282,643**	**83,385**	**278,975**	**73,239**
Nova Scotia	1933	17,630	4,490	17,291	3,533	17,284	3,214
	1934	11,122	4,795	10,828	3,685	10,785	3,313
New Brunswick	1933	8,327	4,138	8,029	4,123	8,009	4,096
	1934	7,562	4,607	6,962	4,575	6,864	4,551
Quebec	1933	38,362	36,038	10,011	23,522	9,565	16,772
	1934	50,594	39,779	19,693	31,169	19,975	21,567
Ontario	1933	264,539	59,530	134,782	29,881	131,788	24,409
	1934	318,009	68,760	172,025	34,071	168,646	26,721
Manitoba	1933	50,767	11,924	25,079	8,240	26,382	8,097
	1934	44,343	11,227	26,782	8,051	27,982	7,962
Saskatchewan	1933	27,953	9,423	26,334	8,427	25,296	7,246
	1934	22,756	9,228	21,171	7,899	20,424	7,037
Alberta	1933	51,631	7,816	24,289	4,659	24,109	4,508
	1934	48,271	7,416	27,802	4,983	27,647	4,618
British Columbia	1933	71,832	9,821	36,305	5,180	36,156	5,166
	1934	66,644	9,252	42,644	5,452	42,577	5,422
Canada	**Totals, 1933**	**531,041**	**143,180**	**282,120**	**87,565**	**278,589**	**73,508**
	Totals, 1934	**569,301**	**155,064**	**327,907**	**99,885**	**324,900**	**81,191**

[1]Figures by provinces for the years 1920-25 will be found at p. 703 of the 1926 Year Book, for 1926-28 at p. 731 of the 1930 Year Book, for 1929-30 at p. 773 of the 1931 Year Book and for 1931-32 at p. 768 of the 1933 Year Book.

Subsection 2.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from 1,700 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of nearly 156,000 workers. "Unemployment" as here used means involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from the tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table **19** is a record of unemployment in trade unions, for the past 20 years, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment in 1934 was in January, when the percentage stood at 21·2; in 1933 the January figure of 25·5 p.c. constituted the maximum. In 1933 the minimum, reached in both September and October, was 19·8 p.c., while the 1934 low was 16·2 p.c. recorded in October. Employment among organized workers, as indicated by these statistics, was more active on the average in 1934 than 1933, the average of the monthly figures of unemployment for 1934 being 18·2 p.c., while for 1933 the corresponding figure was 22·3 p.c.

19.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, half-yearly, 1915-32, and by months, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—For the percentages of unemployment for 12 months in 1921 and 1922, see p. 732 of the 1922-23 Year Book; for 12 months in 1923, p. 688 of the 1924 Year Book; for 12 months in 1924, p. 700 of the 1925 Year Book; for 12 months in 1925, p. 704 of the 1926 Year Book; for 12 months in 1926, p. 757 of the 1927-28 Year Book; for 12 months in 1927, p. 745 of the 1929 Year Book; for 12 months in 1928 and 1929, p. 733 of the 1930 Year Book; for 12 months in 1930, p. 774 of the 1931 Year Book; for 12 months in 1931, p. 651 of the 1932 Year Book, and for 12 months in 1932, p. 769 of the 1933 Year Book.

Month.	Year.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Dec.	1915	0·4	0·7	9·5	8·1	3·2	7·0	4·3	14·8	7·9
June	1916	0·5	0·9	1·8	1·7	1·2	2·6	3·1	5·4	2·1
Dec.	1916	0·4	0·2	3·7	1·6	1·0	1·6	1·7	2·4	2·0
June	1917	0·2	0·2	2·5	0·9	0·6	0·3	0·8	1·8	1·2
Dec.	1917	2·6	4·1	3·2	2·4	1·1	2·4	1·6	3·2	2·5
June	1918	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·4	0·9	0·4
Dec.	1918	2·0	0·4	2·2	2·9	1·3	2·2	2·1	4·0	2·5
June	1919	2·7	2·4	4·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	1·7	3·4	2·6
Dec.	1919	1·5	2·0	3·2	1·9	5·0	6·0	2·8	18·6	4·3
June	1920	0·6	0·4	3·1	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·2	5·8	2·1
Dec.	1920	6·9	11·0	19·6	12·3	7·8	10·1	9·2	11·6	13·0
June	1921	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
Dec.	1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
June	1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
Dec.	1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
June	1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
Dec.	1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
June	1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
Dec.	1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
June	1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
Dec.	1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9

19.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, half-yearly, 1915-32, and by months, 1933 and 1934—concluded.

Month.	Year.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
June	1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	0·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
Dec	1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
June	1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
Dec	1927	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
June	1928	0·5	0·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
Dec	1928	3·9	0·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
June	1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
Dec	1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
June	1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
Dec	1930	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
June	1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
Dec	1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
June	1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
Dec	1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
Jan	1933	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	25·5
Feb	1933	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	24·3
Mar	1933	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	25·1
April	1933	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	24·5
May	1933	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	23·8
June	1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
July	1933	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	21·2
Aug	1933	12·6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17·9	14·3	22·0	19·9	19·9
Sept	1933	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	19·8
Oct	1933	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	19·8
Nov	1933	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	20·4	16·1	15·0	21·3	20·4
Dec	1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
Jan	1934	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	21·2
Feb	1934	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	20·0
Mar	1934	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	19·5
April	1934	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·6	22·4	19·2	19·1
May	1934	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	18·5
June	1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
July	1934	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	17·9
Aug	1934	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18·5	20·5	16·5
Sept	1934	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	16·4
Oct	1934	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	16·2
Nov	1934	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	17·5
Dec	1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0

Subsection 3.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates monthly reports of the numbers employed by firms having 15 or more persons on their staffs; the returns are representative of practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings. During 1934 about 8,700 of these employers reported an average working force of 893,653 persons, varying from 821,131 on Jan. 1, to 941,165 at the beginning of July. The general recovery in industrial activity, in evidence from the second quarter of 1933, continued with considerable force in 1934. The fluctuations in the latter differed from those of the preceding year, but the gains then made were consolidated and extended, with the result that employment in 1934 was in greater volume than in either 1933 or 1932. A significant feature of the situation during 1934 was the widespread nature of the revival, in

which all five economic areas, the leading industrial cities and the principal industries shared to a greater or less degree.

Works undertaken for the relief of unemployment continued to be an important factor during 1934, when the number of man-days worked on a wage basis, as reported to the Dominion Unemployment Relief Commissioner by Dominion and provincial authorities, was 8,749,940; there were also 9,557,862 man-days relief work afforded in publicly operated camps where the unemployed were cared for and given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance. During 1933, the man-days worked on a wage basis numbered 1,643,111, and the number of man-days relief work afforded on a subsistence basis was 9,714,701.

The fluctuations in employment in the past nine years are illustrated in the following chart. This shows the generally upward movement that characterized industrial activity in the twenty months from the low point of employment in the depression on Apr. 1, 1933, to the close of 1934.



Employment by Economic Areas.—The recovery in industrial activity during 1934 extended to all five economic areas, but to a varying extent; the situation at the close of the year was decidedly better in each of the districts than it had been at the opening of 1934, and also than it was at the end of 1933. The greatest proportional gain between the 1934 low and high points occurred in Ontario, where the index, at its maximum of 109·9 on July 1, was 18·7 points higher than the minimum of 91·2 recorded on Jan. 1. Employment in all five economic areas was greater, on the average, in 1934 than in the preceding twelve months. Table **20** is a record of employment in the five economic areas, by months, in 1933 and 1934, with averages for preceding years since 1921.

20.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Economic Areas, as at the First of each Month, January, 1933, to December, 1934, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated economic area to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1934.

Year and Month.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Averages, 1921	**102·4**	**82·2**	**90·6**	**94·0**	**81·1**	**88·8**
Averages, 1922	**97·3**	**81·4**	**92·8**	**92·6**	**82·8**	**89·0**
Averages, 1923	**105·7**	**90·7**	**99·5**	**94·8**	**87·4**	**95·8**
Averages, 1924	**96·6**	**91·3**	**95·5**	**92·1**	**89·4**	**93·4**
Averages, 1925	**97·0**	**91·7**	**95·8**	**92·0**	**93·7**	**93·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·4**	**99·4**	**99·6**	**99·5**	**100·2**	**99·6**
Averages, 1927	**103·7**	**104·0**	**105·6**	**105·3**	**101·1**	**104·6**
Averages, 1928	**106·6**	**108·3**	**113·8**	**117·9**	**106·4**	**111·6**
Averages, 1929	**114·8**	**113·4**	**123·1**	**126·3**	**111·5**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**118·3**	**110·3**	**114·6**	**117·1**	**107·9**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**108·1**	**100·9**	**101·2**	**111·5**	**95·5**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**92·2**	**85·5**	**88·7**	**90·0**	**80·5**	**87·5**
1933.						
Jan. 1	80·1	77·8	78·8	84·4	69·7	78·5
Feb. 1	76·5	75·7	78·9	80·4	68·0	77·0
Mar. 1	76·8	74·1	79·8	80·0	67·7	76·9
April 1	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8	76·0
May 1	80·3	75·4	79·5	79·2	72·2	77·6
June 1	82·8	79·3	81·6	82·7	76·2	80·7
July 1	89·9	83·0	85·0	85·0	81·8	84·5
Aug. 1	93·0	84·8	86·6	90·5	87·3	87·1
Sept. 1	91·5	87·0	88·1	90·7	89·2	88·5
Oct. 1	90·9	89·1	89·6	98·7	85·6	90·4
Nov. 1	90·2	92·2	91·4	94·6	84·0	91·3
Dec. 1	93·4	92·4	93·3	89·3	85·4	91·8
Averages, 1933	**85·3**	**82·0**	**84·2**	**86·2**	**78·0**	**83·4**
1934.						
Jan. 1	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4	88·6
Feb. 1	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1	91·4
Mar. 1	103·2	89·1	97·8	83·8	85·6	92·7
April 1	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6	91·3
May 1	98·3	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4	92·0
June 1	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1	96·6
July 1	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1	101·0
Aug. 1	101·3	94·9	106·0	93·0	97·6	99·9
Sept. 1	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2	98·8
Oct. 1	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4	100·0
Nov. 1	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1	100·2
Dec. 1	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9	98·9
Averages, 1934	**101·0**	**91·7**	**101·3**	**90·0**	**90·4**	**96·0**
Relative weights of employment in economic areas, as at Dec. 1, 1934[2]	8·2	28·5	42·2	12·8	8·3	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Cities.—Separate tabulations are made for the eight leading industrial centres, of which Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor*, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported improvement in 1934, while in the eighth—Quebec city—the index averaged the same as in 1933. It is of significance that the recovery in the cities has generally been at a slower rate than in the Dominion as a whole. This is partly accounted for by the concentration of single homeless unemployed men in publicly-maintained construction camps outside the munici-

*Includes adjacent "Border Cities".

palities. The unusually large gains in industries ordinarily operated in the rural areas, such as mining, logging, lumbering and canning, also contributed to the disparity in the increase in the cities as compared with the Dominion as a whole. Still other factors are the forces, legislative and other, which operate to maintain wages in the cities at a relatively higher level than in towns and villages, thus tending to hasten recovery in the smaller centres at the expense of the larger units of population, where taxes, rents, etc., are necessarily higher. Table 21 gives monthly indexes in the cities in 1933 and 1934, with yearly averages since 1922.

21.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers in Leading Cities, as at the First of each Month, January, 1933, to December, 1934, with Yearly Averages since 1922.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1934.

Year and Month.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Toronto.	Ottawa.	Hamilton.	Windsor.[2]	Winnipeg.	Vancouver.
Averages, 1922	**86·0**	–	**96·1**	–	–	–	**93·9**	**81·5**
Averages, 1923	**92·7**	–	**98·0**	**107·2**	**94·6**	–	**90·6**	**82·5**
Averages, 1924	**93·0**	**99·6**	**94·3**	**102·3**	**86·0**	–	**86·5**	**86·2**
Averages, 1925	**94·2**	**97·9**	**95·7**	**100·1**	**88·0**	**85·1**	**88·5**	**92·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·7**	**99·1**	**99·6**	**100·0**	**99·3**	**99·9**	**99·2**	**99·9**
Averages, 1927	**103·0**	**111·3**	**105·7**	**107·7**	**103·1**	**86·2**	**104·1**	**100·7**
Averages, 1928	**108·2**	**119·9**	**112·1**	**115·8**	**108·2**	**137·3**	**110·1**	**104·3**
Averages, 1929	**115·3**	**124·2**	**121·3**	**120·7**	**128·4**	**153·2**	**112·3**	**109·2**
Averages, 1930	**111·8**	**125·3**	**116·3**	**123·1**	**113·9**	**128·6**	**107·6**	**109·8**
Averages, 1931	**102·5**	**122·2**	**107·7**	**119·5**	**101·3**	**88·3**	**97·1**	**104·5**
Averages, 1932	**88·1**	**101·8**	**95·2**	**99·3**	**83·7**	**78·4**	**86·6**	**88·5**
1933.								
Jan. 1	77·5	92·6	86·5	85·3	70·7	63·9	80·0	82·5
Feb. 1	76·1	88·9	84·7	85·7	70·4	67·2	77·8	81·2
Mar. 1	75·8	92·3	84·4	85·5	70·8	70·5	78·0	80·5
April 1	76·4	92·7	85·0	85·3	70·9	79·0	78·0	79·0
May 1	79·5	93·7	85·6	87·2	69·4	80·6	77·0	79·2
June 1	80·6	96·8	86·5	91·1	75·6	78·9	79·4	81·9
July 1	81·5	99·4	87·7	91·5	77·2	80·5	80·3	83·4
Aug. 1	82·4	99·5	86·9	92·7	77·5	80·9	81·7	85·2
Sept. 1	84·4	99·7	88·4	93·1	77·7	76·2	82·2	87·4
Oct. 1	87·3	98·3	90·9	93·2	75·4	77·6	82·3	85·9
Nov. 1	86·4	94·7	91·5	95·5	79·5	76·7	81·5	85·1
Dec. 1	84·5	92·9	92·0	95·4	80·0	78·2	83·3	84·9
Averages, 1933	**81·0**	**95·1**	**87·5**	**90·2**	**74·6**	**75·9**	**80·2**	**83·0**
1934.								
Jan. 1	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Feb. 1	81·1	89·6	89·7	98·4	80·7	90·9	79·5	83·9
Mar. 1	82·6	93·2	91·1	96·7	81·0	97·7	79·7	84·1
April 1	82·1	95·4	92·7	97·6	83·0	102·9	79·7	84·8
May 1	82·9	96·3	92·9	100·8	83·9	109·3	81·2	85·9
June 1	86·3	97·9	93·9	102·4	86·7	107·1	81·9	86·3
July 1	86·7	96·1	94·1	102·4	87·5	100·6	82·7	89·8
Aug. 1	86·4	99·4	92·9	103·4	87·8	100·7	84·0	91·5
Sept. 1	86·6	99·9	94·3	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	91·8
Oct. 1	87·0	97·5	96·5	100·8	84·4	86·7	86·5	90·5
Nov. 1	87·3	96·5	97·2	98·6	86·3	76·1	86·4	89·0
Dec. 1	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Averages, 1934	**84·5**	**95·1**	**93·5**	**99·5**	**84·1**	**93·1**	**82·9**	**87·4**
Relative weights, by cities, as at Dec. 1, 1934[3]	13·9	1·3	12·7	1·4	3·0	1·1	4·0	3·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Includes adjacent "Border Cities". [3] Percentages of Dominion total.

Employment by Industries.—An analysis of the returns by industries shows widespread improvement in 1934 as compared with the preceding year. Manufacturing, logging, mining, construction and maintenance, services and trade recorded the most important gains, while among the chief industrial groups only communications showed a decline in comparison with the statistics for 1933. Within the manufacturing division, there were especially pronounced advances in the lumber, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactures. Table 22 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

22.—Index Numbers of Employment as Reported by Employers, by Industrial Groups, as at the First of each Month, January, 1933, to December, 1934, with Yearly Averages since 1921.

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. The relative weight shows the proportion of the employees reported in the indicated industry to the total reported by all employers making returns in Canada on Dec. 1, 1934.

Year and Month.	Manufacturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communications.	Transportation.	Construction and Maintenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Industries.
Averages, 1921	**87·7**	**103·0**	**98·0**	**90·2**	**94·1**	**71·1**	**83·6**	**92·7**	**88·8**
Averages, 1922	**88·3**	**85·1**	**99·5**	**86·4**	**97·8**	**76·7**	**81·9**	**90·8**	**89·0**
Averages, 1923	**96·6**	**114·2**	**106·2**	**87·6**	**100·3**	**80·9**	**87·9**	**92·1**	**95·8**
Averages, 1924	**92·4**	**116·7**	**105·3**	**93·7**	**99·1**	**80·3**	**93·8**	**92·5**	**93·4**
Averages, 1925	**93·0**	**105·4**	**99·8**	**95·5**	**96·6**	**84·9**	**95·4**	**95·1**	**93·6**
Averages, 1926[1]	**99·6**	**99·5**	**99·7**	**99·6**	**99·7**	**99·2**	**99·5**	**99·2**	**99·6**
Averages, 1927	**103·4**	**109·3**	**107·0**	**103·8**	**102·5**	**109·0**	**106·2**	**107·4**	**104·6**
Averages, 1928	**110·1**	**114·5**	**114·4**	**108·2**	**105·9**	**118·8**	**118·1**	**116·1**	**111·6**
Averages, 1929	**117·1**	**125·8**	**120·1**	**120·6**	**109·7**	**129·7**	**130·3**	**126·2**	**119·0**
Averages, 1930	**109·0**	**108·0**	**117·8**	**119·8**	**104·6**	**129·8**	**131·6**	**127·7**	**113·4**
Averages, 1931	**95·3**	**60·1**	**107·7**	**104·7**	**95·8**	**131·4**	**124·7**	**123·6**	**102·5**
Averages, 1932	**84·4**	**42·6**	**99·2**	**93·5**	**84·7**	**86·0**	**113·6**	**116·1**	**87·5**
1933.									
Jan. 1	74·4	74·5	96·9	87·5	78·3	58·5	102·2	119·6	78·5
Feb. 1	75·0	67·3	94·0	85·7	75·0	56·2	104·2	109·4	77·0
Mar. 1	75·8	57·1	94·6	85·6	74·1	56·5	102·9	107·3	76·9
April 1	76·0	35·6	91·4	84·5	74·2	54·7	102·5	107·6	76·0
May 1	76·8	35·1	89·9	83·7	78·9	60·8	99·9	108·6	77·6
June 1	80·0	40·7	91·4	83·2	79·0	67·8	106·2	109·1	80·7
July 1	83·0	49·5	93·1	84·0	80·5	78·2	111·5	111·8	84·5
Aug. 1	85·2	48·9	97·4	83·6	81·2	88·4	111·8	110·5	87·1
Sept. 1	86·8	48·3	100·4	83·8	82·5	88·4	113·8	111·8	88·5
Oct. 1	86·7	64·7	105·8	82·5	82·7	97·0	108·1	115·0	90·4
Nov. 1	86·5	110·3	109·7	81·1	81·4	94·6	107·9	115·6	91·3
Dec. 1	84·4	166·5	105·5	81·0	79·8	94·6	108·8	119·1	91·8
Averages, 1933	**80·9**	**66·5**	**97·5**	**83·9**	**79·0**	**74·6**	**106·7**	**112·1**	**83·4**
1934.									
Jan. 1	80·0	168·8	106·8	78·4	76·3	88·1	109·8	122·3	88·6
Feb. 1	84·2	174·0	109·4	76·8	76·2	98·0	108·7	111·6	91·4
Mar. 1	86·5	153·3	108·9	76·7	78·0	100·8	109·3	112·5	92·7
April 1	88·1	104·9	103·3	76·8	75·9	95·8	111·8	116·1	91·3
May 1	90·2	80·5	103·6	76·9	78·5	95·8	111·7	115·6	92·0
June 1	93·2	75·0	106·2	78·0	80·3	116·7	115·4	116·5	96·6
July 1	93·8	86·3	107·6	80·1	82·6	140·6	119·7	119·1	101·0
Aug. 1	94·2	84·5	110·3	81·2	83·6	129·0	123·0	116·5	99·9
Sept. 1	94·3	85·6	112·4	82·5	83·6	118·1	125·5	117·1	98·8
Oct. 1	94·4	113·4	117·9	81·3	84·8	117·0	116·2	120·0	100·0
Nov. 1	92·8	171·9	121·2	80·7	83·9	111·0	114·9	121·3	100·2
Dec. 1	91·3	198·6	122·9	79·8	80·1	100·3	115·2	126·0	98·9
Averages, 1934	**90·2**	**124·7**	**110·8**	**79·1**	**80·3**	**109·3**	**115·1**	**117·9**	**96·0**
Relative weights, by industries, as at Dec. 1, 1934[2]	49·3	6·0	6·0	2·3	10·2	13·0	2·6	10·6	100·0

[1] Since the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1–Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100. [2] Percentages of Dominion total.

Subsection 4.—Unemployment Relief.

The assistance rendered by the Dominion Government under The Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, and The Relief Act, 1932, is fully set out in the Canada Year Books for the years 1931, 1932, and 1933 respectively. The recapitulation appearing at the end of this statement shows the Dominion's disbursements under those statutes as at Jan. 31, 1935.

The Relief Act, 1933.—The Relief Act, 1933, which received Royal Assent on Mar. 30, 1933, was enacted at the fourth session of the 17th Parliament. The administration of the Act was, by Order in Council, vested in the Minister of Labour.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreements entered into between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion continued under the 1933 Act to contribute to the expenditures of the provinces for direct relief, the contribution to organized municipalities being 33⅓ p.c., with equal contributions from the province and municipality concerned. In the case of unorganized territory, the Dominion continued to pay 50 p.c. of the provincial expenditures for direct relief. In the four western provinces, the Dominion also continued to contribute to the care of homeless unemployed persons, the contribution of the Dominion being 20 cents per day per individual cared for in camps and urban centres, and $5 per month for each individual placed on a farm.

Under the agreements contributions were also made by the Dominion for approved work in connection with the construction of the Trans-Canada Highway and also for provincial roads and undertakings and work carried out by municipalities. Relief works in the National Parks were continued by the Department of the Interior, while the Department of National Defence continued to operate camps throughout the Dominion for the care of single homeless unemployed men.

The extent of the Dominion's expenditures under The Relief Act, 1933, as at Jan. 31, 1935, is indicated in the recapitulation of relief expenditures shown in Table **23** at the end of this summary.

The Relief Act, 1934.—At the fifth session of the 17th Parliament, The Relief Act, 1934, which received the Royal Assent on April 20, 1934, was enacted. The administration of the Act was, by Order in Council, vested in the Minister of Labour.

Under this statute the Dominion continued contributing to the direct relief expenditures of the provinces and municipalities to July 31, 1934, on a similar basis to that in effect under the Relief Act, 1933.

The agreements with the provinces under the Relief Act, 1934, provide that from July 31, to Mar. 31, 1935, the Dominion's contribution for the relief of necessitous persons be made in the form of monthly grants-in-aid. In addition to the monthly grants-in-aid, provision is made for carrying to completion with

Dominion assistance such undertakings under the 1933 agreements as had not been completed by Mar. 31, 1934, and which the province concerned has requested should be so completed. Provision is also made for continued Dominion assistance to construction on the Trans-Canada Highway.

As outlined in the Canada Year Book, 1933, agreements were completed under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1932, with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, providing for a non-recoverable expenditure of one-third of an amount not to exceed $600 per family for the purpose of providing a measure of relief to self-sustaining families who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief, by placing such families on the land. It was provided that the remaining two-thirds of the expenditure should be contributed by the province and the municipality concerned. The agreements covered a period of two years and expired on Mar. 31, 1934.

Under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1934, agreements, effective from April, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1936, providing continuity of settlement with the agreements which expired Mar. 31, 1934, were entered into with all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Provision is made in the new agreements for an additional non-recoverable contribution by the Dominion, on the recommendation of the province and with the approval of the Governor in Council, of one-third of an amount not exceeding $100 in the case of a settler who may not be self-supporting at the end of the two-year period, and for whose subsistence expenditure during the third year of settlement is deemed necessary. This additional amount for subsistence during the third year applies where necessary both to those settled under the 1932 agreements and those settled under the 1934 agreements.

Reports received from the provinces indicate that as at Jan. 31, 1935, there have been approved and settled under both the 1932 and 1934 agreements 4,002 settler families, while the total number of individuals settled under the scheme aggregate 21,030.

In the Prairie Provinces the Dominion undertook again to provide for the placement of single homeless unemployed persons on farms and contributed to those provinces in this respect $5 per month for each individual so placed. In addition the Dominion has agreed, under the 1934 Act, to continue contributing to certain special measures in the dried-out areas of the Prairie Provinces.

Continued operation of camps for single homeless persons by the Department of National Defence at various points throughout Canada, also the special relief works carried out in the National Parks by the Department of Interior for the care of single homeless persons and unemployed residents of the parks, are other measures being carried out by the Dominion under the provisions of the Relief Act, 1934.

Table 23 sets forth the Dominion's disbursements under relief legislation from 1930 to Jan. 31, 1935.

23.—Recapitulation of Dominion Disbursements under Relief Legislation as at Jan. 31, 1935.

Province, etc.	1930 Act.	1931 Act.	1932 Act.	1933 Act.	1934 Act.		Total.
					On Expenditures to Mar. 31, 1934.	On Expenditures after Mar. 31, 1934.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E.Island	95,199	135,096	25,099	87,158	12,135	13,903	368,590
Nova Scotia	836,180	1,084,249	539,816	1,183,955	77,589	411,225	4,133,013
New Brunswick	503,690	767,493	222,050	511,964	76,448	215,647	2,297,292
Quebec	3,454,742	5,480,649	4,131,988	3,325,587	4,395,576	5,270,629	26,059,170
Ontario	4,692,650	11,100,761	7,891,526	9,878,806	4,429,042	7,477,286	45,470,072
Manitoba	1,632,926	3,359,055	1,742,965	2,183,776	191,673	1,518,000	10,628,395
Saskatchewan	1,918,311	3,008,287	1,150,707	806,845	269,327	1,472,980	8,626,457
Sask. Relief Commission	–	5,372,971	4,455,533	1,313,565	149,398	575,598	11,867,066
Alberta	1,286,432	3,051,242	1,301,925	1,201,675	313,510	1,081,107	8,235,891
British Columbia	1,376,317	3,954,424	3,226,996	2,577,570	872,117	2,001,404	14,008,828
Dept. of Public Works	–	1,726,733	6,904	–	–	–	1,733,637
Dept. of National Defence	–	70,936	423,525	6,204,981	–	5,608,704	12,308,147
Dept. of the Interior (inc. Yukon)	56,995	875,804	591,399	1,119,309	–	421,929	3,065,435
Dept. of Railways and Canals	–	1,772,726	–	51,942	–	–	1,824,668
Dept. of Justice	–	83,181	–	–	–	–	83,181
Dept. of Agriculture	–	7,000	3,000	–	–	–	10,000
Dept. of Trade and Commerce	–	–	–	43,505	–	–	43,505
Dept. of Finance	–	–	–	37,428	–	–	37,428
Nat. Battlefields Com.	–	24,809	–	–	–	–	24,809
Board of Railway Commissioners	500,000	500,000	–	–	–	–	1,000,000
C. P. R.	863,550	209,197	–	–	–	–	1,072,747
C. N. R.	882,412	–	–	–	–	–	882,412
Transportation of Unemployed	–	45,066	11,513	16,216	–	1,329	74,124
Agr. Stabilization Fund	–	–	–	42,968	–	–	42,968
Miscellaneous	–	1,833	3,244	–	–	5,050	10,127
Administration	43,062	85,203	67,576	84,495	–	68,538	348,874
Totals	**18,142,466**	**42,716,715**	**25,795,766**	**30,671,745**	**10,786,815**	**26,143,329**	**154,256,836**

Subsection 5.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census.

In the 1933 edition of the Year Book pp. 775-780 were devoted to an examination of the preliminary figures of unemployment as reported at June 1, 1931, for that date and for the preceding twelve months. The final results of this enquiry are available in Vol. 6 of the Census Publications, which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of 75 cents for the paper-bound volume.

Tables **24** and **25**, supplementing information given by provinces at pp. 775-780 of the 1933 Year Book, summarize by industries the statistics of those actually unemployed at the date of the Census, and of time lost during the twelve months preceding that date. It will be noted in Table **25** that the unemployment was most serious in forestry, fishing and trapping, in construction and in the unspecified group, including largely general labourers.

24.—Wage-Earners, 10 Years of Age and Over, and Numbers Not at Work on June 1, 1931, According to Industrial Group and Sex, and Percentages of Total Wage-Earners Not at Work in Each Group.

Industrial Group.	Totals, Wage-Earners.			Numbers Not at Work.			Percentages Not at Work.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	198,592	196,675	1,917	30,816	30,587	229	15·52	15·55	11·95
Forestry, fishing, trapping	57,844	57,550	294	21,451	21,379	72	37·08	37·15	24·49
Mining	68,962	68,610	352	22,028	21,981	47	31·94	32·04	13·35
Manufacturing	606,617	496,865	109,752	101,996	88,422	13,574	16·81	17·80	12·37
Electric light and power	18,938	17,471	1,467	1,816	1,760	56	9·59	10·07	3·82
Construction	217,105	215,505	1,600	73,719	73,542	177	33·96	34·13	11·06
Transportation	283,675	260,429	23,246	39,485	38,024	1,461	13·92	14·60	6·28
Trade	281,107	204,763	76,344	31,053	23,209	7,844	11·05	11·33	10·27
Finance	82,963	58,102	24,861	5,240	3,612	1,628	6·32	6·22	6·55
Service	585,413	281,118	304,295	50,769	29,469	21,300	8·67	10·48	7·00
Unspecified	168,881	165,172	3,709	91,585	90,091	1,494	54·23	54·54	40·28
Totals	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**469,958**	**422,076**	**47,882**	**18·29**	**20·87**	**8·74**

25.—Wage-Earners, 10 Years of Age and Over, Numbers and Percentages Losing Time, and Total and Average Weeks Lost during the Period June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931, According to Industrial Group and Sex.

Industrial Group.	Totals, Wage-Earners.			Numbers Losing Time.			Percentages Losing Time.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	198,592	196,675	1,917	65,392	64,905	487	32·93	33·00	25·40
Forestry, fishing and trapping	57,844	57,550	294	39,273	39,134	139	67·89	68·00	47·28
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells	68,962	68,610	352	45,148	45,047	101	65·47	65·66	28·69
Manufacturing	606,617	496,865	109,752	287,633	237,713	49,920	47·42	47·84	45·48
Electric light and power	18,938	17,471	1,467	4,605	4,458	147	24·32	25·52	10·02
Construction	217,105	215,505	1,600	152,593	152,193	400	70·29	70·62	25·00
Transportation and communication	283,675	260,429	23,246	97,377	93,089	4,288	34·33	35·74	18·45
Trade	281,107	204,763	76,344	73,474	52,894	20,580	26·14	25·83	26·96
Finance, insurance	82,963	58,102	24,861	9,755	6,580	3,175	11·76	11·32	12·77
Service	585,413	281,118	304,295	125,022	68,374	56,648	21·36	24·32	18·62
Unspecified	168,881	165,172	3,709	127,207	125,356	1,851	75·32	75·89	49·91
Totals	**2,570,097**	**2,022,260**	**547,837**	**1,027,479**	**889,743**	**137,736**	**39·98**	**44·00**	**25·14**

Industrial Group.	Totals, Weeks Lost.			Average Numbers of Weeks Lost by—					
				All Wage-Earners.			Wage-Earners Losing Time.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	1,623,357	1,610,002	13,355	8·17	8·19	6·97	24·83	24·81	27·42
Forestry, fishing and trapping	959,877	956,497	3,380	16·59	16·62	11·50	24·44	24·44	24·32
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells	1,069,485	1,067,118	2,367	15·51	15·55	6·72	23·69	23·69	23·44
Manufacturing	5,966,708	5,028,908	937,800	9·84	10·12	8·54	20·74	21·16	18·79
Electric light and power	89,284	86,627	2,657	4·71	4·96	1·81	19·39	19·43	18·07
Construction	3,975,059	3,965,829	9,230	18·31	18·40	5·77	26·05	26·06	23·08
Transportation and communication	2,100,065	2,029,152	70,913	7·40	7·79	3·05	21·57	21·80	16·54
Trade	1,603,293	1,175,643	427,650	5·70	5·74	5·60	21·82	22·23	20·78
Finance, insurance	237,682	166,364	71,318	2·86	2·86	2·87	24·37	25·28	22·46
Service	2,930,232	1,635,937	1,294,295	5·01	5·82	4·25	23·44	23·93	22·85
Unspecified	3,951,238	3,885,032	66,206	23·40	23·52	17·85	31·06	30·99	35·77
Totals	**24,506,280**	**21,607,109**	**2,899,171**	**9·54**	**10·68**	**5·29**	**23·85**	**24·28**	**21·05**

Section 10.—Old Age Pensions.

The Old Age Pensions Act, 1927.—Legislation respecting Old Age Pensions (R.S.C., 1927, c. 156) was adopted by the Dominion Parliament in 1927. Under the provisions of this statute the Dominion Government reimbursed each province participating in the Dominion scheme to the extent of one-half of the provincial expenditure for old age pensions. An amendment passed at the 1931 session of Parliament (c. 42, Statutes of 1931) provided that the Dominion contribution to the provinces be increased from 50 p.c. to 75 p.c. of the provincial disbursements for old age pensions pursuant to a provincial statute authorizing and providing for the payment of such pensions to the persons and under the conditions specified in the Act and the regulations made thereunder. Following the enactment of the amendment to the Dominion Act, the Dominion Old Age Pensions Regulations were revised and agreements negotiated with the provinces whereby the Dominion contribution of 75 p.c. of provincial disbursements was made effective from Nov. 1, 1931; the provinces have since been reimbursed on this basis.

Sec. 5 of the Act provides that before any such agreement is made with the province, the scheme for the administration of pensions proposed to be adopted by the province shall be approved by the Governor in Council, and that no change in such scheme shall be made without the consent of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 8 reads as follows:—

(1) Provision shall be made for the payment of a pension to every person who, at the date of the roposed commencement of the pension:—
(*a*) is a British subject, or, being a widow, was such before her marriage;
(*b*) has attained the age of seventy years;
(*c*) has resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date aforesaid;
(*d*) has resided in the province in which the application for pension is made for the five years immediately preceding the said date;
(*e*) is not an Indian as defined by the Indian Act;
(*f*) is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars ($365) a year, and
(*g*) has not made any voluntary assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension.
(2) The receipt of a pension shall not by itself constitute a disqualification from voting at any provincial or municipal election.

Sec. 9 provides that the maximum pension payable shall be $240 yearly, subject to reduction by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of $125 a year. The pension authority may accept a transfer of the pensioner's interest in a dwelling house in which he resides, in which case the value of the dwelling will not be computed in calculating the amount of pension payable. The pension authority is entitled to recover out of the estate of any deceased pensioner the amount of pension payments with interest at 5 p.c., subject to the limitation that no claims shall be made for such recovery out of any part of the estate which passes by will or intestacy to any other pensioner or to any other person who has contributed, since the grant of the pension or for the last three years during which the pension has been paid, to the pensioner's support.

Secs. 10, 12, 13 and 14 provide for the distribution of the pension burden among the provinces where the pensioner has resided during the 20 years immediately preceding the grant of the pension. Sec. 11 provides for a reduction of pension where a pensioner has resided for a portion of the 20 years in a province with which no agreement is in force. Sec. 15 provides for a suspension of the pension where a pensioner has transferred his residence to some place out of Canada. It is provided by Sec. 16 that a pension shall not be subject to alienation or transfer by the pensioner or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

The Governor in Council was empowered by Sec. 19 of the Act to make regulations pursuant to this section. Existing regulations were revised and approved by an Order in Council dated Feb. 1, 1932.

During 1933 the provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia entered into agreements with the Dominion Government whereby old age pensions became payable in Prince Edward Island as from July 1, 1933, and in Nova Scotia as from Mar. 1, 1934. The Dominion Old Age Pensions Act is now operative in seven of the nine provinces, namely—Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, as well as in the Northwest Territories.

The New Brunswick Legislature, at its 1930 session, passed an Old Age Pensions Act, to come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation. The Gold Commissioner of Yukon was given authority, by a Yukon Territorial Council Ordinance passed in 1927, to enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of the Old Age Pensions Act for residents in the territory. No proposed scheme of administration for adoption in Yukon has been submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council. At present Quebec is the only province which has not enacted old age pensions legislation and, under the terms of the Dominion Act, is therefore ineligible to enter into agreement with the Dominion Government to obtain the benefit of the provisions of the Dominion Act.

Table **26** is a financial summary of old age pensions in Canada as at the end of the calendar year 1934. The total payments in the last quarter of that year were $5,825,099.

26.—Financial Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada, by Provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1934.

Item.	Alberta. — Act effective Aug. 1, 1929.	British Columbia. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1927.	Manitoba. — Act effective Sept. 1, 1928.	Nova Scotia. — Act effective Mar. 1, 1934.	Ontario. — Act effective Nov. 1, 1929.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1934	6,947	8,893	9,995	11,970	48,899
Average monthly pensions....$	17.69	19.29	18.61	14.40	18.42
Percentages of pensioners to total population[1]	0·90	1·23	1·37	2·27	1·37
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population[1]	2·16	3·37	2·81	5·02	4·31
Percentages of pensioners to population over 70 years of age[1]	41·80	36·43	48·52	45·29	31·78
Total amounts of pensions paid by provinces from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1934....$	5,259,775	9,469,554	10,044,150	1,538,865	45,363,652
Dominion Government's shares of expenditure....$	3,581,407	6,071,793	6,559,038	1,154,149	30,061,366

Item.	Prince Edward Island. — Act effective July 1, 1933.	Saskatchewan. — Act effective May 1, 1928.	Northwest Territories. — Order in Council effective Jan. 25, 1929.	Total.
Total numbers of pensioners as at Dec. 31, 1934	1,496	9,904	7	98,111
Average monthly pensions....$	9.91	16.30	18.98	–
Percentages of pensioners to total population[1]	1·68	1·02	0·07	–
Percentages of persons over 70 years of age to total population[1]	6·38	2·10	0·89	–
Percentages of pensioners to population over 70 years of age[1]	26·34	48·71	7·86	–
Total amounts of pensions paid by provinces from inception of Old Age Pensions Act to Dec. 31, 1934....$	225,181	9,195,300	7,775	81,104,253
Dominion Government's shares of expenditure....$	168,886	6,020,614	7,775	53,625,027

[1]Percentage figures based on estimated population for 1934, furnished by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Section 11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada.

A general article on "The Co-operative Movement in Canada" appeared at pp. 704-720 of the 1925 edition of the Year Book under the three sub-headings of "Consumers' Co-operation", "Co-operative Credit", and "Producers' Co-operation".* Because of the pressure upon space, this article is not reprinted here, but a digest of the latest available material on each of these three sub-divisions of co-operation follows, the presentation of producers' co-operation being confined to that among agricultural producers.

Subsection 1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

The co-operative store was first introduced into Canada by miners who had had experience of co-operation in the United Kingdom. The first co-operative store was opened at Stellarton, N.S., in 1861, and continued to do business until 1916. Many similar ventures were afterwards commenced, but a considerable number failed through their neglect to build up adequate reserve funds. In 1909 the Co-operative Union of Canada was formed, with six affiliated societies and 1,595 members; since October, 1909, it has published a monthly, *The Canadian Co-operator*, from which the following statistics (Table 27) showing the growth of consumers' co-operation in the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union have been taken.†

*The article referred to above was prepared for the Year Book by Miss Margaret Mackintosh, M.A., of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

†For details regarding the Co-operative Union of Canada and its activities, see the 1925 Year Book, pp. 708-709.

27.—Statistics of Co-operative Societies Affiliated with the Co-operative Union of Canada, 1909-33.

NOTE.—No data are available for the year 1916.

Year.	Societies.	Members.	Share and Loan Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Stock in Trade.	Other Assets.	Sales.	Net Profits.	Purchase Dividends Paid.
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1909....	6	1,595	38,460	11,090	53,820	40,882	347,064	–	22,828
1910....	9	2,605	97,965	19,994	123,946	85,572	569,311	36,596	28,235
1911....	12	3,788	143,781	25,070	168,895	102,903	789,292	44,535	47,338
1912....	17	5,000	178,126	31,806	191,122	172,658	1,194,065	88,782	67,256
1913....	17	5,822	166,051	42,498	205,300	183,220	1,424,985	78,399	63,442
1914....	14	5,810	166,307	36,219	181,867	129,022	1,133,081	73,490	63,881
1915....	8	3,239	143,319	21,118	94,672	109,911	657,006	53,270	47,995
1917....	13	4,673	248,253	27,941	205,899	145,732	1,264,247	91,079	82,287
1918....	12	4,746	301,368	38,257	252,921	169,545	1,488,541	123,363	115,969
1919....	15	6,306	360,834	47,463	370,676	205,222	2,132,726	156,870	138,216
1920....	20	7,427	394,471	40,419	368,090	206,625	1,465,253	165,904	157,424
1921....	14	5,919	374,996	39,001	280,968	243,397	1,190,765	154,713	144,512
1922....	12	6,552	450,996	94,781	251,855	286,223	2,166,196	157,321	138,762
1923....	7	4,646	381,656	97,591	232,294	286,847	2,249,380	172,972	140,991
1924....	14	7,047	516,909	94,856	271,713	445,071	2,675,852	212,493	183,986
1925....	16	7,308	512,808	151,791	351,732	484,042	2,792,872	158,140	118,945
1926....	20	7,804	616,431	208,449	426,937	660,930	3,358,162	230,535	165,062
1927....	24	8,914	673,827	228,504	554,101	778,508	4,481,574	283,777	227,733
1928....	33	74,836	3,905,813	2,523,646	1,103,323	13,305,918	8,147,967	1,057,581	252,976
1929....	41	10,648[1]	769,755	484,864	663,476	1,006,628	5,030,560	238,302	238,302
1930....	38	10,462	693,561	362,127	617,538	1,124,572	4,826,642	243,884	195,178
1931....	37	8,404	595,617	460,798	461,022	1,069,167	3,667,240	193,348	151,435
1932....	38	11,278	723,386	590,427	490,344	1,270,479	4,007,473	145,121	117,710
1933....	45	10,735	680,524	537,548	1,019,233	3,487,770	3,477,483	413,626	83,942

[1] The decrease in membership is accounted for by the withdrawal of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Ltd., and the United Grain Growers, Ltd., the non-inclusion of the latter society being also mainly responsible for the decreases in the figures shown in the remaining columns.

The progress shown by the returns from the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union does not represent the whole growth of the consumers' co-operative movement in Canada. Although the societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union are among the oldest and best established, there is a larger number of consumers' co-operative societies outside the Union than within it, the great majority of these being in the western provinces. In 1926, the Manitoba Co-operative League was organized to link up the co-operative societies in that province, and a similar organization was formed in Alberta in 1923. In Saskatchewan a conference of representatives of co-operative societies has been held annually since 1923.

Subsection 2.—Co-operative Credit in Quebec.

A form of co-operation which has achieved great success is that which provides short-term credit for small farmers and industrial workers in the province of Quebec. In 1900, what are known as "Les Caisses Populaires", or People's Banks, were begun with the establishment, by the late Alphonse Desjardins, of La Caisse Populaire at Lévis. M. Desjardins adopted the principles of lending money only for approved purposes to carefully selected members in a restricted area, of limited liability, of withdrawable shares of small amount payable by instalments, and of distribution of profits. These banks are for the most part established in agricultural districts. Loans are made to purchase agricultural implements at cash prices, to increase farm live stock, to improve farm buildings, to tide over a period of depression, to pay off a merchant and for various similar purposes. The loans, though comprised within the term "short credit", are for longer periods than are usual in ordinary commercial transactions because agricultural operations necessarily extend over longer periods than those of trade. They may be for 12, 15, or even 24 months, because they must give time for the farmer to realize on his products.

Details of organization may be found in the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, in the 1933 edition of which may be found statistics of the system as a whole, together with complete information of the working of each individual bank, including such details as number of members and depositors, rates of interest paid, loans made and profits realized, classification of size of loans, receipts and expenses and a résumé of chief operations from 1915 to 1932.

Table 28 shows the progress of these banks by quinquennial years from 1915 to 1930 and annually since then.

28.—Progress of Co-operative People's Banks in Quebec, 1915-33.

Year.	Banks Reporting.	Members.	Depositors.	Borrowers.	Loans Granted.	Value of Loans Granted.	Profits Realized.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$
1915	91	23,614	13,696	6,728	8,983	1,483,160	89,893
1920	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	4,341,544	311,323
1925	122	33,279	33,527	9,384	13,682	3,909,790	449,531
1930	179	45,767	44,940	14,278	18,857	3,724,537	645,096
1931	174	43,641	43,207	13,240	16,203	2,998,046	594,235
1932	168	40,933	40,201	12,363	13,283	2,157,886	531,765
1933	162	36,470	37,683	10,784	11,407	1,682,551	452,220

Subsection 3.—Agricultural Co-operation in Canada in 1933.*

Co-operative organization forms an integral part of the economic fabric of Canadian agriculture. The activities of the larger organizations such as the wheat pools, live-stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world-wide recognition. In addition to these are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively to serve local areas.

Available statistics show 687 co-operative associations actively engaged in business in 1933. Approximately 100 community halls which were listed in former reports are not included in this summary of farmers' business organizations. The 687 associations have 2,585 branches which combined make a total of 3,272 places of business engaged in the marketing of farm products and the purchase of supplies for farmers. The shareholders and members financially interested number 342,692 and patrons reported total 373,650. Combined assets total $104,232,049 with plant and equipment valued at $37,164,607. The total actual investment of member shareholders in capital stock amounts to $8,686,504 and reserves and surplus total $39,560,830. Sales of farm products for the year under review amounted to $125,126,594. The sales value of supplies handled totalled $7,318,734, and other receipts $131,398, which, combined, means a total business of $132,576,726.

Available records indicate that the most important early activity of farmers in the field of co-operation in Canada was directed toward the marketing of farm products. Such bodies to-day outnumber farmers' purchasing associations by 10 to 1. In comparing the volume of business, marketing associations transact twenty times the business handled by purchasing agencies. Membership in the co-operative marketing associations is given as 292,854 persons compared with 28,266 members in purchasing organizations.

Within the marketing group the grain and seed co-operatives which include the wheat pools of Western Canada have the largest membership and investment, and exceed all other commodity groups in volume of business, which is estimated at $94,912,237 for the year under review. A membership of 169,475 grain growers contributed to this business through 2,146 co-operative marketing agencies. Mainly through deductions from the selling price of their grain, these members have invested a sum of $36,186,498 in their business and in addition have paid up $3,342,929 in share capital. Combined assets total $88,881,252.

Eighty-two dairy co-operatives with 112 depots in Canada reported a membership of 27,499 with assets valued at $3,695,217. Paid-up share capital amounts to $1,674,534 with reserves of $610,455. Sales of dairy products totalled $10,126,259 for the year under review.

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* Statistics contained in this review are based on records received by the Economics Branch, Department of Agriculture, in 1934, covering the business year of 1933.

The records for 57 live-stock shipping and marketing associations show a combined membership of 40,877. Financing of these associations is mainly by membership fees and commissions. Assets are comparatively low with value of plant and equipment amounting to $567,451. This accommodated a business of $9,044,302. The live-stock co-operatives undertake very little processing of their product. Their main activity is the assembling of live stock in cars at producing points for shipment to central markets.

A large part of the fruit and vegetable crop is marketed through 114 co-operative agencies with a combined membership of 10,875 fruit growers. Assets for all companies total $3,129,724, which are supported by reserves of $700,873. Sales of fruits and vegetables during the year amounted to $6,098,283 which, together with supplies purchased and other receipts, gave a total business of $7,241,931.

Poultry producers have organized in each of the provinces to sell their products co-operatively. There were 25 associations with 196 places of business which reported a membership of 33,479 members. Assets amount to $408,528 with reserves of $165,088. Sales for the year amounted to $2,041,452.

Practically all the wool marketed co-operatively in Canada is handled by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd. The company operates in each province through the medium of 18 sheep-breeders' and wool-growers' associations. The co-operative stores, grades and markets the wool received from its 6,500 patrons. In addition, it carries on advertising and educational work and handles materials and supplies for its members. The quantity of wool handled by the co-operative during the year amounted to 4,240,000 pounds.

In Ontario and Quebec, the honey producers are organized co-operatively with a combined membership of approximately 1,600 members. The Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative Ltd. markets approximately 4 million pounds of honey annually. Three tobacco co-operatives in Ontario, two in the province of Quebec and one in British Columbia report a total membership of 1,009 and sales of approximately a quarter of a million dollars for 1933. The Producteurs de Sucre et Sirop d'Erable de Québec, with a membership of 1,982, is organized on a co-operative basis. During the year under review the sales value of maple products marketed by this association amounted to $287,260.

Available statistics show 327 associations are organized for the purpose of purchasing farm supplies and merchandise on the co-operative plan. These consumer associations, of which over one-half are established in the province of Saskatchewan, have a combined membership of 28,266. The sales value of supplies purchased during the year, by associations organized exclusively for the handling of supplies, amounted to $5,584,675. In five of the provinces co-operative wholesale buying societies purchase goods for their shareholder associations.

For further information see Table 29.

29.—Farmers' Co-operative Business Organizations in Canada, 1933.[1]

PROVINCIAL GROUPING.

Province or Function and Commodity.	Associations.[2]	Places of Business.	Shareholders.	Patrons.	Total Assets.	Value of Plant.	General Liabilities.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Reserves and Surplus.	Sales of Farm Products.	Sales of Supplies.	Other Receipts.	Total Volume of Business.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	14	93	10,988	9,497	120,084	41,303	119,249	14,337	−13,502	1,129,799	153,705	–	1,283,504
Nova Scotia	50	180	5,203	8,029	1,217,543	535,090	694,655	363,911	158,977	1,198,366	586,110	41,087	1,825,563
New Brunswick	22	39	3,974	10,074	266,221	69,781	66,736	73,492	125,993	418,692	338,839	–	757,531
Quebec	127	127	11,508	11,508	3,060,768	–	1,984,050	630,608	446,110	2,775,821	–	–	2,775,821
Ontario	110	121	35,491	43,740	2,867,149	1,189,003	1,394,229	1,057,077	415,843	9,485,279	2,017,188	22,060	11,524,527
Manitoba	45	248	44,442	40,729	3,784,862	565,858	3,297,584	273,576	213,702	8,722,454	440,865	14,348	9,177,667
Saskatchewan	198	1,393	125,600	133,900	48,018,206	18,559,652	22,535,658	991,509	24,498,842	50,625,082	1,666,444	19,603	52,311,129
Alberta	40	487	57,396	62,215	22,965,122	7,555,169	12,619,413	279,653	10,066,056	26,964,528	731,077	5,198	27,700,803
British Columbia	75	87	11,910	13,402	3,718,577	1,238,178	1,111,358	1,727,755	879,464	6,934,006	1,244,144	16,244	8,194,394
Interprovincial	6	497	36,180	40,556	18,213,517	7,410,573	12,169,586	3,274,586	2,769,345	16,872,567	140,362	12,858	17,025,787
Totals, Canada	**687**	**3,272**	**342,692**	**373,650**	**104,232,049**	**37,164,607**	**55,992,518**	**8,686,504**	**39,560,830**	**125,126,594**	**7,318,734**	**131,398**	**132,576,726**

FUNCTIONAL AND COMMODITY GROUPING.

Marketing—													
Dairy products	82	112	27,499	41,653	3,695,217	1,284,946	1,410,228	1,674,534	610,455	10,126,259	177,138	24,397	10,327,794
Fruits and vegetables	102	114	10,875	9,221	3,129,724	1,378,792	1,584,692	844,159	700,873	6,098,283	1,081,278	62,370	7,241,931
Live stock	57	283	40,877	49,949	892,235	567,451	180,495	668,644	43,096	8,757,187	280,162	6,953	9,044,302
Poultry	25	196	33,479	22,688	408,528	41,875	205,372	38,068	165,088	2,041,452	1,933	–	2,043,385
Seed and grain	31	2,146	169,475	168,957	88,881,252	32,889,811	49,351,825	3,342,929	36,186,498	94,795,694	116,048	495	94,912,237
Wool	1	18	2,124	6,500	297,584	79,278	45,310	115,110	137,164	746,896	55,409	12,858	815,163
Honey	2	2	1,606	612	102,515	8,507	61,876	35,238	5,401	237,715	22,091	–	259,806
Tobacco	6	6	1,009	860	669,397	16,711	342,904	106,046	220,447	262,652	–	–	262,652
Maple sugar	1	1	1,982	1,982	300,372	–	178,388	56,844	65,140	287,260	–	–	287,260
Miscellaneous	28	28	3,928	3,902	1,939,112	31,197	1,359,556	289,631	289,925	1,276,820	–	–	1,276,820
Totals, Marketing	335	2,906	292,854	306,324	100,315,936	36,298,568	54,720,646	7,171,203	38,424,087	124,630,218	1,734,059	107,073	126,471,350
Purchasing	327	330	28,266	45,651	3,018,685	471,649	784,458	1,117,097	1,124,933	496,376	5,584,675	19,717	6,100,768
Miscellaneous	24	24	1,572	1,675	73,826	20,410	12,580	36,495	24,751	–	–	4,608	4,608
United Farmers Co-operative	1	12	20,000	20,000	823,602	373,980	474,834	361,709	−12,941	{distributed above}	{distributed above}	–	{distributed above}
Totals, Canada	**687**	**3,272**	**342,692**	**373,650**	**104,232,049**	**37,164,607**	**55,992,518**	**8,686,504**	**39,560,830**	**125,126,594**	**7,318,734**	**131,398**	**132,576,726**

[1] Preliminary, subject to revision.. [2] Exclusive of approximately 100 community halls listed in former reports.

Section 12.—Labour Legislation in Canada in 1933 and 1934.

A summary of labour legislation in force in Canada on Dec. 31, 1928, was given in the Canada Year Book for 1929 at pp. 755-762. The Year Book for each subsequent year contained a summary of the labour laws enacted in the previous year. Labour laws enacted in Canada in 1933 and 1934 are published in the Reports on Labour Legislation in Canada for those years issued by the Department of Labour. A summary of the principal enactments is given below.

Dominion Labour Legislation.—The Relief Act, 1933, empowered the Governor General in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces respecting relief measures; to make loans to, and guarantee payment of money by provinces or public corporations and undertakings; when Parliament is not in session to take the necessary measures to maintain peace, order, and good government and to maintain the credit and financial position of the Dominion or of any province. In particular, the Governor in Council might provide for special relief in the National Parks and elsewhere and assist financially in the sale of primary products. The amount payable for direct relief was limited to $20,000,000 for the year ending Mar. 31, 1934. The Relief Act, 1934, was generally similar to the 1933 Statute but did not provide for defraying the cost of the distribution of natural products. Provision was also made for the payment of the Dominion's proportion of any direct relief accounts in excess of the aforementioned $20,000,000 received subsequent to the expiration of the Act of 1933 on Mar. 31, 1934, and up to July, 1935.

In 1934, Parliament revised the law relating to shipping. The new Canada Shipping Act, which will come into force on Proclamation, incorporates numerous sections of the old Act, the Merchant Shipping Act of the United Kingdom and the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line Conventions Act, 1931. Sections added to the Canada Shipping Act to put into effect draft conventions of the International Labour Conference have also been included. Among these were sections added in 1933 to implement the draft conventions regarding the protection of workers loading and unloading ships and the marking of the weight on heavy packages. These sections had not been put in force. The draft conventions covering Seamen's Articles of Agreement and the Repatriation of Seamen have been enacted for the first time.

The Technical Education Act, 1934, extends for five years the time within which the unexpended portion of the ten million dollars appropriated under the Act of 1919 may remain available for those provinces which have not yet used up their share of the money.

An amendment to the Criminal Code amends the law on picketing by providing that attending at or near any premises in order merely to obtain or communicate information, shall not be deemed to be watching or besetting within the meaning of the section. This clause was enacted in Canada in 1876, but was omitted from the Criminal Code in 1892.

Provincial Labour Legislation.—Provision for the protection of miners in New Brunswick was made for the first time in 1933 by an amendment to the Mining Act which establishes an eight-hour day for underground workmen and forbids the employment of boys under 16 below ground. A person in charge of a working face must be at least 18 years of age and must have a miner's certificate. Inspection is provided for and regulations may be made for the safety of persons employed.

In Saskatchewan, new safety regulations for coal mines were issued in 1933. In 1934, a Mines Regulation Act was passed relating to other mines including quarries and oil and gas wells.

In 1934 the Industrial Establishments Act of Quebec was amended to cover shops, and the section prohibiting the employment of children under 14 now applies not only to factories and shops but also to theatres, hotels, restaurants, telegraph offices and to messenger services. The normal working day of women and persons under 18 in industrial establishments must now end at 6 p.m. instead of 9 p.m. Hours for women and young persons under 18, in shops in cities and towns of over 10,000 population, may not exceed 60 per week except during the two weeks preceding New Year's Day and when permitted by the inspector. Working hours must fall between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. except on the days preceding Christmas Day, New Year's Day, and Easter Sunday, when work must cease at 10 p.m. Where the inspector permits overtime in factories or shops, the maximum working hours for women and young persons are 65 instead of 72 as formerly.

The Ontario Factory, Shop and Office Building Act was amended in 1934 to reduce the maximum working week of 60 hours for men in bakeshops to 56 hours. Overtime and Sunday work are restricted. Except by special permit, employees working more than 9 hours during any work period or in any consecutive 24 hours, must be given at least 24 hours rest before resuming work.

The Quebec Hours of Work Act, 1933, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to fix hours for workers in industries not subject to competition from other countries or provinces. Working hours may not be less than 6 per day or 33 per week, so that as far as possible work may be assured for two or more shifts. Exemptions may be allowed for preparatory, complementary or urgent work. Two orders have been issued under the Act fixing a 40-hour week or two shifts of 36 hours each for the building trades in the Montreal and Quebec districts and in the Eastern Townships.

The British Columbia Hours of Work Act, 1934, which came into force on June 14, 1934, revises a somewhat similar statute of 1933. The new law, like the Female Minimum Wage Act, 1934, is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Male Minimum Wage Act. The Act, like its predecessor, provides for an 8-hour day and 48-hour week in industrial undertakings, and empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to add to or withdraw from the Act the whole or any branch of any industry, trade or occupation.

Under a 1934 amendment to the Saskatchewan Fire Departments Two-Platoon Act, a weekly rest of 24 hours may be given to fire department employees in cities of 10,000 or more, if a by-law to that effect is approved by the electors.

In Manitoba the One Day's Rest in Seven Act was amended in 1934 to apply to all hotels and restaurants.

The Public Vehicle Act of Prince Edward Island was amended in 1933 to forbid drivers of commercial vehicles being employed as such for more than 10 hours in 24.

Amendments to the Manitoba Fair Wage Act of 1916 widen the scope of the Act to include not only provincial public works but also private building and construction work of more than $100 value in towns with a population exceeding 2,000. Work done by an owner or tenant, if not with a view to sale or rental, is not within the scope of the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may extend the territory to which the Act applies.

A new Male Minimum Wage Act was passed in British Columbia in 1934 to apply to adult male employees in any industry or occupation except farm labourers and domestic servants. The Act, which provides for a Board of Industrial Relations, is drafted along the lines of the Women's Minimum Wage Acts of the various provinces and empowers the Board to fix minimum wages, with special provision for certain classes of employees, such as young or handicapped workers.

A new British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act replaces the Act of 1918 and is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations. A new clause stipulates that, where a minimum wage has been fixed for female employees, no person may employ, on work usually done by such employees, any male person over 18 years of age at a wage less than the fixed minimum, except male apprentices whose indentures have been approved by the Board; nor may boys under 18 be employed at such work at less wages.

The Women's Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was amended in 1933 to provide that employers might be required by Order in Council to keep registers of the names, ages and places of residence of their female employees and information as to their wages and working hours. An Order in Council of this sort was issued during the year. In 1934, the Act was amended to prohibit any male worker being employed on work ordinarily performed by women at a less wage than that fixed for the female employees.

The Ontario Minimum Wage Act was amended in 1934 to provide that where a minimum wage is established, the number of hours per week for which such wage is paid may not exceed 48 in municipalities with a population of over 50,000 or 50 in municipalities of from 10,000 to 50,000, or 54 in other municipalities. If the prevailing weekly hours in any industry or employment are less than the above hours, the former are to be considered the maximum for which the minimum wage shall be paid. Where a male employee replaces a female at any class of work for which a minimum wage is established, he must be paid not less than the minimum.

A 1933 amendment to the Manitoba Minimum Wage Act forbids any person over 18 years of age being employed in any class of employment at a lower rate than the minimum, if any, established for boys under 18. In 1934 the Act was amended to include male employees as well as women and boys. The Act or regulations may be extended by Order in Council to industries not expressly provided for by the Act. Where the regulations fix a minimum wage in any class of industry, no person of 18 years or over may be employed at less than 25 cents per hour unless the Minimum Wage Board has provided for a different rate.

In 1934, the Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act was amended to provide that, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Minimum Wage Board may apply the Act to male employees in any shop or factory which the Act covers.

In 1934, laws were enacted in Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario to regulate labour conditions in the lumbering industry. The New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act provides for a commission with power to fix minimum wages yearly and on the application of an employer or of not less than five employees to hear disputes as to wages and board, store charges and living conditions in the lumber camps. Recommendations of the Commission, if approved by the Minister, must be carried out by the parties to the dispute, failure to do so constituting an offence against the Act.

The Quebec Forest Operations Commission Act provides for a commission to which every timber-limit holder, before commencing operations, must submit details concerning wages, hours of labour, sanitary conditions, terms of hiring, food supplies and prices charged therefor, living accommodation, deductions from wages for medical and other services, fines and any other information required. The Commission may conduct investigations and make inspections. A statement of the wages to be paid must be posted at the camp and any employee paid lower wages may claim the difference before a court.

Under the Ontario Woodmen's Employment Act, an inspector may be appointed to investigate working and living conditions in lumber camps. The operators are to be held responsible for conditions whether they have let contracts for certain work or not.

The Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, to extend the terms of a collective agreement as to wages and hours between one or more employers and one or more trade unions so as to bind all employers and employees in the same trade or industry in a specified district. On petition for its extension by one of the parties to an agreement, the Minister must give thirty days notice of the petition in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. If there is no valid objection, and if he deems the agreement to have a preponderant importance and significance for the establishment of conditions of labour in the industry in the region concerned, he may recommend, to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, its extension. An agreement thus made obligatory governs all individual labour contracts in the industry but if an individual contract is more to the advantage of the employed it is to have effect unless prohibited by the collective agreement. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may refuse to apply the provisions of the Act to any industry liable in his opinion to suffer from the competition of foreign countries or other provinces. Nothing in the Act may be deemed to compel an employer or employee to become or not to become a member of an association of his industry or trade.

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1933 to prohibit compensation being paid for the first seven days of disability unless it continues for at least three weeks. The minimum weekly payment to a widow or invalid widower with one or more children was reduced from $12.50 to $10 and the same reduction was made in the minimum compensation for total disability. Diseases due to mining and quarrying operations were deleted from the schedule of compensable diseases, *viz.*, ankylostomiasis, miners' phthisis, stone workers' or grinders' phthisis, silicosis and pneumoconiosis. The Quebec Silicosis Act, 1931, and the sections on silicosis added to the Mining Act in the same year were repealed in 1933.

Amendments of 1933 to the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario authorized the Workmen's Compensation Board to lower the assessment of any employer who reduced the accident hazard to a minimum by installing safety devices and whose accident record has been good. Workmen disabled from silicosis are to be compensated on the same basis as workmen suffering from other industrial diseases, but where silicosis is complicated with tuberculosis the basis of compensation for total disability is now fixed at 50 p.c. instead of 66⅔ p.c. of average earnings.

In 1934, dermatitis (venenata) due to employment in any process involving the use of acids and alkalies or acids and oils, was added to the schedule of compensable industrial diseases in the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act.

The Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act was amended in 1934 to require that, in reckoning compensation in disability cases, average earnings may not be rated below $10 per week where the workman's weekly wages would have amounted to at least $10 if he had worked six days a week. Medical aid is not to be supplied for more than 30 days during a period of 60 days from the date of disability. Formerly, the workman was entitled to medical aid only during the period of 30 days from the date of disability.

During the period under review all the provinces except Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island made statutory provision for continued co-operation with the Dominion Government in dealing with unemployment. In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, laws enacted in 1931 continued to be effective for that purpose.

An amendment of 1933 to the British Columbia Forest Act authorized the Minister of Lands, as from Nov. 1, 1932, to grant to any municipality or organization charged with the care of unemployed or needy persons a permit entitling the holder to cut timber free of stumpage or royalty to be sold as cordwood, on condition that only persons who are unemployed and in need of relief shall be employed in the cutting and that the proceeds of the sale shall be used for unemployment relief.

Designed first to provide only for the settlement of unemployed coal miners on the land, the Nova Scotia Miners' Land Settlement Act, 1932, now the Nova Scotia Land Settlement Act, was extended in 1933 to unemployed persons who have been engaged in manufacturing or transportation. The Land Settlement Board is given power to provide for the training and re-establishment of the unemployed and their dependants and to aid in settling suitable men on farms.

In Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, legislation enacted in 1933 ratifies agreements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of these provinces for the relief of selected families by placing them on suitable farms. One-third of the expense, not to exceed $600 per family, is to be borne by the Dominion Government, the remainder by the province and the participating municipalities in the proportions agreed upon between them.

The Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act, 1934, which came into force on Oct. 18, 1934, provides for a Department of the Government to inquire into conditions in any trade or industry which appear to be detrimental to the trade or the public; to promote conferences of those engaged or employed in any such trade so as to remedy harmful conditions; to promote trade associations for the same purpose and to collect information regarding the various trades of the province and its resources. The Act applies to wholesale and retail dealers, druggists, printers, restaurant keepers, dry cleaners, barbers, hairdressers, and plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers. Other trades may be brought under the Act by Order in Council on petition to that effect. Provision is made for the formulating of codes, setting up standards of ethics and practices, including standards of minimum wages and hours of labour, for any trade which, if approved by 66 p.c. of the persons engaged in, or by persons holding 66 p.c. of the capital invested in that trade, may be made binding on all persons carrying on the trade. If the representatives of a trade fail to agree on a code or if a code is not approved as required, the Minister, with the assistance of an advisory Board, may draw up a code which may be made binding on all persons engaged in the trade by Order in Council. Inquiries may be made into wages and conferences arranged between

employers and employees for the purpose of effecting an agreement as to minimum wages in any trade for which a code is proposed. If no agreement is reached, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix a minimum wage for any class of employees in any district. An employer may not interfere with the free selection of representatives by any association or in any lawful activity of such association. Part III of the Act, which deals with coal mining and distribution, declares invalid any agreement as to wages whereby the remuneration of any person depends on the profits of the industry, unless the agreement is approved by the Minister.

Section 13.—Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade.

A general article on Canadian legislation concerning trade combinations and monopolies against the public interest will be found at pp. 765-770 of the 1927-28 Year Book under the heading "Legislation Respecting Combinations in Restraint of Trade". The article outlines the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and reviews the principal cases dealt with under the Act up to Mar. 31, 1927. A brief statement of the provisions against combines as contained in the Criminal Code,* the Customs Tariff,† the Excise Act‡ and the Patent Act§ is included. A further section of the article summarizes former Canadian legislation for the investigation of combines, including the Combines Investigation Act of 1910 and the Combines and Fair Prices Act of 1919.

The Combines Investigation Act.—The Combines Investigation Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 26) is designed, as its full title indicates, "to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers", and declares to be unlawful only such combines as "have operated or are likely to operate to the detriment or against the interest of the public, whether consumers, producers or others". The statute provides that an inquiry shall be made by the Registrar on receipt of an application signed by any six British subjects resident in Canada, or if the Registrar has reason to believe that a combine exists, or if the Minister of Labour so directs. If after preliminary inquiry sufficient evidence is disclosed to justify further investigation, this may be conducted by the Registrar or by a special Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council. Full authority is given the Registrar or the Commissioner to examine witnesses on oath and compel the production of records and documents.

The remedies provided by the Act are those of publicity and penalty. The proceedings are conducted in private, unless otherwise ordered by the Minister, but the report of any commissioner is required to be published within fifteen days of its receipt by the Minister. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister an offence has been committed, he may remit the report and the evidence to the Attorney General of the province concerned. The penalty section of the statute provides that any person who is a party or privy to, or knowingly assists in, the formation or operation of a combine is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $10,000 or to two years imprisonment, or, if a corporation, to a fine not exceeding $25,000. Provision is also made in the Act for the reduction

* R.S.C., 1927, c. 146, ss. 496-498.
† R.S.C., 1927, c. 44, s. 15.
‡ R.S.C., 1927, c. 60, s. 27.
§ R.S.C., 1927, c. 150, s. 40.

or removal of the customs duty on any article of commerce, among the manufacturers or dealers in which there exists a combine, the operation of which is facilitated by the tariff. Similarly, the Exchequer Court may revoke a patent if there is evidence to show that the holder of such patent has made use of his exclusive rights to limit production or competition unduly, to enhance prices unreasonably, or to restrain or injure trade.

The constitutional validity of the Combines Investigation Act was given final confirmation by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a decision delivered in January, 1931. This judgment confirmed the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, given in April, 1929, after a reference for determination of this question had been made to the Court by the Dominion Government. Both courts upheld also the constitutional validity of Section 498 of the Criminal Code, relating to combinations in restraint of trade.

Combine Cases in 1933.—Members of a combine found to exist among manufacturers of baskets and other wood-veneer containers for fruits, vegetables and meats were indicted at Hamilton and pleaded guilty in January, 1933. The accused were fined $100 each.

An extensive investigation into an alleged combine of importers of British anthracite coal was completed by the Registrar early in 1933. Some seventy witnesses were examined in hearings held at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Ottawa. The evidence and report of this investigation were remitted to the Attorney General of Quebec, who instituted prosecutions under the Act against the leading importers. In December, 1933, five firms were convicted and sentenced to pay fines totalling $30,000. An appeal from this judgment was heard in 1934 and was followed by prosecutions of a second group of importers.

An inquiry into an alleged combine of buyers of Ontario flue-cured tobacco was concluded in 1933 and was made public in the early part of 1934. The investigation related principally to allegations that agreements among buyers had prevented competitive bidding and had caused prices paid to growers to be unreasonably low. No arrangement among buyers in contravention of the Act was found, although it was indicated that growers were found to be at a serious disadvantage in bargaining with the buyers of their product.

The annual report of the Registrar of the Combines Investigation Act, dealing at greater length with the above subjects and referring also to other inquiries, is published as a section of the Annual Report of the Department of Labour.

Section 14.—Mothers' Allowances.

Six of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to make such provision in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario and Nova Scotia. The Mothers' Allowances Act, 1930, of New Brunswick has not been proclaimed in effect.

All the mothers' allowances acts stipulate that the mother must be a resident of the province at the time of making application and a widow or, in all the pro-

vinces but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a wife, whose husband is physically or mentally incapacitated. The section in the Alberta Act bringing the wife of a physically disabled man within its scope has, however, not been proclaimed.

In British Columbia, Ontario and Saskatchewan, deserted wives are paid an allowance, and in British Columbia and Saskatchewan, the wives of inmates of penal institutions are eligible. Under all the statutes except those of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the mother must be a British subject or the widow or wife of a British subject. Allowances may be paid to a foster-mother under certain conditions in all the provinces but Alberta.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario, allowances are payable in respect of two or more dependent children, but in Ontario, in special cases, an allowance may be paid for one child and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, an allowance is payable for one child under 16 if there is an invalid child over 16 years of age. In the other provinces, allowances are payable in respect of one or more dependent children, but in Manitoba, under the regulations, no allowance is payable in respect of an only child or an only child under 15 years of age unless the mother is temporarily or permanently unable to care for the child. A dependent child is a child under 16 years of age in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Alberta, a boy under 14 or a girl under 15 is deemed to be dependent. In Manitoba, only children under 15 are regarded as dependent unless they are invalids.

In Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario, the cost of the allowances is divided between the province and the municipalities concerned. In Ontario, however, the Provincial Treasury bears the whole cost of allowances payable to persons resident in the provisional judicial districts (northern Ontario) of the province and not in cities. In Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the whole cost is carried by the province.

Rates of Allowances.—In British Columbia, the Act provides for a maximum monthly allowance of $42.50 for a dependent mother with one child, and an additional $7.50 for each other child under 16 years of age. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a maximum allowance of $60 per month is fixed by statute. In the other provinces, the provincial authority administering the Act has power to fix the rate of the allowance. In Ontario, the maximum for a mother and two children is $40 in a city, $35 in a town and $30 in a rural district, with an additional $5 for every child above two in each case up to a maximum allowance for a family of $80 per month. In Saskatchewan, minimum and maximum monthly payments of $8 and $30 were established by Order in Council in 1931.

In Manitoba, the maximum allowance for a mother and two children is $50 with a maximum of $89 for a family of seven or more children. In Alberta, a mother of a single child is granted not more than $20 a month and a mother of one child under the stipulated age is given a maximum allowance of $25. On this basis, adjustments are made for other cases.

The statement below shows the expenditure on mothers' allowances in the provincial fiscal years ended 1933.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES IN CANADA, PROVINCIAL FISCAL YEARS ENDED 1933.

Province.	Number Assisted.		Benefits Paid.
	Families.	Children.	
	No.	No.	$
Alberta (year ended Mar. 31)	1,675	4,000[2]	438,570
British Columbia (year ended Mar. 31)	1,514	3,274	779,639
Manitoba (year ended April 30)	1,078	3,374	352,053
Nova Scotia (year ended Sept. 30)	1,138	3,487	341,929
Ontario (year ended Oct. 31)	7,653	19,359	2,801,872
Saskatchewan (year ended April 30)	2,511[1]	6,733[1]	403,915

[1] Approximately. [2] As of April 30, 1933.

PART II.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Section 1.—Wage Rates.*

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour, and are published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March, 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; the series covers six groups of occupations back to 1901, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. The index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913 as 100.

The accompanying table of index numbers (Table **1**) shows the relative changes from year to year. A downward movement appeared in most of the groups in 1921 and 1922, after the peak had been reached in 1920. The index numbers for 1923 and 1924 showed on the whole a slightly upward trend, but while there were slight increases during 1925 in some groups, a substantial decline in coal miners' wages reduced the average. In 1926 slight increases took place in the wages paid by the building, metal and printing trades, electric railways and factory trades. In 1927 general increases took place in all the six groups included in the average, as well as in the other three groups; wage increases in the building trades and on the steam railways were the outstanding features of the year. In 1928, except steam railways which was stationary and common factory labour which declined fractionally, all groups showed an upward movement, a substantial increase appearing in building trades. In 1929 all groups except coal mining were higher, the building trades showing the greatest increase. In 1930 building trades showed a substantial increase, lumbering a decrease and other groups fractional increases. In 1931 all groups

*See pp. 774-783 of the 1927-28 Year Book for an article on the "Wages Statistics of the Census of 1921" and pp. 797-799 of the 1933 Year Book for "Earnings in the Census Year 1931".

were down except printing which showed a slight advance and coal mining which was unchanged. In 1932 all groups were down, the decreases being greatest in lumbering, building trades and steam railways. In 1933 all groups were down substantially, but in 1934 increases appeared in coal mining, factory labour and lumbering, with decreases in the other groups.

Rates of wages and hours of labour in 1934 in various trades in the largest cities of the five economic areas of Canada will be found in Table 2. The attention of those specially interested in the subject of wages and hours is directed to the valuable detailed study, "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1933 and 1934", published by the Department of Labour as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette*, January, 1935.

1.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada, 1913-34.

NOTE.—Rates of wages in 1913=100. Index numbers for 1901-12 were given at p. 674 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	Average.[1]	Building Trades.	Metal Trades.	Printing Trades.	Electric Railways.	Steam Railways.	Coal Mining.	Common Factory Labour.	Miscellaneous Factory Trades.	Logging and Sawmilling.
1913	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1914	101·3	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·0	103·2	94·7
1915	101·4	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·0	106·2	89·1
1916	105·8	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	110·4	115·1	109·5
1917	119·9	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6	130·8	129·2	128·0	130·2
1918	143·9[2]	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	152·3	146·8	150·5
1919	165·3	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2[2]	183·9	170·5	180·2	180·2	169·8
1920	197·9[2]	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	215·3	216·8	202·7
1921	191·2	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	190·6	202·0	152·6
1922	182·5[2]	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	183·0	189·1	158·7
1923	183·3	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	181·7	196·1	170·4
1924	183·7	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·2	197·6	183·1
1925	180·1[2]	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	186·3	195·5	178·7
1926	180·8[2]	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	187·3	196·7	180·8
1927	184·8[2]	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	187·7	199·4	182·8
1928	187·4[2]	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·1	200·9	184·3
1929	192·7	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	187·8	202·1	185·6
1930	194·4	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	188·2	202·3	183·9
1931	191·8[2]	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6[2]	199·2	169·4	183·4	197·3	163·0
1932	181·4[2]	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1[2]	183·9	164·0	173·6	184·3	141·3
1933	172·6	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	168·1	175·7	121·7
1934	170·9	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·8	180·5	145·1

[1] Simple average of the six succeeding columns. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

2.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades and of Unskilled Factory Labour in Certain Cities of Canada, 1931.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1920-26 will be found at pp. 720-721 of the 1926 Year Book and for later years in subsequent issues.

Occupation.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.	Wages per Hour.	Hours per Week.
	$		$		$		$		$	
1. Building Trades—										
Bricklayers....	.97½	44	.40-.70	40-50	.75-.90	40-44	1.00	44	1.00	40
Carpenters.....	.55	44	.30-.60	40-55	.60-.80	40-44	.75	44	.62½-.87½	40-44
Electrical workers.....	.80	44	.50-.65	40-48	.85-1.00	40	.85-.90	44	.75-1.00	40-44
Painters.....	.50	44	.30-.60	40-50	.50-.75	44	.70	44	.62½-.80	40-44
Plasterers.....	.70	44	.67	40	.75-1.00	40	1.00	44	1.00	40
Plumbers.....	.75	44	.50-.75	40-54	.85	40	.90	44	.75-1.00	40-44
Sheet-metal workers.....	.55-.70	44	.50-.60	40-50	.75	40	.70-.85	44	.65-.90	40-44
Stonecutters...	.70	44	.65-.70	40	.87½	40	.90	44	1.00	40
Labourers.....	.30-.40	44-54	.15-.40	40-60	.40-.60	40-48	.37½-.42½	44-48	.35-.50	40-44
2. Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen[2]...	.55[2]	60	.51	54[3]	.60	44	.51	42	59.9	48
Linemen.....	.50-.70	44	.41-.51	40	.72-.78	44	.78½	44	.62-.87½	–
Shop and barn men.....	.40-.70	44-56	.34-.58	40	.54-.81	44	.38½-.64	44	.46-.75	44-48
Electricians....	.65-.70	44	.51-.61	40	.60-.79	44-48	.52-.64	39-42	.70-.75	44
Trackmen and labourers....	.35-.50	44	.31	48	.50-.60	48	.38½	44	.50-.59	44-48
3. Unskilled factory labour..	.32-.45	40-55	.18-.50	44-60	.25-.50	44-50	.30-.55	44-55	.40-.62	44-50
4. Printing Trades—										
Compositors, machine and hand, news...	Wages per week. 32.00	48	Wages per week. 36.00-44.00	48	Wages per week. 45.50	46½	Wages per week. 40	46	Wages per week. 43.20	45
Compositors, machine and hand, job....	25.00-35.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.20	44-48	40.50	44-48
Pressmen, news	34.00	48	33.00-43.00	48	44.50	48	39.00	44-48	43.20	48
Pressmen, job..	31.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	35.20	44-48	40.50	44-48
Bookbinders...	27.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-33.75	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	38.00-45.00	44-48
Bindery girls...	11.00	44-48	12.50-15.00	48	12.50-18.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48	14.00-20.25	44-48

[1]For statistics of the wages and hours of employees of steam railways and wages of employees in and about coal mines in Canada, see pp. 751-752 of the 1930 Year Book, where the rates, etc., for the past seven or eight years to 1929, are given. Except for a 10 p.c. reduction in Nova Scotia in coal mines in 1932, these rates were unchanged down to December, 1932. In editions of the Year Book prior to 1933 a table showing the wages and hours of common labour in factories for certain cities has also been given in this section. This has been omitted to conserve space, but the information can be found at p. 41 of "Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada", published as a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1935. For the five cities of Table 2 it is included under sub-heading 3 of the stub.

[2]Final maximum rate after annual increase; one-man cars at Halifax. [3]One day off if possible.

Section 2.—Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Minimum Wage Legislation.

Seven of the provinces of Canada have in effect legislation providing for minimum wages for female employees in certain industries and occupations through boards or commissions which establish and enforce the minimum rates, and there is also legislation for the restriction of hours of labour. In Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec the minimum rates for female employees are applicable to

males in certain respects. Minimum wage legislation for female employees became effective in the various provinces as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba in 1918; Saskatchewan in 1919; Alberta and Ontario in 1920; Quebec in 1926, the statute having been passed in 1919; Nova Scotia in 1930, the statute having been passed in 1920. In New Brunswick a statute was passed in 1930 to come into force on proclamation but has not yet been proclaimed.

Hours of labour are regulated in some of the provinces by the Minimum Wage Boards and in others under the factory acts, etc.

Minimum wage rates for males separately had been established prior to 1934 to a slight extent only in British Columbia since 1925, and in Manitoba since 1931. During 1934, however, provision was made for this and rates were established for comparatively large numbers of male workers in British Columbia, Manitoba, Quebec and New Brunswick. A supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1935, on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada 1929, 1933 and 1934 contains an appendix giving information as to minimum wages for males as well as for females in some detail.

Information as to minimum wage rates on Dominion Government contracts for the manufacture and supply of equipment, stores, etc., appears in the paragraphs on Fair Wages in the section on the Dominion Department of Labour at pp. 804-805.

Subsection 1.—Minimum Wages for Females.

The accompanying table gives information as to minimum rates of wages and as to hours under the orders of the various boards and commissions in effect at the end of 1934.

The information here given is intended to afford merely a statistical summary of the minimum wages and restricted hours of labour in the provinces and industries affected, and while some of the more significant details have been given in footnotes, it has been found impossible to include the information in such form as to indicate any more than the general conditions under these provisions.

For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time as issued. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

In this table the figures for adult learners and for minors and apprentices are shown in a range covering both classes. There is considerable variation in the rates for such classes in the various industries and the time allowed for such periods varies considerably, from a few weeks to two years and upwards. The number of learners and apprentices is usually restricted to 25 p.c. of the employees.

The hours of labour shown in Table 3 are those for which the minimum rates are payable, or the maximum hours of work (except under special conditions, provision for overtime pay, etc.) established by the minimum wage boards or provided for under other legislation, such as factory acts.

3.—Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Canada Under

NOTE.—The regulations governing hours of work in the various provinces are as follows: *Nova Scotia*, Hours for which minimum rates payable to be not less than 44 or more than 50 per week; *Quebec*, Rates payable in printing, etc., and in textile trades for recognized regular working period up to 55 hours; in stores hours usually worked if less than prescribed in orders; *Ontario*, Rates payable for hours stated in orders or

	Industry.	Nova Scotia.[1]			Quebec.[2]			Ontario.[3]		
		Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.[26]		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.
		Adults, Experienced	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.	
		$	$		$	$		$	$	
1	Manufacturing	10.00–11.00	6.00–10.00	44–50	9.00–12.50	6.00–11.00	44–55	10.00–12.50	6.00–11.00[10]	48–54
2	Fruit and vegetable canning, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.18–0.25[8]	0.15–0.20[8]	–
3	Laundering, dry cleaning, etc.	10.00–11.00	6.00–10.00	44–50	0.18–0.20[8]	0.13–0.20[8]	–	11.00–12.50	7.00–11.00	48–54
4	Retail stores	10.00–11.00	6.00–10.00	44–50	9.00–12.50	6.00–11.00	48–54	8.00–12.50	6.00–11.00	48–54
5	Hotels, restaurants, etc.	10.00–11.00	8.00–10.00	44–50	–	–	–	0.20–0.26[8]	–	–
6	Hairdressing, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.00–12.50[25]	6.00–10.00	.48
7	Theatres and amusement places	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.00–12.50[9]	–	48–54
8	Offices	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.00–12.50[11]	6.00–11.00	48–54
9	Telephone operators	10.00–11.00	6.00–10.00	44–50	–	–	–	7.00–12.50	5.00–11.00	48–54

[1]According to locality and population.

[2]According to locality, population and industry; the higher rates apply in Montreal and district.

[3]All rates according to locality and population.

[4]Rates generally apply throughout province. "Brickyards and Seasonal and Casual Employment in Industries not covered by other Regulations"—$12.00 per week of 48 hours or 30 cents an hour for all employees. An Order in Council published Nov. 24, 1934, and effective one month later makes it obligatory on all employers of workers over 18 years, except farm and private domestic workers, to pay a wage of $12.00 per week of 48 hours, or 25 cents per hour, in any city and certain named municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg, and in any summer resort during June, July, August and September; and $10.00 per week or 21 cents per hour elsewhere in the province (unless lower rate permitted by regulations or exemption under the Act).

[5]Cities only, but Board may extend any order to every part of province. On Jan. 11, 1935, experienced rates reduced by $1.00 per week except mail-order houses where reduction was 50 cents (minors and learners rates decreased in some cases).

[6]Apply to centres with more than 600 population, and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Lakes Park and Jasper, except in "canning, etc." where rates given apply throughout province.

[7]Rates apply throughout the province; provision also made for Washing, Curing, Packing, etc. (except Canning) of Fish" as follows: experienced—$15.50 per week (48 hours) or 32½ cents per hour; minors, learners, etc.—$12.75–$14.75 per week.

[8]Per hour.

[9]Or 25 to 30 cents per hour.

[10]"Custom Millinery Trades" not in factories: minors, learners, etc.—$5.00-$10.00 per week.

[11]These rates apply to all elevator operators.

[12]"Tailoring and Millinery Establishments", minors, learners, etc.—$5.00-$10.00 per week; in bag factories experienced adults for some work, $11.00 per week.

Orders of Provincial Minimum Wage Boards, as at Dec. 31, 1934.

for hours normally worked if less than prescribed in orders; *Manitoba*, 50 hours in tailoring, millinery, paint, broom and seed packing establishments; *Saskatchewan*, In case of retail stores hours may be increased to 56 per week between Dec. 15 and Dec. 31; *Alberta*, 48 per week except in retail stores where 52 hours apply, and in hotels, restaurants, etc., where 56 hours apply; *British Columbia*, Hours of Work Act.

Manitoba.[4]			Saskatchewan.[5]			Alberta.[6]			British Columbia.[7]			
Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	Wages per Week.		Hours per Week.	
Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		Adults, Experienced.	Minors, Learners, etc.		
$	$		$	$		$	$		$	$		
12.00[12]	7.00–11.00[12]	48–50	14.00	9.50–11.50	48	12.50	6.00–11.00[18]	48	14.00	7.00–13.00	48	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	12.50	9.00–10.00	48	0.27[8]	0.25[8]	–	2
12.00[13]	9.00–11.00[13]	50	14.00	9.50–11.50	48	12.50	9.50–11.50	48	13.50	8.00–12.00	48	3
12.00	6.00–11.00	48	15.00	7.00–13.50	49–51	12.50	7.50–11.00	52	12.75	7.50–12.00	48	4
9.60–12.00[14]	9.60[14]	48	11.00–13.00	11.00	49	12.50[16]	9.00–11.00[16]	48–56	14.00[21]	12.00[21]	48	5
12.00	8.00–11.00	48	15.00	9.00–13.00	48	14.00[20]	6.00–12.00[20]	48	14.25[23]	10.00–13.00[23]	48	6
12.00[15]	–	48	–	–	–	14.00[19]	–	48	14.25	10.00–13.00[22]	48	7
12.50[17]	8.00–11.50[17]	44	–	–	–	14.00	7.50–12.00	48	15.00	11.00–14.00	48	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	14.00	7.50–12.00	48	15.00[24]	11.00–13.00	48	9

[13]Winnipeg and St. Boniface only.

[14]Higher rates apply to Winnipeg and district and to summer resorts during June, July, August and September. Part-time rates: experienced—25 cents per hour; inexperienced 20 cents per hour.

[15]Or 35 cents per hour, Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James only; no minors to be employed.

[16]For 7-day week: experienced—$14.50; apprentices—$10.50-$13.00.

[17]Winnipeg, St. Boniface and St. James only.

[18]Millinery shops—$4.00-$10.00.

[19]Ushers in theatres, motion picture houses and music halls, cloakroom attendants in cabarets and dance halls, if working 28 hours to 48 hours per week $14.00; hourly rate 50 cents.

[20]"Personal Services" order includes also garages and operation of elevators.

[21]"Public Housekeeping" order includes chambermaids in lodging houses, elevator operators, also janitresses except in apartment buildings of less than 12 suites.

[22]Ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc., $14.25 for 36 to 48 hours per week, $10.80 for 18 to 36 hours.

[23]"Personal Services" includes, also, attendants at garages and service stations, drivers of motor cars and other vehicles.

[24]"Telephone and Telegraph".

[25]$12.50 in Toronto; $12.00 in Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor; shoeshine parlours in Toronto, $12.50, 50 hours.

[26]In some industries, instead of a graduated scale of wages according to experience, stipulated percentages of the female workers in each establishment must receive the full minimum rate while the remainder may work at lower minimum rates provided.

Subsection 2.—Minimum Wages for Male Employees.

In Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the minimum wage legislation provides that in certain respects males may not be employed at rates lower than the minimum rates set for females, as set forth in the section on labour legislation. In the following provinces other provisions for minimum wage rates for males have been made.

During 1934, under new legislation, minimum wages for males have been established in various provinces to some extent, and the previous legislation in British Columbia has been amplified. Information on this appears in the section on labour legislation on pp. 844-849.

In New Brunswick, in October, 1934, under the authority of the Forest Operations and Commission Act, the Commission fixed a minimum wage in lumbering of $32 per month and board, net, or its equivalent in case of piecework, except in booming and sorting for which the minimum rate was set at 20 cents per hour, net.

In Quebec, under the Forest Operations Commission Act, 1934, all holders of licences to cut timber on public lands, or contractors, must submit a report on wages, hours, supplies, etc. The Commission has issued regulations recommending that at least $30 net per month should be paid, or its equivalent in case of piecework.

Under the Quebec Collective Agreements Extension Act (section on labour legislation), the wages and hours in agreements have been extended and made compulsory for all employees as follows: in the industries and districts covered by the building trades in various parts of the province; granite and stone quarrying throughout the province; bakeries in Three Rivers; fur workers, Montreal and district; longshoremen, Montreal; and shoe manufacturing throughout the province. Particulars have been given in various issues of the *Labour Gazette* during 1934, and in a supplement to the *Labour Gazette* for January, 1935. Since that time an agreement for the mens and boys clothing industry throughout the province has been similarly extended, (see *Labour Gazette*, March, 1935).

In Manitoba minimum rates at $8 per week for the first six months, $9 for the second six months and $10 after the first year have been set for boys under 18 years of age in Winnipeg and district and in Brandon, in manufacturing industries, in garages and gasolene filling stations and in retail stores; also for Winnipeg and district only in laundries, etc., in hotels and restaurants, etc. For messenger boys and bell boys $8 per week was set, part-time work at 15 cents per hour. Minimum rates for men, over 18 years, at $12 per week, or 25 cents per hour, in Winnipeg and district and $10 per week, or 21 cents per hour, elsewhere, were set up for hotels, restaurants, etc., and in November, 1934, these rates were extended to men in any industry not already covered except farming, market gardening and domestic service. All rates are on the basis of the 48-hour week, with restrictions as to overtime.

The Fair Wages Act of Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934, provides for the observance of the schedules of wages and hours established for Provincial Government contracts on private contracts for building, repairs, etc., in the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town having a population of over 2,000.

In British Columbia minimum rates have been established under the new Male Minimum Wage Act, 1934, in logging, sawmilling and woodworking, at 35 cents, 37½ and 40 cents per hour, varying according to class of work and locality; in construction at 45 cents in cities and 40 cents elsewhere; in baking, mercantile establishments and barbering at 40 cents, all on the basis of the 8-hour day and 48-hour week, with certain exceptions and special provisions.

Section 3.—Cost of Living of Wage Earners.

An index number of the cost of living in working-men's families has been computed by the Department of Labour since 1913, and is published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*. This index is specifically designed for the purpose of measuring the trends of the cost of living for certain wage-earning classes with a somewhat lower standard of living than that which is measured by the Bureau of Statistics index number of retail prices, shown on pp. 869-873 of the present volume. The former wage-earners index is used extensively in negotiations as to wage rates and in the settlement of industrial disputes. An abridgment of this index is presented in Table 4.

4.—Changes in the Cost of Living in Canada from 1914 to 1934.[1]

(Average prices in 1913=100.)

Month and Year.	Food.	Fuel and Light.	Rent.	Clothing.	Sundries.	All Items.
Dec. 1914	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933	100	142	129	113	157	123
Jan. 1934	102	142	129	113	157	123
Feb. 1934	104	142	129	113	157	124
Mar. 1934	109	143	129	113	156	126
April 1934	106	143	129	113	156	125
May 1934	103	142	128	113	156	123
June 1934	101	141	128	113	156	122
July 1934	101	141	128	113	155	122
Aug. 1934	102	141	128	113	155	123
Sept. 1934	102	142	128	117	155	123
Oct. 1934	103	142	128	117	155	124
Nov. 1934	103	143	129	117	154	124
Dec. 1934	103	144	129	115	154	123

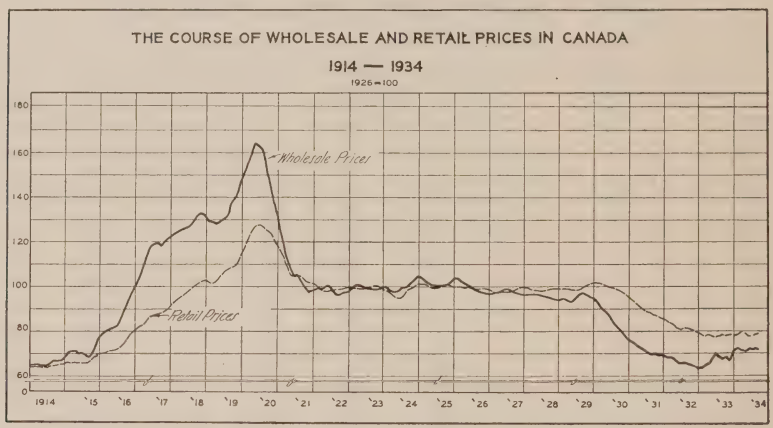
[1] The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35 p.c.; Fuel 8 p.c.; Rent 18½ p.c.; Clothing 18½ p.c.; and Sundries 20 p.c.

Section 4.—Earnings in the Census Year, 1931.

The total number of wage earners in Canada reporting earnings for the census year ended June 1, 1931, was 2,477,038 or 96·53 p.c. of all wage-earners and the total amount of their earnings was $2,102,877,400. Of this number 1,948,500 were males and their earnings amounted to $1,806,633,400 or 85·91 p.c. of the total earnings. Females reporting earnings numbered 528,538 and the total amount of their earnings was $296,244,000 or 14·09 p.c. of total earnings. The total weeks worked by wage-earners reporting earnings was 104,947,274. The number of weeks worked by the males was 80,322,382 or 76·54 p.c. of the total for both sexes, and the total for the females was 24,624,892 weeks or 23·46 p.c. of the grand total. A table showing earnings and weeks worked by wage-earners in the various industrial groups appeared at pp. 798-799 of the 1933 Year Book.

CHAPTER XX. PRICES.*

Commodity prices fall into two main divisions—wholesale prices and retail prices. The number of wholesale traders is smaller than that of retail traders, buying and selling by carefully defined grades more prevalent, and prices ranges at any particular time and place much narrower. Wholesale transactions are generally between expert buyers and sellers, dealing on purely business principles. Accordingly, wholesale prices conform approximately to the operation of the principle of supply and demand, and are thus more valuable as an index to the current state of business. Retail prices, on the other hand, are governed to some extent by custom and do not always respond readily to fluctuations in wholesale prices.



Further, there exists what is technically called a "lag" between wholesale and retail prices, the latter not showing changes in fundamental business conditions until a month or two after wholesale prices. Thus, while wholesale prices in Canada reached a peak in May, 1920, and commenced to decline in June, retail prices reached their corresponding peak in July, 1920, and began to decline in August. A similar "lag" has been noted in recent years, as indicated by the above chart showing the course of wholesale and retail prices in Canada from 1914 to 1934.

Retail prices find one of their chief uses in the measurement of changes in the cost of living. This measurement is complicated by such changing factors as consumption, habits and standards of living, and qualitative changes in commodities included in the budget.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities.

Subsection 1.—Historical Review of Canadian Prices.

Until recently the index number of wholesale prices in Canada did not go back beyond 1890. However, it has now been extended backward to 1867 on the 1913 base, the added quarter of a century including a very interesting period to students of price statistics. The average index numbers for every year since

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch compiles and publishes statistics on: Prices (wholesale, retail, securities, services, exchange, interest rates, cost of living), Retail and Wholesale Trade, Foreign Capital Investments in Canada and Canadian Investments Abroad, Balance of International Payments, and other related subjects. For a complete list of the publications of this Branch, the reader is referred to Chapter XXIX, Section I, under "Internal Trade".

Confederation are given in Table 1. In that table will be noted the high prices of 1867, immediately following the close of the American Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, and the tendency to declining prices in the years immediately following. Prices went up again after the Franco-German War of 1871 and reached a high point in 1872 and 1873, but the crisis of the latter year resulted in a decline. A downward trend persisted fairly steadily throughout the 25 years from 1872 to 1897 and was featured by an inadequate increase in the supply of gold. The gold supply of the world did not increase as rapidly as the supply of commodities, consequently more commodities could be secured for a given amount of gold. This gold shortage was accentuated by the demonetization of silver which ceased to be legal tender with gold and was reduced to the level of token money by the chief nations. Relief came through the discoveries of gold in the Rand mines and the application of the cyanide process to low-grade ores. The result was a rapidly increasing world production of gold from about 1890 down to the outbreak of the Great War, with consequent rising general prices as soon as the volume of the new gold became a large part of the total stock. Thus prices increased from the low point of 75·6 in 1897 to 100 in 1913 and 102·3 in 1914. Afterwards, the Great War, both through the scarcity of commodities which it occasioned and the inflation of the currency which it produced, drove prices rapidly upward to a maximum of 243·5 in 1920, followed by a rapid collapse to 152·0 in 1922. This was succeeded by a slight increase to 160·3 in 1925. The tendency from 1925 to 1929 was downward, although the period was one of increasing prosperity—a condition normally associated with rising prices.

1.—Annual Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1867-1934.

(1913=100.)

1867	133·0	1884	100·6	1901	84·5	1918	199·0
1868	128·7	1885	92·7	1902	86·2	1919	209·2
1869	126·5	1886	90·7	1903	86·9	1920	243·5
1870	123·5	1887	91·9	1904	87·0	1921	171·8
1871	124·5	1888	93·5	1905	87·8	1922	152·0
1872	135·7	1889	92·6	1906	92·6	1923	153·0
1873	133·8	1890	93·0	1907	96·2	1924	155·2
1874	129·0	1891	91·4	1908	90·9	1925	160·3
1875	120·7	1892	86·2	1909	91·4	1926	156·2
1876	116·6	1893	85·2	1910	94·3	1927	152·6
1877	115·1	1894	80·6	1911	95·0	1928	150·6
1878	104·3	1895	79·6	1912	99·5	1929	149·3
1879	101·0	1896	76·0	**1913**	**100·0**	1930	135·3
1880	112·9	1897	75·6	1914	102·3	1931	112·6
1881	109·9	1898	77·8	1915	109·9	1932	104·2
1882	112·1	1899	81·4	1916	131·6	1933	104·8
1883	106·0	1900	85·8	1917	178·5	1934[1]	111·8

[1] Subject to revision.

Commencing in the fall of 1929, a severe economic depression set in, which was accompanied by a drastic decline in wholesale prices. Its extent may be gauged from the drop of the wholesale price index from 153·7 in August, 1929, to 99·2 in February, 1933. A subsequent irregular rise carried this index upward to 111·2 in December, 1934.

Subsection 2.—The Index Number on a Post-War Base (1926).

The official Canadian index numbers of wholesale prices along with the other price indexes computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were revised in 1928, when the list of commodities was increased from 236 to 502. The weighting system was extended to obtain a fairer distribution of importance among sub-groups, and the base was shifted to the year 1926. By that time most of the leading countries of the world had completed post-war currency reorganization, and a reasonable degree of price stability seemed to have been established. Commodities and weights were again revised at the beginning of 1934, bringing the total number of price series in the index up to 567.

The outstanding development in the field of prices since the base revision to 1926 has been the marked dispersion among various price groups between August, 1929, and the beginning of 1933. From 1926 to the latter part of 1929 a moderate decline occurred, but its effect upon the price structure was not great. Subsequent dislocation, however, was extremely serious as may be observed from the following percentage declines of group prices between August, 1929, and February, 1933: Canadian farm products, 60·7 p.c.; raw and partly manufactured materials, 50·5 p.c.; fully and chiefly manufactured goods, 29·3 p.c.; and the average of all commodities at wholesale, 35·5 p.c. From March, 1933, to December, 1934, the movement of commodity prices has been broadly upward, and the advance for primary products considerably more rapid than that for manufactured products. The following index numbers show the relationship between the average of all commodities and specified commodity groups for December, 1934: all commodities 100·0; Canadian farm products, 86·5; raw and partly manufactured materials, 90·3; and fully and chiefly manufactured materials, 102·1. This represents material improvement over conditions existing at the nadir of the depression, although it is evident that equilibrium has not yet been restored.

2.—Weighted General Wholesale Price Index Numbers, by Months, 1925-34.

(1926=100.)

Month.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
January	106·0	103·0	97·8	96·9	94·0	95·3	75·9	69·5	63·8	70·7
February	105·4	102·1	97·6	96·8	95·0	93·9	75·5	68·9	63·5	72·1
March	103·5	101·3	97·3	97·7	95·6	91·8	74·5	69·0	64·3	72·1
April	100·2	101·2	97·3	98·3	94·5	91·2	73·9	68·2	65·3	71·3
May	101·7	100·2	98·3	97·9	93·4	89·7	72·5	67·4	66·7	71·1
June	101·5	100·1	98·7	96·9	93·4	87·7	71·8	66·4	67·5	72·0
July	101·2	100·1	98·5	96·0	97·2	85·3	71·3	66·5[2]	70·5	72·0
August	101·7	99·1	98·3	95·3	98·4	83·7	70·5	66·7	69·5	72·2
September	100·0	98·5	97·1	95·4	97·8	82·1	69·7	65·9	68·9	71·9
October	99·9	98·1	97·2	95·2	96·8	81·0	69·9	65·0	67·9	71·3
November	103·2	97·7	96·9	94·9	95·7	79·5	70·7	64·7	68·9	71·1
December	104·7	97·9	97·2	94·6	96·0	77·7	70·4	64·0	69·0	71·1
Yearly Averages.	**102·6**	**100·0**	**97·7**	**96·4**	**95·6**	**86·6**	**72·1**	**66·7**	**67·1**	**71·6**

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

3.—Annual Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1913-34, with Monthly Figures for 1932-34.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and Their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and Its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913–25	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926–33	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
	Index Numbers.								
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·7	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·0	117·5	133·9
1920	167·0	145·1	176·6	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	95·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9[2]	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934[1]	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·3	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1932.									
January	56·0	65·0	71·0	73·6	86·8	66·6	87·3	85·6	69·5
February	56·6[2]	62·2	70·9	73·4	86·3	62·9	87·2	85·1[2]	68·9
March	57·5	63·2	70·8	73·2	86·3	60·2	86·3	84·0	69·0
April	57·6	59·7	70·4	72·4	86·5	58·5	86·0	84·1	68·2
May	57·3	57·6	69·6	71·1	86·5	57·2	85·9	84·0[2]	67·4
June	54·7	57·0	69·3	70·5	86·6	56·6	85·9	83·5	66·4
July	55·6	57·6	69·0	69·6	86·4	56·1	85·7	83·5[2]	66·5[2]
August	55·6	58·6	69·4	69·4	86·1	57·3	85·7	83·6[2]	66·7
September	53·9	60·8	70·0	64·3	86·0	58·9	85·9	83·4	65·9
October	52·1	59·4	69·1	64·3	85·8	57·7	85·8	83·2[2]	65·0
November	51·8	57·9	68·6	64·4	86·0	58·2	85·5	83·5[2]	64·7
December	50·1	57·4	68·5	63·8	86·2	57·5	86·1	83·5[2]	64·0
1933.									
January	50·5	57·2	67·9	63·5	85·4	56·9	86·0	81·9	63·8
February	50·6	55·6	67·8	63·1	85·2	58·4	84·8	81·7	63·5
March	51·8	58·4	67·7	62·7	85·0	59·8	84·8	81·8	64·3
April	56·6	59·5	67·0	59·3	85·0	60·5	83·9	81·6	65·3
May	61·0	58·6	68·9	59·5	84·5	64·7	83·2	81·2	66·7
June	61·5	58·5	69·9	61·7	85·3	68·0	82·7	80·8	67·5
July	69·7	59·4	70·6	62·6	85·5	69·9	82·9	81·1	70·5
August	65·9	59·7	71·2	63·2	85·4	68·0	83·3	81·6	69·5
September	62·5	60·6	71·7	63·8	85·5	67·5	85·0	81·5	68·9
October	59·2	60·8	71·4	64·4	85·7	65·5	85·2	81·0	67·9
November	61·0	63·5	70·9	64·4	86·1	66·2	85·1	81·0	68·9
December	60·4	63·7	71·7	64·4	86·7	66·5	85·8	80·8	69·0

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

3.—Annual Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1913-34, with Monthly Figures for 1932-34—concluded.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and Their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and Its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913-25	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926-33	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
	Index Numbers.								
1934.[1]									
January	64·4	65·7	72·7	65·1	86·6	67·0	86·0	80·6	70·7
February	65·6	70·6	77·4	65·2	87·1	66·8	86·2	80·5	72·1
March	65·8	70·4	74·5	65·3	87·2	66·0	86·2	81·0	72·1
April	64·5	67·8	74·4	65·5	87·2	65·7	85·7	81·6	71·3
May	65·2	65·9	74·2	65·7	87·4	64·5	85·5	81·9	71·1
June	67·4	67·1	73·8	66·2	87·5	64·1	85·6	81·9	72·0
July	68·5	65·0	72·9	65·8	87·1	63·2	86·1	81·8	72·0
August	70·0	65·6	72·0	65·4	87·1	63·0	86·1	81·5	72·2
September	68·6	67·4	71·8	65·3	86·6	62·1	86·1	81·7	71·9
October	66·6	67·8	71·4	65·2	86·7	62·2	86·1	80·5	71·3
November	66·5	66·7	71·3	64·9	86·7	63·1	86·0	80·3	71·1
December	66·7	66·2	71·5	64·5	86·8	63·7	86·1	80·4	71·1

[1]Subject to revision.

4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Purpose, by Yearly Averages, 1914-34, and by Months, 1932-34.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Consumers Goods.			Producers Goods.					All Commodities.
	All.	Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.	Other.	All.	Producers' Equipment	Producers Materials.			
						All.	Building and Construction.	Manufacturers'.	
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913-25	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99	236
1926-33	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232	502
1934	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
	Index numbers.								
1914	62·7	65·2	59·7	69·7	52·0	72·1	62·9	74·3	65·5
1915	65·6	68·6	61·8	77·0	53·1	80·2	60·5	84·8	70·4
1916	74·7	81·7	65·8	88·1	55·7	92·5	69·6	97·9	84·3
1917	95·4	109·4	77·6	119·6	69·6	126·3	87·6	135·5	114·3
1918	107·0	119·4	91·4	131·5	80·4	138·3	100·9	147·2	127·4
1919	118·7	128·2	106·7	139·0	90·7	145·5	117·3	152·2	133·9

4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Purpose, by Yearly Averages, 1914-34, and by Months, 1932-34—concluded.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Consumers Goods.			Producers Goods.					All Commodities.
	All.	Foods, Beverages and Tobacco.	Other.	All.	Producers' Equipment.	Producers' Materials.			
						All.	Building and Construction.	Manufacturers'.	
	Numbers of Commodity Price Series Used.								
1913-25	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99	236
1926-33	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232	502
1934	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267	567
	Index Numbers.								
1920	140·0	151·0	126·3	163·1	108·6	170·4	144·0	176·6	155·9
1921	108·0	105·4	111·4	112·8	113·8	112·6	122·8	110·2	110·0
1922	95·1	90·2	101·4	99·1	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8	97·3
1923	93·7	91·2	97·0	97·8	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7	98·0
1924	93·2	90·4	96·8	99·5	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5	99·4
1925	97·2	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2	102·6
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2[2]	96·1	98·6[2]	97·7
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9[2]	96·4[2]
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1[2]	94·6	96·3[2]	99·0	95·9	95·6
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5[2]	92·9	81·7	90·8	79·7	86·6
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1[2]	90·0	64·6[2]	81·9	61·7	72·1
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8[2]	62·4[2]	88·7	59·5[2]	77·2	56·5	66·7
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5	67·1
1934[1]	74.1	69.7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6	71·6
1932.									
January	73·1	64·5	78·9	66·0[2]	91·1	63·2[2]	79·4	60·4	69·5[2]
February	72·5	63·0	78·8	65·8[2]	91·1	63·0[2]	79·3	60·2	68·9
March	72·5	64·2	78·0	65·3[2]	90·8	62·5[2]	78·9	59·7	69·0
April	71·3	62·4	77·3	64·8[2]	90·7	61·9[2]	78·7	59·1[2]	68·2
May	70·9	60·8	77·7	63·9[2]	88·2	61·2[2]	77·8	58·4[2]	67·4
June	70·5	59·7	77·7	62·4[2]	88·1	59·5[2]	76·8	56·6	66·4
July	71·0	61·3	77·4	62·2[2]	88·1	59·3[2]	75·6	56·5	66·5[2]
August	71·1	61·3	77·6[2]	62·5[2]	88·1	59·7[2]	75·3	57·0	66·7
September	71·6	62·2	77·8	60·7[2]	88·1	57·7[2]	76·2	54·6	65·9
October	70·8	60·8	77·4[2]	59·4[2]	86·8	56·3[2]	76·5	52·9	65·0
November	70·3	60·0	77·1[2]	58·9[2]	86·0	55·9[2]	76·6	52·4	64·7
December	70·0	59·5	77·0[2]	57·7[2]	87·7	54·4[2]	75·7	50·8	64·0
1933.									
January	69·7	59·3	76·6	57·8	87·7	54·5	75·7	50·9	63·8
February	68·7	58·0	75·8	58·1	87·0	54·9	74·7	51·5	63·5
March	69·3	59·8	75·7	59·5	87·1	56·4	75·1	53·2	64·3
April	70·2	63·7	74·6	60·0	87·3	57·0	74·8	54·0	65·3
May	70·8	64·3	75·1	63·2	84·9	60·8	75·6	58·3	66·7
June	70·4	63·9	74·8	64·6	84·8	62·4	78·9	59·6	67·5
July	72·2	67·7	75·2	69·2	84·8	67·5	80·8	65·2	70·5
August	72·1	66·6	75·9	66·8	84·9	64·8	80·7	62·1	69·5
September	72·7	65·7	77·3	65·6	85·6	63·4	80·8	60·4	68·9
October	72·1	64·7	77·1	63·4	85·4	60·9	81·0	57·5	67·9
November	73·0	67·1	77·0	64·3	85·4	62·0	80·7	58·8	68·9
December	73·3	67·4	77·3	64·3	87·2	61·8	80·6	58·6	69·0
1934.[1]									
January	74·2	69·1	77·5	66·0	87·9	63·6	81·9	60·5	70·7
February	75·9	73·1	77·8	67·0	87·9	64·7	82·3	61·7	72·1
March	75·8	72·5	78·0	67·1	87·9	64·8	82·2	61·8	72·1
April	74·3	69·9	77·4	66·6	87·9	64·2	82·9	61·0	71·3
May	73·3	68·0	77·1	67·2	89·1	64·8	83·1	61·7	71·1
June	74·3	69·5	77·1	68·8	89·2	66·5	83·9	63·6	72·0
July	73·9	69·2	76·7	69·1	89·7	66·8	83·2	64·0	72·0
August	73·9	68·9	76·6	69·8	89·6	67·6	82·8	65·0	72·2
September	74·1	69·4	76·7	68·9	89·5	66·6	82·7	63·9	71·9
October	73·8	69·1	76·4	67·7	89·5	65·3	82·4	62·4	71·3
November	73·3	68·2	76·2	67·9	89·5	65·5	81·8	62·7	71·1
December	73·2	67·9	76·3	68·3	89·6	65·9	81·4	63·3	71·1

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

5.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Yearly Averages, 1918-34.

(1926=100.)

Item.	Numbers of Commodities.			1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	1913-25.	1926-33.	1934.							
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured	107	232	245	120·7	131·5	155·7	107·5	94·8	91·1	94·8
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	129	276	322	127·6	132·5	156·8	116·7	100·5	103·1	101·9
Articles of Farm Origin—[2]										
1. Field (Grains, etc.)—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	46	98	95	133·0	145·3	176·9	101·8	86·3	83·6	89·4
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	41	69	91	136·6	140·5	175·8	110·5	95·3	101·1	102·7
(c) Combined indexes	87	167	186	131·3	139·3	169·5	103·4	89·1	89·3	93·9
2. Animal—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	25	41	46	134·6	146·6	147·1	104·7	95·4	90·9	91·5
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	28	49	59	126·0	141·4	146·3	113·1	96·4	99·5	90·4
(c) Combined indexes	53	90	105	129·9	143·0	146·6	109·6	95·5	95·6	92·0
Canadian Farm Products—										
1. Field (grains, etc.)	20	46	52	132·0	142·4	166·5	100·3	81·3	73·3	82·6
2. Animal	16	13	18	134·3	152·0	149·5	108·1	98·8	94·9	96·9
3. Combined indexes	36	59	70	132·7	145·3	161·4	102·6	86·6	79·8	86·9
Articles of Marine Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	2	5	5	119·1	127·8	133·7	91·6	90·2	99·5	95·8
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	6	11	11	109·2	111·3	106·9	91·6	92·2	80·1	91·8
(c) Combined indexes	8	16	16	111·1	114·3	111·7	91·6	91·9	83·6	92·5
Articles of Forest Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	16	31	37	89·3	111·4	156·9	123·4	103·0	113·1	104·7
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	5	21	20	88·6	104·2	146·4	148·6	107·4	112·6	110·1
(c) Combined indexes	21	52	57	89·1	109·6	154·4	129·4	106·3	113·0	105·9
Articles of Mineral Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	18	57	62	103·8	105·3	125·2	111·5	103·4	105·5	101·7
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	49	126	141	123·2	121·7	142·6	123·3	108·8	107·4	107·0
(c) Combined indexes	67	183	203	111·3	112·4	131·4	117·6	105·8	105·8	104·6

Item.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured	100·8	100·0	99·9	97·4	97·5	82·2	61·9	55·0	56·6	–
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured	103·8	100·0	96·5	95·0	93·0	87·3	74·8	69·8	70·2	73·4
Articles of Farm Origin—[2]										
1. Field (Grains, etc.)—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	100·6	100·0	99·0	90·2	89·5	67·4	44·0	41·0	45·3	–
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	106·9	100·0	96·9	93·9	90·7	84·0	69·5	67·1	71·2	74·0
(c) Combined indexes	102·3	100·0	97·9	92·2	90·1	76·3	57·7	55·1	59·3	–
2. Animal—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	100·5	100·0	106·6	114·7	114·7	103·7	76·8	59·9	59·0	66·0
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	100·6	100·0	95·8	97·7	98·5	89·4	71·6	61·1	62·5	69·8
(c) Combined indexes	100·6	100·0	100·5	105·1	105·5	95·6	73·9	60·6	61·0	68·2
Canadian Farm Products—										
1. Field (grains, etc.)	98·1	100·0	99·9	92·6	93·8	70·0	43·6	41·1	45·8	53·8
2. Animal	105·4	100·0	105·7	114·3	112·5	102·9	77·6	60·7	59·7	67·7
3. Combined indexes	100·3	100·0	102·1	100·7	100·8	82·3	56·3	48·4	51·0	59·0
Articles of Marine Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	94·4	100·0	96·7	91·5	96·8	86·9	70·3	56·2	56·2	60·3
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	99·1	100·0	101·5	104·0	108·5	98·4	77·6	66·6	65·4	75·1
(c) Combined indexes	98·3	100·0	100·2	100·6	105·3	95·3	75·6	63·8	62·9	71·1
Articles of Forest Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	100·3	100·0	97·0	99·4	100·5	90·9	79·4	69·6	69·7	76·2
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	105·9	100·0	99·5	97·9	87·8	86·4	78·7	68·9	57·2	56·1
(c) Combined indexes	101·6	100·0	98·3	98·6	93·7	88·5	79·0	69·2	63·0	65·5
Articles of Mineral Origin—										
(a) Raw and partly manufactured	101·8	100·0	94·6	91·2	92·7	86·1	77·9	77·0	75·6	77·5
(b) Fully and chiefly manufactured	101·6	100·0	94·6	91·8	92·8	90·3	85·1	84·8	84·6	86·0
(c) Combined indexes	101·6	100·0	94·6	91·5	92·8	88·4	81·9	81·3	80·6	82·2

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Domestic and foreign.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-34.

(1926=100.)

NOTE.—Comparable figures for the years 1926-29 will be found on pp. 807-809 of the 1933 Year Book.

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Raw and Partly Manufactured												
1930	97·6	94·0	89·8	90·3	88·5	94·6	80·0	77·1	74·0	73·3	70·4	67·3
1931	66·4	65·8	64·4	64·1	62·7	61·3	60·4	59·5	58·5	59·7	61·4	60·2
1932	59·4	58·7	58·0	56·8	55·4	53·8	54·6	54·7	54·2	52·5	52·2	51·0
1933	51·2	50·6	52·1	53·0	56·0	57·6	62·9	60·9	59·9	57·5	59·3	58·9
1934[1]	61·0	62·9	62·1	61·3	62·2	64·5	64·7	65·2	64·6	64·4	64·3	64·3
Aggregate Combined Indexes, Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	92·6	92·3	91·3	90·0	88·9	87·2	85·8	85·4	84·8	83·9	82·8	81·5
1931	79·0	78·6	78·0	76·5	74·5	74·0	74·1	73·2	72·4	72·2	72·7	72·6
1932	71·3	70·7	71·5	70·9	70·3	69·4	69·5	70·3[2]	69·3	68·8	68·3	67·8
1933	67·2	66·8	67·8	69·6	70·4	70·2	72·4	71·7	71·5	71·2	71·7	72·0
1934[1]	73·1	74·6	75·1	74·0	73·0	73·0	73·1	73·4	73·5	72·8	72·4	72·5
I. Articles of Farm Origin (Domestic and Foreign)—												
A. Field (Grains, Fruits, Cotton, etc.)—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1930	86·7	81·3	75·9	78·3	77·2	74·8	68·4	63·9	56·5	53·3	49·1	44·2
1931	43·4	45·3	44·7	45·9	45·8	45·7	44·3	42·3	41·1	42·9	46·6	43·7
1932	43·0	43·8	43·8	43·5	43·4	40·5	42·5	42·7	40·3	37·8	37·3	34·4
1933	35·1	35·8	38·3	40·7	46·5	48·8	58·6	53·5	49·4	44·4	46·3	45·3
1934[1]												
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	92·0	91·0	89·3	88·2	87·1	85·2	83·3	82·5	80·2	78·1	75·8	74·4
1931	71·8	71·9	71·8	71·4	70·4	69·5	68·7	67·7	66·7	66·6	69·0	68·6
1932	68·1	68·2	68·8	68·7	67·9	66·5	66·5	67·1	66·6	65·9	66·0	65·3
1933	64·6	64·2	64·7	70·2	73·2	72·5	77·3	75·0	74·1	72·7	73·3	73·2
1934[1]	74·5	75·4	75·5	74·1	73·6	73·0	73·6	74·3	73·8	73·1	73·0	73·3
Combined Indexes—												
1930	89·6	86·5	83·1	83·6	82·5	80·4	76·4	73·9	69·3	66·7	63·5	60·5
1931	58·7	59·6	59·3	59·6	59·0	58·5	57·4	56·0	54·9	55·7	58·7	57·1
1932	56·5	56·9	57·3	57·1	56·6	54·5	55·4	55·8	54·5	52·9	52·8	51·0
1933	51·0	51·1	52·5	56·6	60·9	61·6	68·7	65·1	62·7	59·6	60·8	60·3
1934[1]												
B. Animal—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1930	121·1	117·8	113·1	111·9	110·1	99·7	95·0	93·2	94·2	98·4	95·9	93·4
1931	92·1	86·9	83·4	81·1	77·0	72·7	72·3	73·3	71·5	71·1	71·0	69·8
1932	68·9	65·3	64·3	60·7	57·6	57·4	57·4	57·2	59·4	57·7	56·6	57·6
1933	57·9	55·0	55·9	56·2	57·7	57·4	58·5	59·9	62·2	62·0	65·3	65·1
1934[1]	65·9	69·6	67·1	65·8	65·6	65·8	63·3	61·7	63·4	67·9	67·9	67·8
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	95·6	96·1	95·2	92·6	90·7	87·5	85·4	85·3	86·7	86·6	86·6	83·9
1931	81·7	80·3	77·8	75·2	69·7	69·3	71·1	69·6	67·4	66·4	65·2	64·8
1932	63·1	61·2	63·5	61·4	59·2	58·2	59·0	61·2	63·3	62·8	60·6	59·7
1933	59·2	58·9	62·3	63·8	61·9	61·9	63·0	63·3	63·0	63·1	64·0	65·4
1934[1]	67·6	72·0	73·9	71·7	68·8	69·6	69·3	69·5	70·7	68·9	67·7	67·6

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-34—continued.

(1926=100.)

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (Domestic and Foreign)—concluded.												
B. Animal—												
Combined Indexes—												
1930	106·7	105·5	103·0	101·0	99·1	92·8	89·6	88·7	90·0	91·7	90·6	88·0
1931	86·2	83·2	80·2	77·8	72·9	70·8	71·0	71·2	69·2	68·4	67·7	67·0
1932	65·6	63·0	63·8	61·1	58·5	57·9	58·3	59·5	61·6	60·6	58·9	58·8
1933	58·6	57·2	59·5	60·5	60·1	59·9	61·0	61·8	62·7	62·6	64·6	65·3
1934[1]	66·9	71·0	71·0	69·1	67·4	68·0	66·7	66·1	67·5	68·5	67·8	67·7
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1930	101·7	98·1	83·3	80·0	82·0	86·0	83·0	70·9	87·1	97·9	90·8	81·7
1931	80·9	72·9	72·9	68·8	63·8	64·2	60·7	64·7	69·6	76·6	77·7	69·5
1932	65·5	61·5	58·3	59·5	59·0	50·7	50·4	48·6	54·4	55·6	56·5	54·5
1933	54·5	44·6	49·6	46·6	48·1	54·8	56·5	59·2	63·3	67·5	71·0	58·9
1934[1]	59·8	60·4	58·7	56·6	56·6	58·3	53·4	60·6	69·0	74·6	65·9	53·8
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	106·0	105·0	102·7	100·3	98·5	98·1	97·1	94·7	92·9	95·0	92·5	89·0
1931	86·2	84·6	76·2	76·1	74·2	75·8	76·0	75·3	74·9	74·8	72·5	72·4
1932	71·1	69·4	69·5	67·4	67·9	66·1	66·7	64·5	63·2	63·7	65·0	62·1
1933	60·8	61·2	61·8	63·0	62·7	62·3	63·6	67·7	67·7	68·9	69·0	69·7
1934[1]	71·9	72·6	72·2	72·7	72·7	73·2	74·2	74·5	77·7	78·1	77·7	76·7
Combined Indexes—												
1930	104·8	103·1	97·4	94·8	94·0	94·8	93·3	88·3	91·3	95·8	92·0	87·0
1931	84·8	81·4	75·3	74·1	71·4	72·7	71·9	72·4	73·5	75·3	73·9	71·6
1932	69·6	67·3	66·5	65·3	65·5	61·9	62·3	60·2	60·8	61·5	62·7	60·0
1933	59·1	56·7	58·5	58·6	58·7	60·3	61·7	65·4	66·5	68·5	69·5	66·8
1934[1]	68·6	69·3	68·5	68·3	68·3	69·2	68·6	70·7	75·3	77·1	74·5	70·5
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1930	99·3	98·1	96·3	95·0	93·5	92·4	89·1	86·9	86·2	85·0	85·2	84·1
1931	83·8	83·4	83·3	83·4	81·7	80·6	79·0	77·1	75·1	76·2	74·5	75·6
1932	74·4	74·3	73·5	72·5	69·9	68·6	66·9	66·4	67·3	67·4	67·6	66·2
1933	66·0	65·2	65·2	64·4	64·8	69·7	71·5	72·8	74·0	74·7	74·4	74·4
1934[1]	75·7	76·0	76·2	76·4	76·8	77·9	77·2	76·5	76·3	76·1	75·2	74·5
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	87·6	87·5	87·5	87·5	86·0	86·0	85·8	85·8	85·8	85·8	85·8	85·9
1931	79·7	79·6	79·4	79·2	79·0	78·8	78·6	78·4	78·2	78·0	77·8	77·7
1932	72·9	72·8	72·7	72·5	72·4	72·3	72·2	72·2	62·1	62·0	62·0	61·9
1933	61·8	61·6	61·3	55·3	55·2	55·1	55·2	55·3	55·3	56·0	56·1	56·2
1934[1]	56·2	56·2	56·2	56·3	56·4	56·4	56·0	56·0	55·9	55·9	55·9	55·9
Combined Indexes—												
1930	93·1	92·4	91·6	91·0	89·5	89·0	87·3	86·3	86·0	85·4	85·5	85·1
1931	81·6	81·4	81·2	81·2	80·3	79·6	78·8	77·8	76·8	77·2	76·3	76·7
1932	73·6	73·5	73·1	72·5	71·2	70·6	69·7	69·5	64·5	64·5	64·6	63·9
1933	63·8	63·3	63·1	59·5	59·7	61·9	62·8	63·5	64·0	64·7	64·6	64·7
1934[1]	65·3	65·4	65·5	65·7	65·9	66·4	65·9	65·6	65·4	65·3	64·9	64·6

[1] Subject to revision.

6.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Commodities, Classified According to Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1930-34—concluded.

(1926=100.)

Origin and Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw and Partly Manufactured—												
1930	92·2	91·9	90·4	89·5	85·6	84·8	84·3	84·2	84·3	83·2	81·9	81·7
1931	80·9	80·2	79·0	77·4	76·4	75·6	75·4	75·6	76·4	78·1	78·8	81·1
1932	80·6	79·8	77·7	77·3	75·8	75·8	75·6	76·3	76·4	75·8	76·3	77·1
1933	75·8	75·6	75·9	74·9	74·1	74·4	75·7	75·0	76·5	75·9	76·2	77·3
1934[1]	77·9	78·0	77·9	77·1	77·3	77·3	77·5	77·5	77·1	77·3	77·6	77·8
Fully and Chiefly Manufactured—												
1930	92·2	92·0	91·8	91·1	90·8	90·3	89·9	89·8	89·6	89·2	88·7	88·2
1931	87·8	87·4	88·4	85·6	84·3	84·0	84·0	83·8	84·4	84·7	84·6	85·2
1932	85·1	84·5	84·4	84·5	85·3	85·4	85·1	84·9	85·0	84·8	84·6	84·6
1933	84·2	83·3	83·4	83·6	83·7	84·2	84·3	84·7	85·8	86·1	86·1	86·1
1934[1]	86·4	86·5	86·5	86·5	86·0	86·0	85·9	85·7	85·6	85·6	85·5	85·6
Combined Indexes—												
1930	92·2	92·0	91·2	90·4	88·5	87·8	87·4	87·3	87·2	86·5	85·7	85·3
1931	84·7	84·2	84·2	81·9	80·8	80·2	80·2	80·1	80·8	81·7	82·0	83·4
1932	83·1	82·4	81·4	81·3	81·1	81·1	80·9	81·1	81·2	80·8	80·9	81·2
1933	80·4	79·9	80·0	79·7	79·4	79·8	80·5	80·4	81·6	81·5	81·7	82·2
1934[1]	82·6	82·7	82·7	82·3	82·1	82·1	82·1	82·0	81·8	81·9	82·0	82·1

[1] Subject to revision.

Section 2.—Retail Prices of Commodities.

Collection of data and calculation of index numbers of retail prices and the cost of living are carried out in co-operation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Department of Trade and Commerce) and the Department of Labour. Resultant series of index numbers are computed from different points of view. The computations of the Labour Department are designed to show changes in the cost of living for workingmen in cities. They are constructed from family budgets, principally a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and rent published monthly in the *Labour Gazette* since 1915 and annually since 1911; in addition, figures are included for clothing and sundry items and further data for fuel, light and rent. The Labour Department aims, by this method, to have a basis for computation that can be readily applied to the data for any given locality or district at any time, or for any class of labour—for instance, coal miners, who usually do not live in cities. Index numbers of retail prices and costs of living issued by the Bureau are constructed from a more general point of view, having for their object the measurement of the general movement of such prices and costs in the Dominion as a whole, and being so calculated as to make comparisons possible with other general index numbers constructed on similar principles, for example, the index of wholesale prices. Calculated as they are on the aggregative principle, *i.e.*, the total consumption of each commodity, the Bureau's index numbers afford an excellent measurement of changes in the average cost of living in the Dominion as distinguished from that of any particular class or section.

In the Bureau's index, 1926 is taken as the base year and is represented by 100 to bring it into conformity with other series of index numbers shown in this chapter. A description of the system of weighting of individual items, sub-groups and groups, and of the method of construction of this index number was given at pp. 812-818 of the 1931 Year Book. The Labour Department uses 1913 as 100 for both cost of living and wages index numbers. As will be seen from Table 7, the general cost of living index moved up from 77·7 in 1933 to 78·9 in 1934, following a steady decline from 1929 to 1933. Higher prices for foods and clothing were chiefly responsible for the advance. Rents declined from 85·1 to 80·1. The monthly index for living costs fluctuated during 1934 between 78·2 and 79·9, the December figure standing at 79·0. January and December group indexes were as follows: foods 67·7 and 69·3; fuel 87·4 and 88·4; rent 80·4 and 80·3; clothing 69·2 and 71·0; sundries 92·7 and 92·6.

7.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, 1913-34.

(1926=100.)

Year.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1913	66·2	65·8	64·1	63·3	66·2	65·4
1914	68·9	64·5	62·2	63·9	66·2	66·0
1915	69·5	63·2	60·3	69·6	66·9	67·3
1916	77·5	64·5	60·9	79·7	70·2	72·5
1917	100·0	71·7	65·4	93·7	76·8	85·6
1918	114·6	78·9	69·2	109·5	86·1	97·4
1919	122·5	86·2	75·6	125·9	95·4	107·2
1920	141·1	102·6	86·5	153·2	104·0	124·2
1921	107·9	109·2	94·2	124·7	106·0	109·2
1922	91·4	104·6	98·1	105·7	106·0	100·0
1923	92·1	104·6	100·6	104·4	105·3	100·0
1924	90·7	102·0	101·3	101·9	103·3	98·0
1925	94·7	100·0	101·3	101·9	101·3	99·3
1926	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**	**100·0**
1927	98·0	97·9	98·8	97·5	99·1	98·4
1928	98·6	96·9	101·2	97·4	98·8	98·9
1929	101·0	96·4	103·3	96·9	99·0	99·9
1930	98·6	95·7	105·9	93·9	99·4	99·2
1931	77·3	94·2	103·0	82·2	97·4	89·6
1932	64·3	91·4[2]	94·7	72·8	94·6[2]	81·4[2]
1933	63·7	87·7	85·1	67·9	92·7	77·7
1934[1]	69·4	87·8	80·1	70·5	92·7	78·9

[1]Subject to revision. [2]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

8.—Index Numbers of Retail Prices, Rents and Costs of Services, by Months, 1932, 1933, 1934, and January-March, 1935.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Food Index.	Fuel Index.	Rent Index.	Clothing Index.	Sundries Index.	Total Index.
1932.						
January	69·6	93·7[2]	99·3	76·4	94·8[2]	84·8[2]
February	66·5	93·6[2]	99·3	76·4	94·8[2]	83·8[2]
March	66·1[2]	93·4[2]	99·3	74·5	94·6[2]	83·3[2]
April	65·4	92·6[2]	99·3	74·5	94·7[2]	83·1[2]
May	62·9	90·9[2]	93·9	74·5	94·9[2]	81·2[2]
June	62·1	90·7[2]	93·9	71·9	94·7[2]	80·4[2]
July	61·4	90·5[2]	93·9	71·9	94·5[2]	80·1[2]
August	63·5	91·6[2]	93·9	71·9	94·5[2]	80·8[2]
September	63·0	91·5[2]	93·9	70·7	94·4[2]	80·4[2]
October	63·6	90·5[2]	90·0	70·7	94·4[2]	79·8[2]
November	63·9	90·2[2]	90·0	70·7	94·4[2]	79·9[2]
December	64·0	89·1[2]	90·0	69·2	94·2[2]	79·5[2]
1932 Averages	**64·3**	**91·4[2]**	**94·7**	**72·8**	**94·6[2]**	**81·4[2]**
1933.						
January	62·8	89·2	90·0	69·2	93·1	78·9
February	60·6	89·1	90·0	69·2	92·9	78·1
March	60·4	88·7	90·0	66·5	92·6	77·5
April	61·3	88·7	90·0	66·5	92·7	77·8
May	61·9	88·4	84·0	66·5	92·7	76·7
June	62·2	87·7	84·0	66·1	92·6	76·7
July	63·2	86·0	84·0	66·1	92·5	76·9
August	67·8	86·4	84·0	66·1	92·6	78·3
September	65·9	86·3	84·0	69·9	92·8	78·5
October	65·4	87·1	80·4	69·9	92·8	77·6
November	65·8	87·2	80·4	69·9	92·9	77·8
December	66·6	87·3	80·4	69·2	93·0	77·9
1933 Averages	**63·7**	**87·7**	**85·1**	**67·9**	**92·7**	**77·7**
1934.[1]						
January	67·7	87·4	80·4	69·2	92·7	78·2
February	69·4	87·2	80·4	69·2	92·7	78·7
March	72·9	87·4	80·4	69·9	92·9	79·9
April	71·0	87·8	80·4	69·9	92·9	79·4
May	68·6	87·8	79·7	69·9	92·7	78·5
June	67·6	87·2	79·7	70·1	92·7	78·2
July	68·4	87·0	79·7	70·1	92·7	78·4
August	69·3	87·6	79·7	70·1	92·6	78·7
September	68·8	88·0	79·7	72·3	92·7	79·0
October	69·4	88·5	80·3	72·3	92·7	79·3
November	69·9	88·7	80·3	72·3	92·6	79·4
December	69·3	88·4	80·3	71·0	92·6	79·0
1934 Averages	**69·4**	**87·8**	**80·1**	**70·5**	**92·7**	**78·9**
1935.[1]						
January	68·8	89·0	80·3	71·0	92·8	78·9
February	69·2	88·9	80·3	71·0	92·8	79·1
March	69·5	88·9	80·3	70·3	92·8	79·0

[1] Subject to revision. [2] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

The Family Budget.—A family budget constructed by the Department of Labour appears regularly in the *Labour Gazette*. This budget material has been used by the Bureau to obtain the tables which follow.

Table 9 shows the average prices of items included in the family budget in 1920 and in each of the years from 1925-34. These numbers are weighted by the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 10 gives the group indexes by provinces. An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel and lighting, and rent, over the period shown.

9.—Prices of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent, for Sixty Cities in Canada, 1920 and 1925-34.

Commodity.	Unit.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.[1]	1933.	1934.[2]
Staple Foods—		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Beef, sirloin steak	1 lb.	0·389	0·285	0·294	0·308	0·345	0·363	0·356	0·286	0·245	0·210	0·214
Beef, chuck roast	1 "	0·251	0·152	0·160	0·172	0·206	0·227	0·221	0·158	0·129	0·112	0·115
Veal, roast	1 "	0·274	0·182	0·193	0·203	0·226	0·245	0·239	0·183	0·138	0·119	0·121
Mutton, roast	1 "	0·354	0·289	0·298	0·291	0·300	0·309	0·302	0·253	0·209	0·188	0·200
Pork, fresh, roast	1 "	0·397	0·275	0·302	0·282	0·273	0·300	0·298	0·223	0·152	0·151	0·201
Pork, salt mess	1 "	0·362	0·254	0·278	0·265	0·261	0·273	0·271	0·226	0·155	0·148	0·184
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	0·559	0·385	0·431	0·393	0·379	0·393	0·399	0·301	0·184	0·198	0·304
Lard, pure leaf	1 "	0·380	0·242	0·246	0·221	0·221	0·219	0·212	0·157	0·121	0·126	0·135
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	0·709	0·486	0·466	0·487	0·478	0·475	0·457	0·337	0·294	0·281	0·319
Eggs, storage	1 "	0·608	0·417	0·398	0·424	0·412	0·403	0·394	0·271	0·228	0·217	0·259
Milk	1 qt.	0·151	0·119	0·118	0·119	0·121	0·123	0·123	0·111	0·098	0·093	0·098
Butter, dairy	1 lb.	0·631	0·389	0·406	0·415	0·417	0·428	0·368	0·272	0·216	0·220	0·236
Butter, creamery	1 "	0·696	0·439	0·448	0·463	0·461	0·470	0·405	0·300	0·253	0·255	0·270
Cheese, old	1 "	0·406	0·312	0·318	0·310	0·329	0·334	0·318	0·251	0·206	0·196	0·199
Cheese, new	1 "	0·383	0·312	0·318	0·310	0·329	0·334	0·318	0·251	0·206	0·196	0·199
Bread, plain white	1 "	0·093	0·078	0·076	0·077	0·077	0·078	0·075	0·062	0·059	0·057	0·059
Flour, family	1 "	0·079	0·057	0·053	0·053	0·052	0·051	0·047	0·033	0·030	0·029	0·032
Rolled oats	1 "	0·084	0·061	0·058	0·061	0·063	0·064	0·061	0·050	0·047	0·048	0·051
Rice, good medium	1 "	0·164	0·109	0·110	0·108	0·105	0·104	0·101	0·092	0·085	0·080	0·081
Beans, hand-picked	1 "	0·117	0·083	0·079	0·081	0·089	0·115	0·094	0·061	0·043	0·041	0·046
Apples, evaporated	1 "	0·286	0·204	0·200	0·194	0·210	0·213	0·206	0·178	0·160	0·150	0·152
Prunes, medium	1 "	0·270	0·156	0·158	0·148	0·135	0·141	0·155	0·121	0·111	0·115	0·127
Sugar, granulated	1 "	0·197	0·085	0·079	0·083	0·079	0·073	0·068	0·062	0·059	0·073	0·072
Sugar, yellow	1 "	0·185	0·081	0·075	0·079	0·075	0·069	0·065	0·060	0·057	0·071	0·070
Tea, black	1 "	0·644	0·714	0·719	0·716	0·713	0·704	0·628	0·552	0·472	0·424	0·504
Tea, green	1 "	0·672	0·714	0·719	0·716	0·713	0·704	0·628	0·552	0·472	0·424	0·504
Coffee	1 "	0·608	0·604	0·612	0·612	0·607	0·604	0·572	0·492	0·428	0·400	0·392
Potatoes	1 pk.	0·658	0·276	0·436	0·317	0·258	0·291	0·355	0·172	0·130	0·189	0·183
Vinegar, white wine	1 pt.	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·080	0·072	0·072	0·072
All Foods, Weekly Budget[3]		**15·99**	**10·81**	**11·21**	**11·00**	**11·04**	**11·34**	**10·96**	**8·49**	**7·10**	**7·03**	**7·56**
Starch, laundry	1 lb.	0·144	0·124	0·124	0·123	0·123	0·123	0·123	0·120	0·117	0·114	0·114
Fuel and Lighting—												
Coal, anthracite	1 ton	17·04	16·833	17·392	16·465	16·272	16·192	16·112	16·064	15·616	15·056	15·056
Coal, bituminous	1 "	12·38	10·249	10·311	10·213	10·113	10·080	10·064	9·840	9·584	9·296	9·280
Wood, hard, best	1 cord	13·09	12·280	12·195	12·128	12·077	12·208	12·176	11·696	10·912	9·808	9·632
Wood, soft	1 "	10·14	8·979	8·947	8·960	8·937	8·800	8·672	8·560	7·984	7·408	7·328
Coal oil	1 gal.	0·365	0·304	0·308	0·314	0·311	0·311	0·309	0·291	0·274	0·271	0·275
Rent—												
Rent, 1 month		24·80	27·54	27·43	27·43	27·67	27·92	28·16	27·80	25·76	23·04	22·16
Grand Totals, Weekly Budget[1, 3]		**25·91**	**21·06**	**21·47**	**21·20**	**21·27**	**21·61**	**21·29**	**18·66**	**16·60**	**15·70**	**16·02**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book. [2]Subject to revision. [3]Totals for "all foods" and "grand totals" are based upon the estimated weekly family consumption of the commodities specified in the table.

10.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting, and Rent in Canada, by Provinces, 1925-34.

(Dominion Average for 1913=100.)

STAPLE FOODS.

Province.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Prince Edward Island	134·8	142·3	136·8	134·3	139·1	140·4	115·4	95·4	94·9	100·0
Nova Scotia	149·5	154·8	148·6	149·3	153·5	151·6	121·7	102·9	99·5	106·6
New Brunswick	147·7	155·9	150·1	149·0	151·4	149·1	119·9	102·1	99·9	105·6
Quebec	139·3	144·9	139·4	139·2	142·8	138·8	107·4	89·4	87·9	95·4
Ontario	145·0	154·2	150·8	151·0	153·8	148·7	114·5	95·7	95·5	104·1
Manitoba	141·7	142·2	141·6	145·6	151·2	144·5	108·8	93·0	92·1	97·0
Saskatchewan	148·2	148·6	150·7	152·3	158·3	149·1	110·4	93·4	92·4	99·5
Alberta	149·9	147·5	148·4	151·1	158·9	150·9	111·8	93·0	92·1	99·4
British Columbia	164·6	163·1	163·2	164·6	170·4	164·5	129·6	106·9	106·0	112·7

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Province.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Prince Edward Island	174·3	167·0	162·8	152·4	154·5	153·9	152·9	150·8	138·7	142·9
Nova Scotia	157·1	155·5	150·8	152·4	151·8	150·3	149·2	139·3	131·4	133·0
New Brunswick	164·9	168·1	164·4	161·8	160·2	160·7	156·0	147·6	140·3	139·3
Quebec	172·8	177·5	175·4	174·9	174·9	173·3	167·0	157·1	149·2	149·7
Ontario	179·6	182·2	179·1	177·0	177·0	175·9	173·3	164·9	156·5	155·5
Manitoba	188·5	184·8	183·2	184·8	189·5	190·1	181·7	159·2	153·9	157·6
Saskatchewan	186·4	181·2	182·7	183·3	181·2	174·9	160·7	112·6	102·6	102·1
Alberta	128·3	126·2	122·0	108·4	100·5	100·5	97·4	94·2	90·6	87·4
British Columbia	147·1	147·6	147·1	147·1	147·6	147·6	146·1	137·2	128·3	124·6

RENT.

Province.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Prince Edward Island	122·5	118·5	118·5	118·5	122·3	123·8	123·8	123·8	123·2	121·1
Nova Scotia	117·5	117·9	117·9	117·9	117·9	121·1	126·9	126·9	117·5	111·8
New Brunswick	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	142·1	139·4	135·6	132·4	124·2	120·2
Quebec	120·8	120·8	121·7	122·7	123·2	125·9	124·4	118·1	110·1	105·3
Ontario	152·8	151·8	151·2	153·1	154·3	155·8	153·3	139·6	123·2	120·4
Manitoba	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	176·6	153·5	131·8	125·1
Saskatchewan	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	184·2	185·7	176·8	156·0	133·1	129·3
Alberta	148·0	151·8	152·4	151·8	157·9	161·7	160·4	143·6	125·5	116·6
British Columbia	135·4	135·8	136·6	138·1	139·8	140·8	140·2	131·4	118·3	110·3

GRAND TOTALS.

Province.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
Prince Edward Island	135·6	137·3	134·0	131·2	135·3	136·3	123·1	112·4	110·2	112·8
Nova Scotia	139·4	142·1	138·4	138·9	141·0	140·8	127·0	115·8	109·7	117·7
New Brunswick	147·9	152·7	149·1	148·2	149·2	147·1	129·9	118·4	113·4	114·9
Quebec	137·4	141·0	138·1	138·3	140·3	138·8	121·1	108·2	103·6	106·0
Ontario	152·2	156·8	154·6	155·0	156·9	154·5	135·4	119·8	113·0	116·4
Manitoba	162·2	161·9	161·5	163·8	167·4	163·9	141·5	122·3	113·8	114·6
Saskatchewan	165·3	164·8	166·2	167·2	170·0	164·7	139·5	117·0	107·4	109·7
Alberta	146·0	145·8	145·9	145·3	150·4	147·4	126·1	110·1	103·0	103·4
British Columbia	152·0	151·5	151·5	153·0	156·7	153·9	135·2	119·1	113·0	113·3

[1]Subject to revision.

Section 3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices.

Many important advances have recently been made in the direction of improving the technique of making index numbers of security prices. The chief of these are: first, the computation of index numbers to serve different purposes; secondly, weighting of the index numbers so that they will accurately represent the market—an accurate index of market trends cannot be made on the basis of a simple average of market quotations or on any system which does not consider weighting; thirdly, using weighted average prices of individual securities rather than the average of high and low quotations or closing quotations. This last point is of considerable importance, because the average price at which a stock sells on a certain day frequently differs widely from the average of its high and low quotations or its closing price.

11.—Investors Index Numbers of

(1926=

NOTE.—For earlier figures, see p. 815 of the 1933 Year Book, p. 695 of the 1932 Year Book, p. 823 of the Year Book.

Year and Month.	Types of Stocks.										
			Industrials.								
	Grand Total.	Banks Total.	Industrials, Total.	Iron and Steel, and Iron and Steel Products.	Pulp and Paper.	Milling.	Oils.	Textiles and Clothing.	Food and Allied Products.	Beverages.	Miscellaneous.
Numbers of stocks, 1933	126	8	93	19	8	5	4	9	19	8	21
1933.											
January	52·9	67·8	60·7	50·8	4·0	42·0	95·7	38·1	84·4	35·1	72·6
February	49·2	66·0	58·0	46·1	5·0	41·0	89·5	35·4	82·4	34·2	71·7
March	48·9	62·8	59·1	46·6	3·2	39·1	89·8	34·0	80·8	37·9	75·3
April	53·8	60·3	69·7	50·6	3·8	45·9	101·7	32·9	87·8	39·9	98·2
May	66·1	65·2	88·6	68·2	5·5	63·1	127·0	48·2	108·2	66·8	119·8
June	77·4	73·4	107·1	86·5	9·3	72·9	146·9	58·4	121·8	112·4	140·9
July	86·5	80·4	122·3	102·3	12·3	82·1	162·5	63·4	143·3	173·7	151·1
August	81·8	76·0	117·2	95·2	11·2	79·3	153·2	62·5	130·8	160·9	150·5
September	81·6	74·8	119·1	88·6	10·8	75·8	156·1	65·2	124·9	168·6	155·1
October	73·3	71·7	103·6	75·7	8·9	73·6	133·6	61·6	115·1	134·8	139·0
November	76·8	68·4	113·4	78·6	8·5	72·9	155·7	60·8	118·1	135·1	151·3
December	75·3	64·7	111·4	79·3	7·8	68·4	143·9	58·6	117·1	148·5	152·9
Numbers of stocks, 1934	121	8	87	17	6	4	4	10	18	8	20
1934.[1]											
January	81·6	71·7	118·6	98·1	11·4	74·9	147·0	66·6	122·6	163·6	160·9
February	86·5	76·7	123·8	114·6	13·6	77·1	153·7	73·3	128·2	148·5	169·0
March	88·0	76·9	128·5	113·6	13·2	77·1	152·2	76·3	129·4	141·8	189·2
April	90·7	76·1	133·0	114·9	13·2	75·2	159·4	76·8	134·3	138·0	198·4
May	88·6	75·2	128·0	106·9	13·8	74·3	159·0	79·1	129·9	113·8	190·5
June	87·2	72·7	126·1	104·7	12·5	74·1	161·9	77·7	128·1	113·5	182·5
July	81·3	73·6	116·6	97·8	10·5	72·4	153·8	72·7	123·3	86·7	168·9
August	83·8	73·1	120·1	100·7	9·9	73·2	158·0	73·1	125·5	91·3	174·7
September	83·8	74·9	118·8	98·8	9·6	72·6	160·2	71·9	123·4	93·8	168·4
October	85·2	76·1	122·0	107·7	9·8	68·4	169·0	74·4	126·6	89·2	168·8
November	86·0	78·3	125·3	111·4	11·0	66·0	180·8	74·3	128·1	98·4	164·6
December	86·2	79·0	125·6	119·8	11·6	71·0	177·8	74·3	130·3	93·6	166·2

[1] Subject to revision.

In the revised index numbers of security prices which have recently been issued by the Bureau full use of the improvements mentioned has been made, and these index numbers are now in line with the most advanced technique pertaining to the making of such indexes. In the revision, the base of the calculations was also changed. The basic period is now the year 1926, that is, prices prevailing in that year are taken as 100 and subsequent price movements are expressed as a percentage. The year 1926 was chosen as the base in conformity with the tendency which now prevails to substitute a post-war for a pre-war year. This year was also chosen in order to enable comparisons to be made with important indexes in the United States.

Investors Index Numbers of Common Stocks.—Monthly figures for the investors index number of common stocks, computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926=100, have been carried back to 1913. The index falls into two parts, *viz.*, the period subsequent to 1926 and the earlier period. For the period 1913 to 1926 those stocks were used which were included in the index number previously issued on the 1913 base, *viz.*, 31 industrials, 10 public utilities

Common Stocks, by Months, 1933 and 1934.

100.)

1931 Year Book, p. 782 of the 1930 Year Book, p 784 of the 1929 Year Book, and pp. 796–800 of the 1927-28

Year and Month.	Types of Stocks.						
	Public Utilities.				Companies Abroad.		
	Public Utilities Total.	Trans-portation.	Telephone and Telegraph.	Power and Traction.	Companies Abroad, Total.	Indus-trial.	Utility.
Numbers of stocks, 1933	19	2	2	15	6	1	5
1933.							
January	45·9	36·6	72·2	52·4	50·2	71·2	32·1
February	40·4	28·0	65·9	50·0	48·6	70·1	29·8
March	39·9	26·5	66·4	50·7	47·6	68·9	28·9
April	40·4	29·3	63·4	49·2	55·5	81·3	32·8
May	49·5	38·6	72·4	58·4	67·3	93·7	44·2
June	56·4	45·9	77·5	65·5	77·9	109·3	50·5
July	61·5	50·0	85·5	71·2	85·8	119·2	56·6
August	56·8	43·2	85·3	67·7	81·0	115·5	50·9
September	53·5	39·4	84·9	64·3	84·0	122·9	49·9
October	48·5	32·5	83·0	60·4	78·6	115·5	46·3
November	47·8	31·5	84·2	59·7	83·0	129·1	42·3
December	47·8	32·5	86·4	58·1	80·2	124·8	41·0
Numbers of stocks, 1934	20	2	2	16	6	1	5
1934.[1]							
January	53·5	38·6	86·2	64·8	86·4	133·5	45·0
February	58·0	42·1	88·8	70·9	91·9	141·6	48·3
March	58·8	43·3	90·0	71·1	89·2	140·3	44·3
April	58·1	42·0	90·9	70·7	98·3	161·4	42·6
May	56·7	40·2	90·0	69·7	99·3	166·4	40·0
June	54·5	37·9	90·2	67·0	101·1	175·1	35·5
July	50·6	32·9	89·6	63·4	93·7	161·4	33·6
August	51·2	33·4	89·4	64·4	100·5	171·3	37·6
September	50·1	33·1	90·6	61·7	104·8	176·3	41·4
October	49·0	31·1	92·7	60·8	108·6	183·1	42·4
November	46·5	28·6	93·7	57·5	111·2	191·8	39·6
December	47·5	29·1	97·6	58·5	109·0	187·4	39·4

and 9 banks, or 50 stocks in all. In the subsequent period the list of stocks included in the monthly index numbers was enlarged and now contains 87 industrial, 20 domestic utilities, 6 companies located abroad and 8 bank stocks. Despite the difference in the number of stocks included, the trend of stock prices is adequately shown throughout the whole period. The larger number of stocks included in the revised index number, though adding little to the accuracy of the general index, gives more complete information regarding various groups of stocks traded on Canadian exchanges.

Banks are included in the monthly index numbers but not in the weekly, the trading in such securities not being, as a rule, sufficiently important to warrant their inclusion in a weekly index. In any case, their inclusion does not affect the general index by more than a point or two.

The general movement of common stock prices was upward in the first four months of 1934, with the average increase amounting to about 20 p.c. Roughly two-thirds of this gain was lost in the succeeding three months, after which an irregular recovery placed prices at the end of the year approximately 15 p.c. above levels at the beginning. Considerable variation occurred in the movements of

different groups of stocks. Industrials generally followed the course outlined above for all common stocks. Within this group, however, price behaviour varied widely. Beverages dropped sharply from 163·6 in January to 86·7 in July, and then recovered to 93·6. Oils moved almost steadily upward throughout the year from 147·0 to 177·8. Pulp and paper fluctuated narrowly between 9·6 and 13·8. The size of these numbers and the difference in the movements indicated, gives some idea of the variety existing in the industrial price field. The index for utilities declined gradually after the first three months of the year from 58·8 to 47·5. This index averaged 70 points less than the one for industrials during 1934. In other words, industrials were 23 p.c. above 1926 price levels, while utilities were 47 p.c. lower than at that time.

Weighted Index Numbers of Mining Stocks.—A weighted index number of mining stocks is computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the basis 1926=100. Mines of a semi-industrial nature, such as International Nickel and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, do not appear here but are included in the Bureau's investors index of common industrial and public utility stocks.

Mining stock prices advanced rapidly during the first quarter of 1934, and were fairly steady during the second and third quarters. They declined rather sharply in October and November, but advanced moderately during December. An index of gold-stock prices showed a net increase for the year of roughly 24 p.c. Gold stocks continued to advance for six months after prices for gold itself had ceased to rise, and similarly the total appreciation in gold-stock prices since the mint par of $20.67 per ounce was abandoned, has been very much greater than the currency premium established on gold. An index of base-metal stock prices was 129·6 in December, as compared with 128·3 in January, and 164·2 in June, when prices were at the highest point of the year.

12.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1932, to March, 1935.

(1926=100.)

Year and Month.	Types of Stocks.			
	Gold.	Gold-Copper.	Silver and Miscellaneous.	Total.
Numbers of Stocks, 1932	11	4	5	20
1932.				
January	60·1	62·5	26·5	59·7
February	57·5	61·2	22·2	57·3
March	57·6	63·4	21·4	57·8
April	52·6	56·5	18·3	52·4
May	50·2	47·9	15·5	48·4
June	49·9	47·8	16·8	48·3
July	57·2	55·6	21·0	55·6
August	58·1	69·7	26·3	59·7
September	56·4	81·0	28·4	60·9
October	55·0	71·0	24·4	57·5
November	58·1	76·5	23·6	60·9
December	62·7	70·9	21·9	63·1
		Base Metals		
Numbers of Stocks, 1933-35	19	4		23
1933.				
January[1]	66·8	70·4		67·1
February[1]	74·7	79·9		75·3
March[1]	66·6	76·9		68·4
April[1]	72·9	83·7		74·5
May[1]	84·5	109·7		89·6
June	97·5	128·0		104·1
July	99·7	133·5		106·9
August	100·5	136·5		107·4
September	107·3	140·6		113·4
October	108·6	131·8		112·2
November	105·2	129·7		109·4
December	100·4	127·1		105·1

[1] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

12.—Weighted Index Numbers of Prices of Mining Stocks, by Months, January, 1932, to March, 1935—concluded.

Year and Month.	Gold.	Base Metal.	Total.
1934.[1]			
January	104·7	128·3	108·9
February	110·1	134·2	114·4
March	124·3	147·1	128·1
April	132·0	162·3	137·2
May	124·2	156·5	129·8
June	133·4	164·2	138·5
July	133·3	158·3	137·2
August	137·4	161·7	141·1
September	136·7	154·9	139·2
October	132·9	141·4	133·5
November	125·7	129·0	125·5
December	124·7	129·6	124·9
1935.[1]			
January	123·2	132·4	124·3
February	123·4	131·2	124·2
March	127·5	135·3	128·2

[1]Subject to revision.

Section 4.—Prices of Services.

A study of the prices of services sheds considerable light on the cost of living as such services are a considerable item in the average family budget. Information with regard to the trend of street-car fares, of rates for manufactured and natural fuel-gas, of domestic electric light rates and of telephone charges was published on pp. 801-804 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Later information shows that the prices of manufactured fuel-gas have shown a downward tendency, the Dominion index number for 1933 being 94·4, as compared with 100·0 in 1926. The index number of the price of natural fuel-gas also declined from 100·0 in 1926 to 92·5 in 1930, rose again to 94·3 in 1932, then declined to 93·9 in 1933.

On the other hand, telephone rates have shown a distinct increase, the Dominion index number of domestic telephone rates having risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 107·4 in 1933. Again, the business telephone rate has risen from 100·0 in 1926 to 118·5 in 1933.

Additional information and details by provinces regarding the prices of services will be found on pp. 178-188 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-33, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Hospital Charges.—In view of discussions of the increased cost entailed by illness and hospital treatment, special investigations on hospital charges are now made annually and the results are given as Dominion averages in the following table. In general this shows that hospital charges in 1930 were 87 p.c. above the 1913 level. From 1930 to 1933 rates gradually declined to less than 83 p.c. above those in 1913. Operating room charges have not increased at the same rate as room charges, being only 56 p.c. above those in 1913, while the latter averaged 90 p.c. higher. The cost of maintaining patients in hospitals declined about 9 p.c. between 1931 and 1933.

The detailed results of this investigation, including the statistics by provinces, are to be found on pp. 179-182 of the Annual Report on Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-33, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Average Daily Hospital Charges in Canada and Index Numbers Thereof, 1913 and 1919-33.

(1913=100 for Index Numbers.)

Item.	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Public wards.....$	0·99	1·47	1·54	1·67	1·71	1·73	1·77	1·78
Index numbers.....	100·0	149·7	156·0	170·5	176·6	180·9	182·8	184·4
Semi-private rooms.....$	1·57	2·27	2·44	2·63	2·69	2·73	2·74	2·84
Index numbers.....	100·0	145·8	156·3	168·6	173·1	175·6	176·1	182·2
Private rooms.....$	2·68	3·68	4·05	4·45	4·49	4·52	4·58	4·92
Index numbers.....	100·0	138·2	151·4	167·4	169·1	170·3	172·3	185·9
Operating room.....$	5·16	6·71	7·00	7·15	7·24	7·64	7·87	7·97
Index numbers.....	100·0	130·8	137·0	140·1	141·8	148·9	153·0	155·1
Costs of maintenance per head...$	1·68	2·72	3·08	3·22	3·12	3·17	3·25	3·26
Index numbers.....	100·0	163·7	187·2	195·6	189·7	192·5	197·1	198·3

Item.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Public wards.....$	1·83	1·86	1·96	2·03	2·04	2·03	2·03	1·99
Index numbers.....	184·4	186·1	197·9	203·9	204·4	204·1	204·1	200·6
Semi-private rooms.....$	2·82	2·83	2·85	2·87	2·89	2·89	2·85	2·82
Index numbers.....	185·2	186·3	187·8	189·1	190·4	190·2	188·0	185·8
Private rooms.....$	5·07	5·14	5·25	5·23	5·24	5·23	5·11	5·06
Index numbers.....	188·5	191·1	195·3	194·5	194·9	194·5	190·2	188·1
Operating room.....$	8·17	8·31	8·36	8·37	8·36	8·33	8·23	8·14
Index numbers.....	156·7	159·1	160·1	160·3	160·1	159·7	157·6	156·1
Costs of maintenance per head...$	3·48	3·45	3·49	3·62	3·63	3·58	3·44	3·25
Index numbers.....	201·9	199·7	202·3	210·4	211·2	207·8	199·9	189·0

Section 5.—Index Numbers of Interest Rates.

Few economic statistics are of more significance than the net rates of interest paid on absolutely the safest securities, such as government bonds maturing on a fixed and definite date. Other interest rates naturally grade upward from the rates which the safest of possible borrowers has to pay, and from the fluctuations of that price an idea may be obtained as to the relation between the supply of, and the demand for, funds for investment.

Prior to the War the funded debt of the Dominion was entirely held outside the country, there being no home market for Canadian Government bonds. Since about the beginning of the century, however, the province of Ontario, the wealthiest and most populous of the provinces of the Dominion, has done its financing largely in Canada itself, and the fluctuation in the rate of yield of Province of Ontario bonds is thus the best long-term indicator of net interest rates in the Dominion. These yields, compiled originally by Wood, Gundy and Co., of Toronto, and furnished by that firm to the Bureau of Statistics, have been recalculated as index numbers on a 1926 base and are shown in Table **14**, a particularly interesting feature being the decline in the interest rates index from the high point of 129·4 in October, 1920, to 87·7 in February of 1928. Since the latter date, the scarcity of funds for this type of investment forced the index number up to 104·4 in May and September,

1929, from which point it gradually declined to 92·9 in September, 1930. In January and February, 1931, it had risen to 95·0 but in March and April it declined to 92·9 and in May to 91·9. In the fall months of 1931 yields began to advance sharply, reaching a peak in January, 1932. Tension in financial markets eased appreciably in the latter half of that year, and funds for long-term investment were increasingly plentiful during the next two years. Lower bank interest rates were accompanied by a rise in bond prices in 1934 to the highest level since 1906, and of course a corresponding decline occurred in bond yields. The Province of Ontario bond yield index declined from 99·2 in January, 1933, to 76·2 in December, 1934, rising to 80·8 for April, 1935.

14.—Index Numbers of Interest Rates in Canada, Calculated from Yields of Ontario Bonds, 1900-35.

(Base 1926=100.)

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
January	73·1	77·9	79·3	78·5	78·5	78·5	76·2	78·3	88·7	82·5	81·4	83·5
April	74·1	78·5	79·3	78·5	78·5	75·2	76·2	81·4	87·7	81·4	82·5	81·0
June	75·2	78·7	79·3	78·5	79·3	74·1	76·2	85·6	86·6	80·4	82·5	81·0
October	77·2	78·7	79·3	78·5	79·3	75·2	76·8	87·7	85·6	80·4	82·5	81·4
December	77·7	79·3	78·5	78·5	78·3	76·2	77·2	88·7	83·5	81·4	83·5	83·5
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
January	83·5	88·7	91·9	88·7	109·6	100·2	125·3	121·1	120·0	125·3	116·9	112·7
April	85·6	89·8	90·8	91·9	110·6	109·6	125·3	116·9	121·1	125·3	112·7	107·5
June	86·6	90·8	88·7	93·9	109·6	114·8	126·3	112·7	125·3	126·3	112·7	107·5
October	87·7	91·9	88·7	104·4	104·4	123·2	125·3	116·9	129·4	126·3	111·7	107·9
December	88·7	91·9	88·7	109·6	102·3	125·3	125·3	120·0	128·4	119·4	113·2	107·3
	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
January	106·5	99·2	100·2	97·1	89·8	97·1	102·3	95·0	119·8	99·2	97·2	76·2
February	106·1	100·2	100·2	97·1	87·7	98·1	102·3	95·0	115·9	98·7	96·0	78·3
March	106·1	100·2	100·2	96·0	88·7	101·3	101·3	92·9	110·6	100·0	90·1	79·5
April	106·1	100·2	100·2	95·2	88·7	103·3	101·3	92·9	111·3	101·3	87·7	80·8
May	106·1	99·2	100·2	95·0	90·8	104·4	101·3	91·9	113·2	98·1	84·8	–
June	105·8	99·2	100·2	95·0	91·9	103·3	100·8	91·9	114·4	97·1	85·4	–
July	103·5	99·2	100·2	95·0	93·9	103·3	100·2	92·9	110·6	96·7	83·1	–
August	99·2	99·2	100·2	95·0	96·0	102·3	96·0	91·9	103·3	95·0	82·3	–
September	99·2	99·2	100·2	95·0	96·0	104·4	92·9	97·4	101·9	95·8	82·0	–
October	100·2	100·2	100·2	93·9	95·0	103·3	93·9	103·3	98·1	94·6	82·9	–
November	99·2	100·2	99·2	93·3	95·0	103·3	93·9	105·4	102·3	97·3	81·0	–
December	99·2	100·2	99·2	90·8	96·0	102·3	93·9	108·6	102·7	98·5	76·2	–

Section 6.—Index Numbers of Import and Export Valuations.

Index numbers of import and export valuations have been computed by the Bureau of Statistics since 1920 and are shown in Table **15** for the calendar years 1924-33. Fifty export and 60 import commodities are included in the calculations. The year 1913 has been taken as the base. Index numbers were calculated on the aggregative principle and both an individual and a group system of weighting has been used on the basis of quantities imported or exported.*

*For list of commodities included, see Appendix A of "Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-26".

15.—Index Numbers of Export and Import Valuations, calendar years 1924-33.

(1913=100.)

EXPORTS.

Group.	Number of Items.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Vegetables and their products	14	133·1	155·2	150·9	143·5	132·1	130·1	99·9	73·6	69·3	74·4
Animals and their products	11	136·3	155·1	148·0	145·7[1]	155·7	155·7	145·9	118·3	98·9	97·2
Fibres, textiles and textile products	2	161·1	165·8	140·3	126·7	143·7	126·0	89·4	68·0	47·8	68·0
Wood, wood products and paper	8	173·3	167·9	162·4	158·5	156·4	153·9	142·2	125·7	109·4	96·1
Iron and its products	4	88·3	83·8	82·9	92·0	81·0	82·9	80·5	79·3	79·1	78·8
Non-ferrous metals and their products	6	123·3	132·9	129·4	120·0	121·1	126·6	109·4	88·5	78·1	91·6
Non-metallic minerals and their products	2	181·1	169·9	172·8	173·3	172·8	177·0	164·0	155·9	140·7	146·2
Chemicals and allied products	3	109·0	109·6	107·6	97·0	87·4	85·5	83·7	76·6	70·5	58·1
Totals, Exports	**50**	**139·6**	**151·7**	**147·0**	**144·0**	**137·6**	**136·9**	**116·8**	**95·2**	**85·1**	**86·1**

IMPORTS.

Vegetables and their products	15	167·2	154·8	149·6	153·3	144·4	130·6	117·0	100·9	87·2	87·2
Animals and their products	3	78·9	93·6	86·9	95·0	119·2	94·9	75·1	58·0	36·6	51·6
Fibres, textiles and textile products	15	181·7	184·0	158·0	143·7	153·8	147·1	123·0	86·0	74·6	81·0
Wood, wood products and paper	3	167·0	175·6	164·7	141·7	142·1	150·9	144·8	117·9	114·8	116·2
Iron and its products	11	107·4	98·6	95·0	95·0	93·6	95·7	99·4	92·6	94·1	83·0
Non-ferrous metals and their products	3	87·1[1]	94·0[1]	98·0[1]	97·4[1]	99·9[1]	117·9[1]	148·2[1]	107·0[1]	123·5[1]	130·0
Non-metallic minerals and their products	7	145·4	143·9	141·7	130·1	124·8	123·6	117·2	100·6	97·5	87·4
Chemicals and allied products	3	146·9	140·3	148·7	148·2	138·6	134·3	154·5	151·7	164·0	155·3
Total, Imports	**60**	**141·7[1]**	**139·2[1]**	**131·2[1]**	**126·4[1]**	**127·1[1]**	**123·0[1]**	**116·0[1]**	**95·9[1]**	**90·4[1]**	**88·9**
Combined Indexes	–	**140·5[1]**	**146·1[1]**	**139·9[1]**	**136·1[1]**	**132·9[1]**	**130·6**	**116·4[1]**	**95·5[1]**	**87·5[1]**	**87·4**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXI.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes an outline of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance in Canada, supported by the necessary detailed statistics, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has, of course, been mainly due to the Great War and the burden of interest, pension charges, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., resulting from the War. Similar increases have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditures. Thus, in their fiscal years ended 1933, the total ordinary expenditure of the nine Provincial Governments was $200,528,217 as compared with $53,826,219 in 1916, only 17 years before—an increase of almost 273 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments rose from $7,817,844 in 1916 to $62,546,792 in 1933.) Again, between 1913 and 1932, the aggregate taxes imposed by the municipalities of Ontario increased from $34,231,214 to $126,835,014—an increase of 270·5 p.c. In Quebec the ordinary receipts of municipalities increased from $33,865,750 in 1915 to $85,798,988 in 1932—an increase of 153·4 p.c. In Manitoba the increase in municipal taxation has been from $7,730,122 in 1913 to $20,598,300 in 1932—an increase of 166·5 p.c. In Saskatchewan the grand total of municipal tax levies was $13,358,627 in 1914 and $24,388,477 in 1932. In Alberta the municipal taxes levied amounted to $9,791,846 in 1914 and to $15,453,640 in 1932. In British Columbia the taxes collected by the municipalities totalled $9,382,099 in 1917 and $17,089,972 in 1932. Finally in the extreme east the aggregate tax receipts of the municipalities of Nova Scotia were $6,613,675 in 1932 as compared with $3,443,681 as recently as 1919—an increase of 92·1 p.c. in the last thirteen years. The seven provinces covered by these statistics contained in 1931 approximately 95 p.c. of the population of the Dominion.

Section 1.—Dominion Public Finance.*

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigneurial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were reserved to the Crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying

* The statistics in this section have been made up from the Public Accounts and were finally revised by the Department of Finance, with the exception of those parts dealing with war tax revenue and inland revenue on pp. 896 to 902, which were revised by the Department of National Revenue.

the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province". A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the Executive Administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the Executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in the United Kingdom after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the Provincial Legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; further, in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union, a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conference which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries), was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables **16** and **17.**) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the Post Office revenue and the Government railway receipts, which are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expenses of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the War, customs and excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last pre-war fiscal year these two items aggregated $126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to $163,174,395,

the Post Office and Government railways furnishing between them $26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditures on these two services amounting to $27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to $10,682,273—a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The War enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that, where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the War when, in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In 1915 special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British preferential tariff and 7½ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the intermediate and general tariffs, certain commodities being excepted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax (dropped in 1921)* was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920 by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of $5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding $168,385,327, as against the customs yield of $163,266,804. In 1922 war taxes yielded $177,484,161, while the yield of the customs fell to $105,686,645. Again, in 1923 the war taxes yielded $181,634,875 and customs duties $118,056,469, in 1924 $182,032,661 and $121,500,798, in 1925 $147,164,158 and $108,146,871, in 1926 $157,296,320 and $127,355,144, in 1927 $156,167,434 and $141,968,678. In 1928, however, the customs duties yielded $156,985,818 as against $150,319,087 collected by the war taxes, in 1929 $187,206,332 as against $145,029,742, in 1930 $179,429,920 as against $134,086,005, and in 1931 $131,208,955 as against $107,320,633. The situation was again reversed in 1932, when war taxes yielded $122,266,064 and customs duties $104,132,677; in 1933, when war taxes were $146,412,011 as against $70,072,932; and in 1934, when they were $170,051,973 as against $66,305,356 for customs duties.

* Belated revenue from this tax has been collected in subsequent fiscal years down to 1933 (see Table 8, p. 897).

A more detailed sketch of the changes made in taxation from 1914 to 1926 will be found at pp. 755-759 of the 1926 Year Book, while similar information *re* tax changes in 1927 to 1929 was given at pp. 791-792 of the 1930 Year Book.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation.—In 1930, the general rate of the sales tax was reduced from 2 to 1 p.c. *Bona fide* co-operative organizations, government or like annuities (to the extent of $5,000), and donations to churches, schools and hospitals (to a maximum of 10 p.c. of the net income of the taxpayer) were exempted from income tax, and the $500 exemption for children was extended to cover certain dependent relatives suffering from mental or physical infirmity. In the customs tariff, the iron and steel schedules were completely revised, seasonal tariffs were adopted in respect of fruits and vegetables, duties were reduced under certain tariffs on tea, porcelain and chinaware and meats and increased on beans and butter, and so-called countervailing duties were imposed in respect of 16 commodities. The year was unusual in that it saw a second tariff revision, namely, that of the special session of September, when the anti-dumping clauses of the tariff were re-written and very many changes were made in rates of duty in the schedules. Increases were made *inter alia* on most agricultural products, on printed matter and manufactures of paper, on numerous commodities in the iron and steel group, on a wide range of textile items and on boots and shoes. Power was granted to the Governor in Council to prohibit the importation into Canada of goods exported to the Dominion from any country not a contracting party to the Treaty of Versailles.

In 1931, the general rate of the sales tax was increased from 1 to 4 p.c. Tax-free limit for cheques, receipts for money paid by banks, money orders, travellers cheques and Post Office money orders was reduced from $10 to $5 and postage stamps could be used on such documents in lieu of excise tax stamps. A special excise tax of 1 p.c. was imposed on importations. As regards the customs tariff, the 1931 session saw several further amendments of the administrative clauses of the tariff, the powers of the Governor in Council in the matter of the making of tariffs being widened to include the granting and withdrawing of rates more favourable than those of the British preferential tariff. Provision was made for penalty in the case of any person guilty of using the tariff to increase prices to consumers. Rates were altered on many items, the countervailing duties having been rescinded in entirety at the special session in September, 1930. Increases were made on fresh and canned meats, tea, field and garden seeds, prepared foods, containers, wallboards, spray mixtures, building stone and granite, steel plate, motor vehicles, wood veneers, various textiles, coal and coke, leather and leather goods, and numerous other commodities. The importation of second-hand motor vehicles, except under specified exceptional circumstances, was prohibited.

In April, 1932, the income tax was raised to 11 p.c. on corporations and joint-stock companies. In the case of personal incomes, the deduction of 20 p.c. formerly allowed from the tax payable under the established schedule of rates was repealed;

a surcharge of 5 p.c. was made on net incomes of over $5,000 and the exemptions were reduced from $3,000 to $2,400 for married persons, and from $1,500 to $1,200 for single persons. These changes applied to 1931 incomes. The sales tax was increased by 2 p.c. to 6 p.c., and the special excise tax on goods imported into Canada was raised from 1 p.c. to 3 p.c. The stamp tax on cheques, promissory notes, money orders, etc., was increased from 2 cents for each instrument over $5, to 3 cents on amounts between $5 and $100, and 6 cents over $100. Sleeping-car tickets were taxed 10 p.c. (minimum 25 cents) and parlour-car tickets 10 cents flat; there were also changes in the tax rates of cable and telegraphic messages and in the stock and bond transfer tax. No important tariff changes were made in view of arrangements for the then pending Imperial Economic Conference. (The tariff changes resulting from the Imperial Economic Conference and enacted at the fourth session of the 17th Parliament, which opened on Oct. 6, 1932, were briefly dealt with on pp. 485–486 of the 1933 Year Book.)

In 1933, the tax on corporation incomes was raised to 12½ p.c. and the $2,000 exemption was removed. Where a consolidated statement of a company and its subsidiaries was compiled, the tax rate was set at 13½ p.c. On personal incomes the exemption was reduced from $2,400 to $2,000 for married or from $1,200 to $1,000 for single persons, and the exemption for dependent children was lowered from $500 to $400. The rate of taxation was increased according to a new schedule, the tax on the first $1,000 of taxable income being 3 p.c. In certain cases, new taxes of 5 p.c. were imposed at the source on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents (Dominion Government bonds were exempt from this tax), or to residents where such interest or dividend is paid in funds which are at a premium in relation to Canadian exchange. The sales tax remained at 6 p.c., though with a view to additional revenue an adjustment of the exempt and the partly exempt lists was made. Special excise taxes were levied as follows: 10 p.c. on cosmetics and toilet preparations; 5 p.c. on automobile tires and tubes; 2 cents per lb. on refined sugar; 25 cents per gallon on unfermented wort; and 50 cents per lb. on malt syrup and malt products. The provision of the Special War Revenue Act exempting from the stamp tax cheques, receipts to banks, money orders, travellers cheques, etc., not exceeding $5 in value was repealed (except as regards creamery tickets or cheques). The stamp tax on postal notes was raised from 1 to 3 cents. Cigarette papers and tubes were taxed 2 cents per hundred leaves and 5 cents for 50 tubes, respectively. The excise duty on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, extracts, perfumes, etc., was made $2.50 per proof gallon and an excise duty of $1 per proof gallon was imposed on spirits distilled from juices of native fruits used by wine manufacturers in fortifying native wines.

In 1934, the tax changes proposed were of limited character. The chief changes were the reduction of the excise tax on sugar by 1 cent per lb. and the proposed imposition of a tax of 10 p.c. on gold, to be deducted from the proceeds of all gold

deposited at the Mint for sale and to replace the revenue lost by the partial remission of the tax on sugar. It was pointed out that the recent prosperity of the gold-mining industry was due largely to circumstances entirely external to the industry, *viz.*, an increase in the selling price of gold by about 70 p.c. as a result of the chaotic condition of world currencies, the depreciation of our dollar in foreign exchanges and the revaluation of gold in certain countries. As finally approved, the legislation provided for a levy of 25 p.c. on the premium value of gold in place of 10 p.c. on the total value, and it was further provided that the tax should not reduce the amount received by the depositor below $30 per oz. Further, only those mines which had paid dividends continuously since 1933 were made liable to the premium tax on gold, thus relieving from taxation newly developed or low-grade properties which have not, until recently, been operating profitably. Placer gold was also exempted. Producers paying the tax were allowed some compensation in income tax adjustment and in exemption from the usual handling charge at the Mint. Excise duties were changed principally by consolidating the duty of 3 cents per lb. on malt and the gallonage tax of 12½ cents on beer into a single excise duty of 7½ cents per lb. on malt, the net result being a slight reduction in the rate of taxation to which beer was directly or indirectly subject, calculated on a gallonage basis. Reductions under the British preferential customs tariff were made in the case of certain items of major commercial importance, including jute yarns, wide steel plates, salt cake, crude oil not in its natural state, impregnated canvas, and yarns of artificial silk. Numerous chemical commodities of a less important nature were returned to the free list. Duties were imposed under the intermediate or general tariff schedules on pea-nut oil and were increased on certain ferro-alloys. Duties on jute twines were increased under all tariffs. On all imports under the British preferential tariff, the special excise tax was reduced from 3 to 1½ p.c.

Subsection 1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as at Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934 is given in the balance sheets shown as Table **1.** This shows the figures for gross debt on the above dates to have been $2,996,366,665 and $3,141,042,097 respectively, partly offset by active assets aggregating $399,885,839 and $411,063,956, leaving the figures for net debt at $2,596,480,826 and $2,729,978,-141 respectively.* Non-active assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to $1,785,063,662 and $1,794,558,864, leaving debit balances on Consolidated Fund Account on Mar. 31 of $811,417,164 and $935,419,276 respectively. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

* The net debt on Mar. 31, 1925 was $2,417,437,686; on Mar. 31, 1926, $2,389,731,099; on Mar. 31, 1927, $2,347,834,370; on Mar. 31, 1928, $2,296,850,233; on Mar. 31, 1929, $2,225,504, 705; on Mar. 31, 1930, $2,177,-763,959; on Mar. 31, 1931, $2,261,611,936, and on Mar. 31, 1932, $2,375,846,172. See Table 20, p. 908.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

(From the Public Accounts.)

Item.	1933.	1934.
	$	
ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Cash on hand and in banks	1,555,876	9,874,579
Specie reserve	69,875,518	71,406,030
Advances to provinces, banks, etc	185,226,291	191,920,712
Advances to foreign governments	30,494,720	30,494,720
Soldier and general land settlement loans	47,711,084	45,219,132
Miscellaneous current accounts	65,022,350	62,148,783
Total Active Assets	399,885,839	411,063,956
Balance of Liabilities over Active Assets, being Net Debt, Mar, 31, (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding carried forward)	2,596,480,826	2,729,978,141
	2,996,366,665	3,141,042,097
NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—		
Public Works, canals	240,104,671	242,079,744
Public Works, railways	443,546,600	443,182,346
Public Works, miscellaneous	247,245,431	252,124,944
Military property and stores	12,035,420	12,035,420
Territorial accounts	9,895,947	9,895,948
Railway accounts (old)	88,398,829	88,398,829
Railway accounts (loans non-active)	655,527,456	655,527,456
Canadian National Steamships (loans non-active)	15,367,531	15,353,467
Miscellaneous investments and other accounts (non-active)	72,941,777	75,960,711
Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31 of preceding year	667,125,994	811,417,164
Excess of expenditure over revenue, year ended Mar. 31	144,291,170	124,002,112
	2,596,480,826	2,729,978,141
LIABILITIES—[1]		
Dominion Notes in circulation	180,926,882	172,617,922
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,584,813	6,486,355
Post Office account, money orders, postal notes, etc., outstanding	2,184,456	3,570,744
Post Office Savings Bank deposits	23,920,915	23,158,919
Insurance and superannuation funds	98,500,189	109,481,507
Trust funds	18,525,396	18,271,120
Contingent and special funds	2,594,601	4,441,481
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817
Funded Debt	2,651,898,934	2,791,706,560
Interest due and outstanding	1,606,662	1,683,672
Total Liabilities or Gross Debt	2,996,366,665	3,141,042,097

[1] Indirect Liabilities—Guarantees given by the Dominion of Canada are listed on pp. 912-915.

Subsection 2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, were $324,062,000, an increase of $17,425,010 as compared with the preceding year; besides these, special receipts amounted to $409,271—a total of $324,471,271 (Table 2). The regular expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account was $346,648,546. while special expenditure, including net income deficit of the Canadian National Railways for 1933, amounted to $101,733,833. There were also a net expenditure on capital account of $6,490,333 and other net expenditures of $3,095,873, including advances to Harbour Commissioners (non-active) $2,109,837. Thus the total disbursements, inclusive of these and other advances, amounted to $457,968,585. There was an increase of $133,497,315 in the net debt (gross debt less active assets) during the year. (See Table 24 for interest-bearing debt.)

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditure since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditure for these years, calculated on census and estimated populations. Per capita receipts and expenditures are given by principal items in Table 7.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Consolidated Fund Receipts—	$	$	$	$	$
Taxation—					
Customs	179,429,920	131,208,955	104,132,677	70,072,932	66,305,356
Excise duties	65,035,701	57,746,808	48,654,862	37,833,858	35,494,220
War Tax Revenue—					
Banks	1,408,420	1,429,264	1,390,121	1,327,535	1,335,546
Trust and loan companies	–	6	–	–	–
Insurance companies	74,416	74,250	12,152	826,150	741,681
Business profits	173,300	34,430	3,000	54	–
Income tax	69,020,726	71,048,022	61,254,400	62,066,697	61,399,172
Sales tax	44,114,249	20,152,524	42,392,610	57,977,572	63,223,608
Tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc	19,294,894	14,582,137	17,213,781	24,214,003	43,351,966
Totals, Receipts from Taxation	**378,551,626**	**296,276,396**	**275,053,603**	**254,318,801**	**271,851,549**
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Gazette	93,890	71,197	73,590	73,836	55,722
Canals	1,043,647	1,026,671	976,845	831,020	877,630
Casual	4,291,162	3,669,217	4,277,157	4,594,306	4,896,204
Chinese revenue	14,345	21,996	10,059	8,652	6,237
Dominion lands	4,139,104	1,655,401	485,364	458,934	418,729
Electric light inspection	546,957	632,151	402,189	298,352	440,290
Fines and forfeitures	748,343	433,716	233,513	212,075	177,812
Fisheries	110,724	73,937	40,519	4,429	39,508
Gas inspection	100,763	94,255	81,359	84,078	76,186
Inspection of staples (Grain Act)	2,047,207	2,179,047	1,484,826	1,444,840	1,235,621
Insurance inspection	138,780	148,942	149,902	160,298	148,535
Interest on investments	13,518,205	10,421,224	9,330,125	11,220,989	11,148,231
Law stamps	9,548	9,270	9,586	11,970	8,440
Mariners' fund	209,322	201,768	184,485	178,962	188,054
Military college	19,820	19,882	20,046	20,116	20,317
Military pension revenue	158,881	159,000	163,229	166,414	165,207
Ordnance lands	30,277	29,384	14,250	16,677	17,854
Patent fees	574,918	559,646	525,248	539,341	429,341
Penitentiaries	181,024	183,288	166,111	121,426	97,962
Post Office	33,345,385	30,212,326	32,234,946	30,928,317	30,893,157
Premium, discount and exchange	531,366	521,087	2,898,292	145,938[1]	[1]
Public works	461,432	417,059	359,264	287,856	354,574

[1]For footnote see end of table, p. 889.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Consolidated Fund Receipts—concluded.					
Non-Tax Revenue—concluded.	$	$	$	$	$
R.C.M.P. Officers' pensions	6,471	6,357	14,787	12,050	12,444
Steamboat inspection	131,356	144,332	113,232	103,091	102,679
Superannuation fund	5	–	–	–	–
Weights and measures	407,248	419,750	406,529	394,222	399,717
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts	**441,411,806**	**349,587,299**	**329,709,056**	**306,636,990**	**324,062,000**
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous revenue	4,505,186	6,573,577	7,012,249	4,489,339	409,271
Totals, Receipts	**445,916,992**	**356,160,876**	**336,721,305**	**311,126,329**	**324,471,271**

[1] The policy regarding the recording of premium, discount and exchange has been changed since 1932, the net balance only being shown for 1933 and 1934 in place of the receipts and disbursements on this account as in former years.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

NOTE.—"Adulteration of food", $120,927, "Marine hospitals", $135,218, and "Quarantine", $125,827, for 1934, have been classified in the Public Accounts under the heading "Health" since 1928, but are here deducted and shown separately so as not to break the comparability of the figures with those of earlier years. The Public Accounts item "Health" is therefore $508,413 for 1934, compared with the $126,441 shown here.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—					
Charges on Debt—					
Charges of management	1,015,766	920,136	866,812	870,760	707,607
Interest on debt	121,566,213	121,289,844	121,151,106	134,999,069	139,725,417
Premium, discount and exchange	72,976	19,477	3,625,697	[1]	167,026[1]
Totals, Charges on Debt	122,654,955	122,229,457	125,643,615	135,869,829	140,600,050
Adulteration of food	156,567	147,517	147,770	126,818	120,927
Administration of justice	2,198,909	2,214,268	2,222,307	2,167,298	2,407,817
Aviation (formerly Air Board)	5,920,670	7,147,018	4,039,795	1,731,219	1,684,562
Agriculture	9,286,746	9,143,978	9,205,724	7,159,631	6,189,510
Bounties	40,030	92,181	150,548	137	–
Civil Government	12,258,009	12,628,382	12,135,790	10,726,125	9,349,936
National Revenue (formerly Customs and Excise)	13,130,611	13,206,442	13,144,210	9,814,505	9,448,438
Department of Mines	805,748	789,327	634,773	512,005	394,228
Dominion Lands	5,479,835	4,970,069	2,626,744	1,998,620	1,574,030
Fisheries	2,274,294	2,261,817	1,868,820	1,641,776	1,482,405
Government of N.W. Territories	574,950	763,125	513,234	406,140	379,973
Health	401,155	378,635	303,050	143,761	126,441
Immigration	2,757,331	2,255,249	1,873,006	1,406,031	1,155,314
Indians	5,134,553	5,866,219	4,880,322	4,318,187	4,232,597
Labour	2,366,399	6,559,520	10,657,853	12,064,619	12,778,023
Legislation	2,318,925	4,662,548	2,916,883	3,145,582	1,421,754
Lighthouse and coast service	2,874,623	3,391,826	2,594,356	2,037,143	2,071,997
Mail subsidies and steamship subventions	1,083,436	1,322,745	2,998,724	2,081,818	2,220,661
Marine hospitals	253,649	209,006	208,846	158,003	135,218
Militia	11,032,749	10,952,949	9,700,464	8,718,881	8,773,545
Miscellaneous	5,281,928	5,469,723	5,037,283	5,684,890	9,107,012
Naval Service	3,013,396	3,597,591	3,043,201	2,167,328	2,171,210
Ocean and river service	5,136,332	3,638,981	3,630,828	3,050,185	2,589,280
Penitentiaries	2,561,115	3,236,816	2,736,876	2,869,735	2,676,506
Pensions	40,406,565	45,965,723	48,686,389	45,078,919	43,883,132
Post Office	35,036,629	36,292,604	34,448,986	30,142,827	29,202,730
Public Works (collection)	924,110	936,020	768,146	648,082	601,659
Public Works income	18,134,359	23,763,284	16,099,739	11,778,684	9,666,753
Railways and Canals (collection)	2,459,990	2,911,080	2,708,898	2,516,911	2,300,999

[1] See footnote 1, Table 2, above.

3.—Details of Expenditures, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34—concluded.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—concluded.	$	$	$	$	$
Quarantine	210,000	208,226	208,656	145,457	125,827
Railways and Canals, income	8,680,901	11,527,017	10,111,141	11,432,929	2,763,206
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	2,901,817	2,954,587	3,239,852	5,539,312	5,284,795
Scientific institutions	1,133,221	1,184,674	947,527	689,287	632,072
Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment	8,494,277	9,774,357	11,154,426	10,066,490	9,123,914
Soldiers' Land Settlement	1,362,122	1,300,328	1,035,475	818,325	810,420
Steamboat inspection	140,253	143,764	143,394	121,283	121,224
Subsidies to provinces	12,496,958	17,435,736	13,694,970	13,677,384	13,727,565
Superannuation No. 1	531,253	490,442	448,276	423,761	401,090
Superannuation No. 3	15,930	14,412	12,643	10,178	8,803
Superannuation No. 4	631,293	592,846	548,832	511,247	469,882
Civil Service Widows' Annuities Act, 1927	142,708	140,167	134,715	129,343	129,617
Trade and Commerce	4,325,616	6,003,106	7,359,031	4,124,883	3,705,154
Weights and measures, etc	568,503	583,076	557,853	512,172	487,260
Yukon	186,374	201,451	179,373	160,530	111,010
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure	**357,779,794**	**389,558,289**	**375,403,344**	**358,528,270**	**346,648,546**
Special Expenditure—					
War and demobilization	59,702[1]	61,889[1]	75,471[1]	51,500[1]	47,571[1]
Cost of loan flotations	17,071	193,338	1,350,223	1,639,153	2,549,981
Other charges	9,726,949[3,4]	16,485,621[3,4,5]	54,034,440[3,6]	95,093,632[3,6,7]	99,136,281[3,6,7]
Totals, Special Expenditure	**9,803,722**	**16,740,848**	**55,460,134**	**96,784,285**	**101,733,833**
Capital Expenditure[2]	**22,561,144**	**28,222,318**	**16,979,788**	**8,548,155**	**6,490,333**
Loans and Advances, Non-Active—					
Advances to railways (non-active)	2,932,653	–	–	–	–
Advances to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., etc	2,491,297	1,826,940	1,199,285	−1,382,503[8]	−14,064[8]
Advances to Harbour Commissioners (non-active)[9]	2,821,000	3,661,000	1,913,000	4,897,314	2,109,837
Miscellaneous debits and credits *re* sundry non-active assets accounts	−213,364	−540	−10	64,385,462[10]	1,000,100
Grand Totals, Expenditure	**398,176,246**	**440,008,855**	**450,955,541**	**531,760,983**	**457,968,585**

[1] Expenditure on adjustments of war claims, $94,996 less $35,294 in 1930, $110,371 less $48,482 in 1931, $91,323 less $15,852 in 1932, $54,738 less $3,238 in 1933 and $56,135 less $8,564 in 1934.

[2] Net figure, includes large expenditures on Welland Ship Canal. See p. 748.

[3] Includes $1,892,591 Government contributions to the Civil Service Superannuation Fund under the Act of 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 69) in 1930, $2,067,466 in 1931, $2,228,626 in 1932, $2,269,986 in 1933 and $1,985,564 in 1934.

[4] Includes $6,700,000 Reparations Claims for Compensation in 1930 and $500,000 in 1931.

[5] Includes $8,553,535 to cover 30 p.c. reduction of Soldier Land Settlement loans, in accordance with the Act of 1930, also $4,431,655 on account of Unemployment Relief Act, 1930.

[6] Includes $38,295,515 on account of Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, for 1932; $36,720,935 for 1933; and $35,898,311 for 1934.

[7] Includes $53,422,662 in 1933 income deficit of the Canadian National Railways incurred in the calendar year 1932 (exclusive of Eastern Lines); $58,955,388 in 1934 (including Eastern Lines).

[8] Payments of $1,241,778 less recipts of $2,624,281 in 1933 and payments of $985,936 less transfer of $1,000,000 in 1934 from insurance fund due to decrease in the number of vessels operated.

[9] Previous to 1933 this item included only the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

[10] Loans of previous years written down as non-active: Railways $41,121,216, Harbour Commissioners $21,817,023, and loan to C.P.R. $1,447,223.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1934 (continued on pp. 892-893).

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30; after 1906, on Mar. 31.

Fiscal Year.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of Management, Premium, Discount and Exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals.[1]	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.	Total Expenditure Chargeable to Consolidated Fund.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868.....	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2.753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869.....	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870.....	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871.....	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	15,623,082
1872.....	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	17,589,469
1873.....	5,209,206	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874.....	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,317
1875.....	6,590,790	227.201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876.....	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877.....	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878.....	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879.....	7,194,734	277,923	107,795	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,764	1,784,424	24,455,382
1880.....	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881.....	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,454
1882.....	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883.....	7,668,552	234,170	98,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,606,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884.....	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885.....	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,060
1886.....	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2.046,552	3,339,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887.....	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888.....	9,823,313	343.592	120,334	2,162,116	4.160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889.....	10,148,932	273,590	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890.....	9.656,841	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891.....	9,584,137	262.068	103.850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892.....	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893.....	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894.....	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895.....	10,466,294	278,950	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005
1896.....	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,664	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897.....	10,645,663	315,314	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898.....	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899.....	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900.....	10.699,645	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,608	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901.....	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902.....	10,975,935	263,250	83.305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903.....	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904.....	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607.330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905.....	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	64,319,683
1906.....	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907[3].....	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,520,571	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,979,557	51,542,161
1908.....	10,973,597	383,820	187,557	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909.....	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910.....	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911.....	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,954,223	87,774,198
1912.....	12,259,397	455,011	245,045	10,344,487	12,330,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913.....	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914.....	12,893,505	487,184	311.900	19,007,513	14,935,138	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915.....	15,736,743	554,729	358,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916.....	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039.252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917.....	35,802,567	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918.....	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919.....	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920.....	107,527,089	1,462,658	26.004,461	9,016,246	8,418,024	11,490,860	20.774,312	303,843,930
1921.....	139,551,520	1,102,088	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922.....	135,247,849	4,109,601	36,153,031	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923.....	137,892,735	1,003,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,313	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924.....	136,237,872	993,907	33.411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925.....	134,789,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901
1926.....	130,691,493	884,388	37,203,700	13,416,045	2,120,223	12,375,128	30,499,686	320,660,479
1927.....	129,675,367	987,265	37,902,939	11,178,054	2,152.015	12,516,740	31,007,698	319,548,173
1928.....	128,902,945	926,765	39,778,130	14,037,366	2.535,361	12,516.740	31,782,968	336,167,961
1929.....	124,989,950	990,617	41,487,323	17,003,254	2,405,272	12,553,724	33,483,058	350,952,924
1930.....	121,566,213	1,088,742	40,406,565	18,134,359	2,459,990	12,496,958	35,036,629	357,779,794
1931.....	121,289,844	939,613	45,965,723	23,763,284	2,911,080	17,435,736	36,292,604	389,558,289
1932.....	121,151,106	4,492,509	48,686,389	16,099,739	2,708,898	13,694,970	34,448,986	375,403,344
1933.....	134,999,069	870,760[4]	45,078,919	11,778,684	2,516,911	13,677,384	30,142,827	358,528,270
1934.....	139,725,417	874,633[4]	43,883,132	9.666,753	2.300,999	13.727,565	29,202,730	346,648,546

[1] Expenditure (Collection of Revenue). After 1919 railway receipts were applied directly to railway expenditure; this accounts for the great decline in the figures in 1920 and subsequent years. [2] Includes various non-enumerated items. [3] Nine months. [4] See footnote to Table 2, p. 889.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion

Fiscal Year.	Capital Expenditures.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts Allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Intercolonial and Connected Railways, Miscellaneous.	Public Works, Miscellaneous.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, Including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway.[8]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	51,498	–	–	–	455,250	41,690	–	–	–
1869	130,142	–	–	–	282,615	8,548	–	–	–
1870	–	–	–	–	1,693,229	–	–	–	–
1871	–	30,148	–	–	2,866,376	–	–	–	–
1872	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	–	5,131,141	68,746	–	–	–
1873	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	–	5,019,240	99,517	–	–	–
1874	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	–	3,614,899	135,963	–	–	–
1875	1,714,830	1,546,242	–	–	3,426,100	189,484	–	–	46,087
1876	2,388,733	3,346,567	–	–	1,108,322	267,840	–	–	42,546
1877	4,131,375	1,691,150	–	–	1,318,352	258,833	–	–	200,000
1878	3,843,339	2,228,373	–	–	408,817	170,120	–	–	6,551
1879	3,064,099	2,240,286	–	–	226,639	77,179	–	–	40,129
1880	2,123,366	4,044,523	–	–	2,048,015	8,730	–	–	16,540
1881	2,077,029	4,968,504	–	334,681	608,733	187,370	–	–	–
1882	1,647,759	4,589,076	–	511,882	585,569	70,949	–	–	402
1883	1,763,002	10,033,800	–	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	–	–	57,186
1884	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	–	–	130,663
1885	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	–	–	76,957
1886	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	–	–	4,668
1887	1,783,698	915,057	–	162,392	926,030	353,044	–	–	5,800
1888	1,033,118	52,099	–	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	–	–	–
1889	972,918	86,716	–	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	–	–	–
1890	1,026,364	40,981	–	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	–	–	–
1891	1,280,725	37,367	–	94,847	1,184,318	515,702	–	–	–
1892	1,463,279	66,212	–	86,735	316,784	224,390	–	–	8,300
1893	2,069,573	413,837	–	115,038	299,081	181,878	–	–	–
1894	3,027,164	146,540	–	149,147	439,209	102,059	–	–	–
1895	2,452,274	49,209	–	99,842	327,605	102,393	–	–	–
1896	2,258,779	65,669	–	82,184	260,396	114,826	–	–	–
1897	2,348,637	14,054	–	91,412	190,570	129,238	–	–	–
1898	3,207,250	692	–	127,505	252,756	364,018	–	–	17,542
1899	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	–	–	22,000
1900	2,639,565	236	–	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	–	–	53,546
1901	2,360,570	8,979	–	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	–	–	280,174
1902	2,114,690	449	–	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	–	–	475,998
1903	1,823,274	–	–	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	–	–	829,414
1904	1,880,787	33,076	–	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	–	6,249	698,878
1905	2,071,594	–	–	794,410	4,755,578[2]	1,642,042	–	778,491	591,413
1906	1,552,121	–	–	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528	–	1,841,270	496,125
1907[6]	887,839	–	–	526,583	1,512,491[3]	1,797,871	–	5,537,867	91,210
1908	1,723,156	600	–	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	–	18,910,253	390,962
1909	1,873,868	939	–	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910	1,650,707	–	–	785,157	1,278,409	4,514,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911	2,349,475	2,918	–	−5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912	2,560,938	–	–	–	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913	2,259,642	–	–	–	2,406,988[4]	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914	2,829,661	–	–	–	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915	5,490,796	–	–	–	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916	6,170,953	–	–	–	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,473
1917	4,304,589	–	–	–	4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918	1,781,957	–	–	–	–	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	–
1919	2,211,964	–	–	–	–	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	–
1920	4,550,761	–	–	–	3,285,736	38,869,683	−235,608	527,480	−3,540[5]
1921	5,450,006	–	–	–	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	–
1922	4,482,610	–	–	–	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	–	97,000
1923	4,995,184	–	–	–	59,950	3,411,510	27,803	–	–
1924	6,747,395	–	–	–	–	3,804,427	207,872	–	196,418
1925	10,619,903	–	–	–	–	6,030,320	−124,154	–	–
1926	12,024,456	–	–	–	–	4,805,949	−2,484	–	–
1927	13,845,689	–	–	–	–	2,920,670	2,823,905	–	–
1928	13,762,905	71	–	–	–	3,281,097	3,554,503[7]	–	63,419[5]
1929	13,164,582	–	–	–	−7,990,740	16,818,019	6,159,563	–	–
1930	9,324,177	–	–	–	−25,856	6,573,530	6,472,214	−415	–
1931	9,842,011	–	–	–	−277,535	12,009,276	4,139,690	8,877	–
1932	3,298,951	–	–	–	−2,504	7,438,511	5,236,668	−59,185	–
1933	3,026,931	–	–	–	–	4,018,420	1,635,395	–	–
1934	1,975,073	–	–	–	–	3,778,293	737,028	–	–

[1] Including $2,725,504, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission. [2] Including $17,956, cost of new car for the Governor General. [3] Including $38,583, cost of new car for the Governor General. [4] Including $15,000, cost of new car for the Governor General. [5] Includes New Brunswick Railway. [6] Nine months. [7] Includes capital expenditure on Hudson Bay Terminals $880,278. [8] Included with Canadian Government Railways since the consolidation of the system.

Expenditure, 1868-1934—concluded.

Capital Expenditures—concluded.				Other Expenditures.				
North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.	Total Expenditure.	Fiscal Year.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
–	–	–	548,438	–	–	37,158	14,071,689	1868
19,113	–	–	440,418	–	–	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	–	–	3,515,116	–	–	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	–	–	3,670,396	–	–	–	19,293,478	1871
241,889	–	–	7,853,050	–	–	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	–	–	19,859,441	–	–	5,719	39,039,808	1873
–	–	–	10,177,740	–	–	4,019	33,498,076	1874
–	–	–	6,922,743	–	–	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
–	–	–	7,154,008	–	–	315,764	31,958,144	1876
–	–	–	7,599,710	–	–	1,388,984	32,507,996	1877
–	–	–	6,657,200	–	–	385,413	30,545,772	1878
–	–	–	5,648,332	–	–	676,225	30,779,939	1879
–	–	–	8,241,174	–	–	949,948	34,041,756	1880
–	–	–	8,176,317	–	–	117,772	33,796,643	1881
–	–	–	7,405,637	–	–	201,885	34,674,625	1882
–	–	–	14,147,360	–	–	21,369	42,898,886	1883
–	–	–	23,977,702	208,000	–	2,567,453	57,860,862	1884
–	–	–	13,220,185	403,245	–	502,587	49,163,078	1885
–	–	–	9,589,734	2,701,249	–	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
293,918	–	–	4,439,939	1,406,533	–	–	41,504,152	1887
539,930	–	–	4,437,460	1,027,042	–	155,623	45,064,124	1888
31,448	–	–	4,420,313	846,722	–	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
4,773	–	–	6,778,663[1]	1,678,196	–	44,947	41,770,333	1890
2,901	–	–	3,115,860	1,265,706	–	68,074	40,793,208	1891
–1,243	–	–	2,164,457	1,248,216	–	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
8,911	–	–	3,088,318	811,394	–	139,963	40,853,728	1893
–1,149	–	–	3,862,970	1,229,885	–	330,354	43,008,234	1894
– 833	–	–	3,030,490	1,310,549	–	399,294	42,872,338	1895
–543	1,000,000	–	3,781,311	3,228,746	–	137,185	44,096,384	1896
3,284	745,965	–	3,523,160	416,955	–	682,881	42,972,756	1897
–1,272	173,740	–	4,142,231	1,414,935	–	944,589	45,334,281	1898
–1,853	387,810	–	6,201,516	3,201,220	–	236,399	51,542,635	1899
–1,473	230,851	–	7,467,370	725,720	–	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
–1,632	135,885	–	7,693,857	2,512,329	–	900,312	57,982,866	1901
–1,543	299,697	–	10,077,095	2,093,939	–	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
–3,040	428,223	–	7,049,684	1,463,222	–	1,541,763	61,746,572	1903
–2,616	1,299,910	–	7,879,102	2,046,878	–	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
–2,478	1,299,964	–	11,931,014	1,275,630	–	2,277,812	78,804,139	1905
–1,767	1,299,876	–	11,912,104	1,637,574	–	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
–1,352	975,283	–	11,327,792	1,324,889	–	1,583,297	65,778,138	1907[6]
–911	1,297,905	–	30,428,996	2,037,629	–	3,470,603	112,578,680	1908
–1,045	1,243,072	–	42,592,122	1,785,887	–	4,999,283	133,441,524	1909
–650	1,299,970	–	29,655,703	2,048,097	–	4,280,227	115,395,774	1910
–33,688	–	–	30,813,767	1,284,892	–	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
–	–	–	30,939,576	859,400	–	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
–	–	–	27,206,046	4,935,507	–	255,787	144,456,878	1913
–	–	–	37,180,176	19,036,237	–	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
–	–	–	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
–	–	–	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,186,898	339,702,502	1916
–	–	–	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
–	–	32,999,880	43,111,904	720,405	343,836,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
–	–	14,827,758	25,031,266	43,805	446,519,440	–7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
–	–	22,307,366	69,301,878	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	786,030,611[9]	1920
–	–	6,221,774	40,012,807	–	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513[9]	1921
–	–	1,239,605	16,295,333	–	1,544,250	301,518	463,528,389[9]	1922
–	–	1,313,022	9,807,124	–	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277[9]	1923
–	–	–94,835	10,861,277	–1,523	446,083	7,902,759	370,589,247[9]	1924
–	–	24,442	16,550,511	–	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803[9]	1925
–	–	–29,372	16,798,549	–	191,392	6,330,092	355,186,423[9]	1926
–	–	–31,562	19,558,703	–	64,485	7,814,977	358,556,751[9]	1927
–	–	–26,347	20,635,648	–	1,656,011	1,705,311	378,658,440[9]	1928
–	–	–5,342,149	22,809,275	–	–669,399	2,067,153	388,805,953[9]	1929
–	–	217,494	22,561,144	–	59,702	9,744,021	398,176,246[9]	1930
–	–	2,500,000	28,222,318	–	61,889	16,678,959	440,008,855[9]	1931
–	–	1,067,348	16,979,788	–	75,471	55,384,663	450,955,541[9]	1932
–	–	–132,592	8,548,155	–	51,499	96,732,786	531,760,983[9]	1933
–	–	–60	6,490,333	–	47,571	101,686,262	457,968,585[9]	1934

[9] Includes advances to railways (non-active), amounting to $45,780,690 in 1920, $109,662,655 in 1921, $97,950,645 in 1922, $77,863,938 in 1923, $23,710,617 in 1924, $9,934,453 in 1925, $10,000,000 in 1926, $10,000,000 in 1927, $2,932,653 in 1930; together with advances of $5,979,856 in 1923, $1,500,000 in 1924, $900,000 in 1925, $668,000 in 1926, $426,817 in 1927, $999,837 in 1928, $758,000 in 1929, $2,491,297 in 1930, $1,826,942 in 1931, and $1,199,286 in 1932, advances less receipts of –$1,382,503 in 1933 and of –$14,064 in 1934 to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, etc.; also other advances shown at the end of Table 3 on p. 890.

5.—Principal Items of Receipts (Consolidated Fund) and Total Receipts, 1868-1934.

Fiscal Year.	Customs Duties.	Excise Duties.	War Tax Revenue.[1]	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1868	8,578,380	3,002,588	–	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,928
1869	8,272,880	2,710,028	–	11,112,573	824,424	535,315	14,379,175
1870	9,334,213	3,619,623	–	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,512,226
1871	11,841,105	4,295,945	–	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,335,561
1872	12,787,982	4,735,652	–	17,713,552	488,042	692,375	20,714,814
1873	12,954,164	4,460,682	–	17,616,555	396,404	833,657	20,813,469
1874	14,325,193	5,594,904	–	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,205,093
1875	15,351,012	5,069,687	–	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,648,715
1876	12,823,838	5,563,487	–	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,587,587
1877	12,546,988	4,941,898	–	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,946	22,059,274
1878	12,782,824	4,858,672	–	17,841,938	791,758	1,207,790	22,357,011
1879	12,900,659	5,390,763	–	18,476,613	592,500	1,172,418	22,517,382
1880	14,071,343	4,232,428	–	18,479,877	834,793	1,252,498	23,307,407
1881	18,406,092	5,343,022	–	23,942,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882	21,581,570	5,884,860	–	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	33,383,456
1883	23,009,582	6,260,117	–	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,800,391	35,794,650
1884	20,023,890	5,459,309	–	25,483,199	986,698	1,755,674	31,861,962
1885	18,935,428	6,449,101	–	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	32,797,001
1886	19,362,308	5,852,905	–	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,177,040
1887	22,373,951	6,308,201	–	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,754,993
1888	22,091,682	6,071,487	–	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889	23,699,413	6,886,739	–	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,504	38,782,870
1890	23,913,546	7,618,118	–	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891	23,305,218	6,914,850	–	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892	20,361,382	7,945,098	–	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893	20,910,662	8,367,364	–	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,168,609
1894	19,119,030	8,381,089	–	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,693
1895	17,585,741	7,805,733	–	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,792,790	33,978,129
1896	19,766,741	7,926,006	–	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,014	36,618,591
1897	19,386,278	9,170,379	–	28,556,657	1,443,004	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898	21,622,789	7,871,563	–	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,555,238
1899	25,150,745	9,641,227	–	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,741,249
1900	28,219,458	9,868,075	–	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,029,994
1901	28,293,930	10,318,266	–	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,514,701
1902	31,916,394	11,197,134	–	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,050,790
1903	36,738,033	12,013,779	–	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	66,037,069
1904	40,461,591	12,958,708	–	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,669,817
1905	41,437,569	12,586,475	–	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,182,773
1906	46,053,377	14,010,220	–	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,139,360
1907[3]	39,717,079	11,805,413	–	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,969,328
1908	57,200,276	15,782,152	–	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,054,506
1909	47,088,444	14,937,768	–	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,093,404
1910	59,767,681	15,253,353	–	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,503,711
1911	71,838,089	16,869,837	–	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,780,409
1912	85,051,872	19,261,662	–	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913	111,764,699	21,447,445	–	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,689,903
1914	104,691,238	21,452,037	–	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916	98,649,409	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,358,210	18,858,690	172,147,838
1917	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	436,292,185[4]
1922	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	382,271,571[4]
1923	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	403,094,210[4]
1924	121,500,799	38,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	406,582,840[4]
1925	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	351,515,392[4]
1926	127,355,144	42,923,549	157,296,320	327,575,013	8,535,086	30,334,575	382,893,009[4]
1927	141,968,678	48,513,160	156,167,434	346,649,272	8,559,401	29,069,169	400,452,480[4]
1928	156,985,818	57,400,898	150,319,087	364,705,803	10,937,822	31,562,580	429,642,577[4]
1929	187,206,332	63,684,954	145,029,742	395,921,028	12,227,562	30,611,964	460,151,481[4]
1930	179,429,920	65,035,701	134,086,005	378,551,626	13,518,205	33,345,385	445,916,992[4]
1931	131,208,955	57,746,808	107,320,633	296,276,396	10,421,224	30,212,326	356,160,876[4]
1932	104,132,677	48,654,862	122,266,064	275,053,603	9,330,125	32,234,946	336,721,305[4]
1933	70,072,932	37,833,858	146,412,011	254,318,801	11,220,989	30,928,317	311,126,329[4]
1934	66,305,356	35,494,220	170,051,973	271,851,549	11,148,231	30,893,157	324,471,271[4]

[1] For detailed statement see Table 8, p. 897. [2] Includes various smaller items of revenue receipts. [3] Nine months. [4] Inclusive of special receipts of $1,905,648 in 1921, $319,184 in 1922, $8,479,310 in 1923, $9,743,636 in 1924, $4,680,913 in 1925, $2,147,503 in 1926, $1,756,704 in 1927, $6,924,594 in 1928, $4,687,607 in 1929, $4,505,186 in 1930, $6,573,577 in 1931, $7,012,249 in 1932, $4,489,339 in 1933, and $409,271 in 1934. See Table 2, pp. 888-889.

6.—Per Capita Figures of Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Expenditure, 1868-1934.

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the censuses, April 2, 1871; April 4, 1881; April 6, 1891; April 1, 1901; June 1, 1911, 1921 and 1931. For the intercensal years the populations are estimated as at June 1 (see p. 164 for estimates of population). The fiscal period of 1907 is nine months ended Mar. 31. See the tables on pp. 891-894 for the figures of revenue and expenditure on which this table is based.

Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.	Fiscal Year.	Per Capita Revenue from Taxation.	Per Capita Total Revenue Receipts.	Per Capita Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Acct.	Per Capita Total Disbursements.
	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$
1868	3·33	3·90	3·84	4·01	1903	8·63	11·69	9·15	10·93
1869	3·12	4·03	3·94	4·18	1904	9·17	12·13	9·54	12·40
1870	3·61	4·28	3·96	4·97	1905	9·00	11·86	10·72	13·13
1871*	4·42	5·24	4·24	5·23	1906	9·69	12·93	10·85	13·44
1872	4·72	5·52	4·69	6·84	1907	8·31	10·97	8·32	10·61
1873	4·60	5·44	5·01	10·20	1908	11·02	14·50	11·57	16·99
1874	5·17	6·21	5·99	8·60	1909	9·12	12·51	12·36	19·62
1875	5·23	6·23	6·00	8·32	1910	10·74	14·53	11·36	16·51
1876	4·64	5·63	6·11	7·97	1911*	12·31	16·34	12·18	17·04
1877	4·35	5·43	5·79	8·00	1912	14·12	18·42	13·28	18·56
1878	4·33	5·43	5·70	7·41	1913	17·45	22·10	14·68	18·93
1879	4·41	5·38	5·84	7·35	1914	16·01	20·71	16·17	23·64
1880	4·34	5·48	5·84	8·00	1915	12·22	16·67	16·98	31·09
1881*	5·54	6·85	5·90	7·82	1916	15·58	21·52	16·29	42·46
1882	6·30	7·63	6·19	7·93	1917	21·68	28·87	18·44	61·81
1883	6·61	8·08	6·49	9·68	1918	24·14	32·00	21·88	70·77
1884	5·68	7·10	6·93	12·90	1919	28·12	37·65	28·00	83·87
1885	5·60	7·23	7·72	10·84	1920	34·31	40·88	35·51	91·87
1886	5·56	7·31	8·60	13·63	1921*	41·96	49·64	41·09	60·11
1887	6·20	7·73	7·71	8·97	1922	35·87	42·86	38·97	51·97
1888	6·02	7·68	7·85	9·63	1923	37·24	44·74	36·88	48·26
1889	6·47	8·20	7·81	9·20	1924	37·38	44·47	35·53	40·53
1890	6·60	8·34	7·53	8·74	1925	31·63	37·83	34·32	37·78
1891*	6·25	7·98	7·52	8·44	1926	34·66	40·52	33·93	37·59
1892	5·80	7·56	7·53	8·66	1927	35·98	41·56	33·17	37·21
1893	5·94	7·74	7·47	8·29	1928	37·09	43·69	34·19	38·51
1894	5·52	7·31	7·55	8·64	1929	39·49	45·89	35·00	38·78
1895	5·05	6·76	7·59	8·53	1930	37·09	43·69	35·06	39·01
1896	5·46	7·22	7·52	8·69	1931*	28·55	34·32	37·55	42·41
1897	5·58	7·39	7·49	8·40	1932	26·18	32·05	35·73	42·92
1898	5·70	7·84	7·50	8·76	1933	23·81	29·13	33·57	49·79
1899	6·65	8·93	8·00	9·85	1934	25·09	29·95	31·99	42·27
1900	7·18	9·63	8·11	9·94					
1901*	7·19	9·78	8·72	10·79					
1902	7·85	10·57	9·24	11·64					

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1928-34.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

NOTE.—See Table 2 on pp. 888-889 for the figures on which this table is based.

Item of Receipts.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Consolidated Fund Receipts—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
TAXATION—							
Customs	15·96	18·67	17·59	12·65	9·92	6·56	6·12
Excise	5·84	6·35	6·37	5·56	4·63	3·54	3·27
War Tax Revenue—							
Banks	0·12	0·12	0·14	0·14	0·13	0·12	0·12
Trust and loan companies	0·04	–	–	–	–	–	–
Insurance companies	0·10	0·09	–	–	–	0·08	0·07
Business profits	0·10	0·05	0·01	–	–	–	–
Income tax	5·75	5·92	6·76	6·85	5·83	5·81	5·67
Sales tax, tax on cheques, transportation tax, etc	9·18	8·29	6·22	3·35	5·67	7·70	9·84
Totals from Taxation	37·09	39·49	37·09	28·55	26·18	23·81	25·09

7.—Per Capita Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, by Principal Items, 1928-34— concluded.

REVENUE RECEIPTS—concluded.

Item of Receipts.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Non-Tax Revenue—							
Interest on investments.	1·11	1·22	1·32	1·00	0·89	1·05	1·03
Post Office	3·21	3·05	3·27	2·91	3·07	2·90	2·85
Other revenue	1·58	1·66	1·57	1·23	1·24	0·95	0·94
Totals, Consolidated Fund Receipts	**42·99**	**45·42**	**43·25**	**33·69**	**31·38**	**28·71**	**29·91**
Special receipts	0·70	0·47	0·44	0·63	0·67	0·42	0·04
Grand Totals, Receipts	**43·69**	**45·89**	**43·69**	**34·32**	**32·05**	**29·13**	**29·95**

EXPENDITURE.

Note.—See Table 3 on pp. 889-890 for the figures on which this table is based.

Item of Expenditure.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Agriculture	0·66	0·72	0·91	0·88	0·88	0·67	0·57
Charges on debt	13·20	12·56	12·02	11·78	11·96	12·72	12·98
Civil government	1·18	1·18	1·20	1·22	1·15	1·01	0·86
National Revenue	1·10	1·28	1·29	1·27	1·25	0·92	0·87
Dominion Lands	0·42	0·50	0·54	0·48	0·25	0·19	0·14
Immigration	0·28	0·26	0·27	0·22	0·18	0·13	0·11
Indians	0·43	0·46	0·50	0·57	0·46	0·41	0·39
Legislation	0·21	0·23	0·23	0·45	0·28	0·30	0·29
National Defence (Militia, Naval and Air Services)	1·60	1·79	1·96	2·09	1·60	1·18	1·16
Pensions	4·05	4·14	3·96	4·43	4·63	4·22	4·05
Post Office	3·23	3·34	3·43	3·50	3·28	2·82	2·70
Public Works, income	1·43	1·70	1·78	2·29	1·53	1·10	0·89
R.C.M. Police	0·23	0·26	0·28	0·28	0·31	0·52	0·49
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	0·71	0·79	0·83	0·94	1·06	0·93	0·84
Soldiers' Land Settlement	0·14	0·14	0·13	0·13	0·10	0·08	0·07
Subsidies to provinces	1·27	1·25	1·22	1·68	1·30	1·26	1·27
Trade and Commerce	0·36	0·39	0·42	0·58	0·70	0·39	0·34
Other ordinary expenditure	3·69	4·01	4·09	4·76	4·81	4·71	3·97
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure	**34·19**	**35·00**	**35·06**	**37·55**	**35·73**	**33·56**	**31·99**
Special expenditure	0·34	0·14	0·95	1·61	5·28	9·06	9·39
Capital expenditure	2·10	2·27	2·21	2·72	1·62	0·80	0·60
Other Disbursements—							
Advances to railways and merchant marine	0·10	0·08	0·53	0·18	0·11	– 0·13	–
Miscellaneous	1·78	1·29	0·26	0·35	0·18	6·49	0 ·29
Grand Totals, Expenditure	**38·51**	**38·78**	**39·01**	**42·41**	**42·92**	**49·78**	**42·27**

Subsection 3.—War Tax Revenue.

An account of the various war taxes, imposed in 1915 and subsequently, has already been given on pp. 883–886 in the introduction to this section. For convenience of reference, the amounts received from these taxes since the beginning are segregated and the totals paid in to the Receiver General are given in Table **8**. The taxes imposed on banks, trust and loan companies and insurance companies are collected by the Department of Finance. The excise war taxes, the business profits war tax and the income war tax are collected by the Department of National Revenue, formerly the Customs and Excise Department. The amounts of excise war taxes collected from different sources in the past six fiscal years are given in Table **9**, while Tables **10** and **11** contain the details by provinces for the two latest years. (See also Tables **40** to **45** of this chapter.)

8.—War Tax Revenue Received by the Receiver General, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-34.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.[1]	Income Tax.	Sales, Transportation Tax, etc.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	–	–	–	–	–	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	–	–	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	–	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	–	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
1926	1,176,869	326,714	950,221	1,173,449	55,571,962	98,097,106	157,296,321
1927	1,174,665	335,368	947,830	710,102	47,386,309	105,613,160	156,167,434
1928	1,224,645	345,430	999,003	956,031	56,571,047	90,222,931	150,319,087
1929	1,242,399	7,641	894,864	455,232	59,422,323	83,007,283	145,029,742
1930	1,408,420	–	74,416	173,300	69,020,726	63,409,143	134,086,005
1931	1,429,264	6	74,250	34,430	71,048,022	34,734,661	107,320,633
1932	1,390,121	–	12,152	3,000	61,254,400	59,606,391	122,266,064
1933	1,327,535	–	826,150	54	62,066,697	82,191,575	146,412,011
1934	1,335,546	–	741,681	–	61,399,171	106,575,575	170,051,973
Totals	**23,760,058**	**3,922,644**	**12,216,341**	**198,544,083**	**868,583,905**	**1,222,285,308**	**2,329,312,339**

[1]Although this tax was not charged upon profits accruing after Dec. 31, 1920 (see 14-15 Geo. V, c. 10), belated revenue therefrom continued to be received up till 1933.

9.—Summary of Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, (formerly the Department of Customs and Excise), fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Licences	38,690	44,530	38,339	37,127	42,366	42,506
Stamps	3,867,810	5,559,844	3,609,180	2,852,913	3,276,618	4,438,833
Matches	1,502,395	1,794,556	1,838,232	1,949,470	1,659,907	1,672,390
Automobiles	1,025,661	742,471	398,444	332,668	220,328	855,490
Playing cards	268,752	291,184	290,035	276,528	206,020	240,488
Toilet preparations	–	–	–	–	–	862,119
Cigars	328,764	329,217	256,551	217,938	153,677	120,469
Wines	211,717	299,466	262,225	258,061	195,369	213,631
Ale, beer and porter	7,953,133	7,475,125	6,541,366	6,297,859	4,972,604	4,718,307
Malt products	–	–	–	–	–	209,332
Sugar	–	–	–	–	–	14,122,564
Transportation and telephones	2,647,801	650,172	204	–	1,031,657	1,375,046
Embossed cheques	13,276	3,973	790	–	–	–
Embossed cheques (Departmental)	195,201	186,240	187,337	194,372	115,711	201,395
Penalties and interest	183,934	169,452	278,577	219,032	91,073	142,328
Sales, domestic	49,151,636	34,936,376	16,586,976	34,557,788	49,275,963	54,244,032
Domestic Totals	**67,388,770**	**52,482,606**	**30,288,256**	**47,193,756**	**61,241,293**	**83,458,930**
Importations—						
Sales	14,495,036	9,922,325	4,196,929	7,834,822	8,701,609	8,979,576
Excise	2,130,360	1,748,665	886,681	253,505	34,707	1,434,656
Special excise 1 p.c.[1]	–	–	–	4,982,217	13,377,726	14,534,620
Gross Totals, Excise Taxes	**84,014,166[2]**	**64,153,596[2]**	**35,371,906[2]**	**60,264,300[2]**	**83,355,335[2]**	**108,407,782[2]**

[1] 3 p.c. in 1933 and 1934. [2] Includes refunds of $1,006,883 in 1929, $744,453 in 1930, $637,245 in 1931, $657,909 in 1932, $1,163,759 in 1933 and $1,832,208 in 1934.

10.—Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1933.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Province or Other Source.	Licences.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	168	11,827	–	–	24,987
Nova Scotia	1,026	96,492	–	181	572,894
New Brunswick	792	70,501	–	262	480,209
Quebec	12,046	932,000	836,688	2,860	16,986,934
Ontario	20,788	1,462,118	823,219	213,069	27,017,065
Manitoba	1,590	198,997	–	1,441	1,618,566
Saskatchewan	656	122,479	–	–	260,012
Alberta	1,494	154,278	–	983	682,072
British Columbia	3,796	211,813	–	1,532	1,632,986
Yukon	10	1,063	–	–	238
Departmental sales	–	15,050	–	–	–
Totals	**42,366**	**3,276,618**	**1,659,907**	**220,328**	**49,275,963**

Province or Other Source.	Playing Cards.	Cigars.	Wines.	Beer.	Embossed Cheques.	Transportation and Telephones.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	26	–	95,652	–	17,454
New Brunswick	–	–	–	22,424	–	12,679
Quebec	82,020	86,477	634	2,677,840	50	648,057
Ontario	124,000	65,682	184,706	1,093,747	70	245,791
Manitoba	–	–	62	276,975	14	19,778
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	131,078	4	29,034
Alberta	–	184	–	327,336	–	32,930
British Columbia	–	1,308	9,967	347,552	115	25,929
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	5
Departmental sales	–	–	–	–	115,458	–
Totals	**206,020**	**153,677**	**195,369**	**4,972,604**	**115,711**	**1,031,657**

Province or Other Source.	Penalties and Interest.	Domestic Total.	Importations.			Grand Total.
			Sales.	Excise.	Special Excise, 3 p.c.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	35	37,017	12,592	221	17,360	67,190
Nova Scotia	1,861	785,585	189,938	2,027	353,760	1,331,311
New Brunswick	431	587,299	198,314	886	319,302	1,105,802
Quebec	37,803	22,303,410	2,526,180	8,307	4,309,579	29,147,476
Ontario	34,561	31,284,817	3,617,860	13,638	6,348,491	41,264,806
Manitoba	3,021	2,120,443	579,008	1,441	484,190	3,185,081
Saskatchewan	742	544,005	157,439	934	158,872	861,249
Alberta	1,221	1,200,498	253,958	714	211,486	1,666,656
British Columbia	11,341	2,246,339	1,151,670	6,340	1,166,406	4,570,755
Yukon	57	1,373	12,605	199	8,280	22,457
Departmental sales	–	130,507	–	–	–	130,507
British Post Office Parcels	–	–	2,045	–	–	2,045
Totals	**91,073**	**61,241,293**	**8,701,609**	**34,707**	**13,377,726**	**83,355,335**

11.—Excise War Taxes Collected by the Department of National Revenue, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Province or Other Source.	Licences.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.	Toilet Preparations.	Playing Cards.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	144	12,626	–	–	24,625	–	–
Nova Scotia	1,046	100,460	–	52	678,355	38	–
New Brunswick	978	70,456	–	171	524,135	–	–
Quebec	12,380	1,382,687	874,859	147,698	18,841,713	208,704	92,488
Ontario	20,744	2,061,180	777,531	704,639	29,344,231	622,233	148,000
Manitoba	1,534	209,766	–	1,058	1,731,621	26,302	–
Saskatchewan	518	132,727	–	–	357,525	382	–
Alberta	1,350	166,304	–	1,412	695,370	227	–
British Columbia	3,810	294,059	–	460	2,046,425	4,233	–
Yukon	2	1,076	–	–	32	–	–
Departmental sales	–	7,492	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**42,506**	**4,438,833**	**1,672,390**	**855,490**	**54,244,032**	**862,119**	**240,488**

Province or Other Source.	Cigars.	Wines.	Beer.	Malt Products.	Sugar.	Embossed Cheques.	Transportation and Telephones.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	17	–	78,800	–	1,490,499	–	24,436
New Brunswick	–	–	20,053	–	–	–	16,947
Quebec	72,062	6,852	2,351,685	–	4,299,717	–	868,829
Ontario	47,623	194,453	1,189,580	209,206	5,328,753	–	323,239
Manitoba	–	170	268,634	–	–	–	23,637
Saskatchewan	–	–	121,689	–	–	–	35,333
Alberta	92	–	311,796	–	696,921	–	43,596
British Columbia	675	12,156	376,070	126	2,306,674	–	39,021
Yukon	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Departmental sales	–	–	–	–	–	201,395	–
Totals	**120,469**	**213,631**	**4,718,307**	**209,332**	**14,122,564**	**201,395**	**1,375,046**

Province or Other Source.	Interest.	Domestic Total.	Importations.			Grand Total.
			Sales.	Excise.	Special Excise, 3 p.c.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	27	37,423	15,868	387	12,942	66,620
Nova Scotia	4,270	2,377,972	181,281	18,666	421,507	2,999,426
New Brunswick	762	633,503	310,126	2,188	370,547	1,316,363
Quebec	34,440	29,214,115	2,719,753	868,909	4,525,470	37,328,247
Ontario	88,290	41,059,702	3,543,071	489,197	7,143,446	52,235,416
Manitoba	3,395	2,266,117	560,085	11,527	481,690	3,319,419
Saskatchewan	365	648,539	151,825	2,687	147,264	950,315
Alberta	3,636	1,920,703	255,725	5,905	216,553	2,398,887
British Columbia	7,143	5,090,851	1,227,530	34,969	1,208,999	7,562,350
Yukon	–	1,118	12,440	221	6,202	19,981
Departmental sales	–	7,492	–	–	–	208,887
British Post Office Parcels	–	–	1,872	–	–	1,872
Totals	**142,328**	**83,458,930**	**8,979,576**	**1,434,656**	**14,534,620**	**108,407,783**

Subsection 4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S.C., 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents until 1918. It administered the Statutes which dealt with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. This department also established the food standards, which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of Section 26 of the Adulteration Act. Later the administration of the Adulteration of Food and the Proprietary and Patent Medicine Acts was transferred to the Department of Health, that of the Commercial Feeding Stuffs and Fertilizers Acts to the Department of Agriculture, and that of the Acts relating to weights and measures and the inspection of gas, electric light and water meters to the Department of Trade and Commerce. By Order in Council of May 18, 1918, the Departments of Customs and of Inland Revenue were combined as the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26). As from April 1, 1927, the name of this department, which collects the great bulk of the revenue of the Dominion, was changed to Department of National Revenue by authority of 17 Geo. V, c. 34. This Act provides for three chief departmental officers—the Commissioner of Customs, the Commissioner of Excise and the Commissioner of Income Tax, while an Assistant Commissioner of Customs may also be appointed.

In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the gross amount of customs duties collected by the department was $73,154,472, as compared with $77,271,965 in 1933, $113,997,851 in 1932, $149,250,992 in 1931, $199,011,628 in 1930 and $200,479,505 in 1929. The total of excise duties and excise war taxes collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was $145,176,663, as compared with $123,478,841 in 1933, $109,586,366 in 1932, $93,986,975 in 1931, $129,822,444 in 1930 and $148,376,494 in 1929.[1] The total of income tax collected in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was $61,399,172, as compared with $62,066,697 in 1933. While the income tax and the business profits war tax (see Table 8) are collected by the Commissioner of Income Tax, the other main branches of inland revenue—the excise duties and excise war taxes—are collected by the Commissioner of Excise.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing at Jan. 1, 1935:—

1. Spirits distilled in Canada, per proof gal.	$ 7·00
Except Spirits as follows:—	
(a) Used in a bonded manufactory for medicines, extracts, etc., per proof gal.	2·50
(b) Used in a bonded manufactory for perfumes, per proof gal.	1.50
(c) Used in a bonded manufactory for vinegar, per proof gal.	0.27
(d) Used for chemical compositions approved by Governor in Council, per proof gal.	0.15
(e) Sold to licensed druggists for pharmaceutical preparations, per proof gal.	2.50
(f) Distilled from native fruits and used by a licensed wine manufacturer for fortification of native wines, per proof gal.	1.00
2. Spirits imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per proof gal.	0.30
3. Beer or Malt Liquor:—	
(a) Brewed in whole or part from any substance other than malt, per Gal.	0.22
(b) Imported (in addition to any of the duties otherwise imposed), per gal.	0.07
4. Malt:—	
(a) Produced in Canada and screened, per lb.	0.06
(b) Imported, per lb.	0.06
(c) Imported, crushed or ground, per lb.	0.08
5. Malt Syrup:—	
(a) Produced in Canada, per lb.	0.10
(b) Imported, per lb.	0.16
6. Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes:—	
(a) Manufactured tobacco, per lb.	0.20
(b) Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 lb. per M, per M.	4.00
(c) Cigarettes weighing more than 3 lb. per M, per M.	11.00
(d) Imported leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per lb.	0.40
(e) Imported leaf tobacco, stemmed, per lb.	0.60
(f) Cigars, per M.	3.00

[1] Table 9, p. 897, gives the details of the revenues from individual taxes for the years 1929-34 and Tables 10 and 11, pp. 898-899, give the revenues from individual taxes by provinces for 1933 and 1934.

A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when domestic spirits, testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories, or to any *bona fide* public hospital for medicinal purposes only.

Revenue from Excise Duties.—The inland revenue collected from excise duties, other than war taxes, is shown by items for the past six fiscal years in Table **12.** Tobacco, including cigarettes, is shown by the figures to be supplying about 70 p.c. of the revenue from excise duties.

12.—Details of Excise Duties Collected, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

(As shown in the Report of the Commissioner of Excise.)

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Spirits	19,337,974	18,526,908	11,815,576	8,153,448	7,201,375	7,176,513
Validation fee	–	–	–	–	–	323,482
Malt liquor	346,540	342,098	384,102	385,436	302,539	234,877
Malt	4,755,295	4,493,801	4,138,910	3,633,438	2,875,779	2,773,984
Tobacco	39,304,793	41,668,542	41,699,017	36,647,484	29,330,598	25,857,511
Cigars	572,683	588,977	533,565	456,654	368,352	347,803
Licences	45,043	48,522	43,899	45,605	44,863	54,710
Totals	**64,362,328**	**65,668,848**	**58,615,069**	**49,322,065**	**40,123,506**	**36,768,880**

Statistics of Licences and Distillation.—As a by-product of the collection of excise duties, statistics are compiled of excise licences issued and of distillation; figures for recent years are given in Tables **13** and **14.**

13.—Number of Excise Licences Issued, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1928-34.

Description.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Distillers	23	25	28	27	27	24	20
Brewers and maltsters	93	95	94	98	92	88	83
Tobacco manufacturers	58	57	56	56	60	68	73
Cigar manufacturers	90	83	82	76	77	82	85
Petroleum refiners	22	21	22	22	27	36	46
Manufacturers in Bond—							
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.	346	330	338	337	337	335	330
Chemical stills	152	144	135	133	141	161	160
Wood alcohol manufacturers	6	6	8	6	6	6	6
Malt vinegar brewers	3	4	4	5	5	4	5
Still manufacturers and importers	26	24	29	26	23	15	12
Acetic acid manufacturers	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Bonded warehouses	62	51	49	48	62	66	59
Compounders	3	4	6	6	6	9	9
Canadian leaf stemmers	9	10	10	9	14	10	14

14.—Statistics of Distillation, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Schedule.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Licences issued.....No.	25	28	27	27	24	20
Licence fees..... $	6,625	7,750	6,125	7,125	6,250	5,750
Grain, etc., for Distillation—						
Malt.....lb.	39,170,372	42,064,219	19,519,949	10,802,254	6,807,119	8,259,033
Indian corn..... "	106,112,316	114,942,991	35,879,402	19,657,775	17,871,546	27,497,313
Rye..... "	80,449,536	78,075,195	47,421,646	27,121,120	17,552,045	13,929,865
Oats and other grain.. "	228,102	257,510	64,150	189,080	17,125	121,208
Wheat..... "	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice..... "	84,523	58,330	–	–	–	–
Totals, Grain Used..... "	226,044,849	235,398,245	102,885,147	57,770,229	42,247,835	49,807,419

14.—Statistics of Distillation, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34—concluded.

Schedule.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Molasses used..... lb.	78,099,601	61,036,607	70,304,701	71,988,200	39,272,923	69,111,370
Wine and other materials "	–	–	–	15,917,061	3,071,695	1,525,733
Proof spirits manufactured.....proof gal.	16,816,312	16,813,433	9,286,780	7,099,637	4,345,834	6,411,230
Duty Collected Ex-manufactory on Deficiencies and Assessment—						
Amount.....proof gal.	131	312	965	9,643	575	297
Duty..... $	1,178	2,813	8,677	87,061	5,187	2,076
Total duties collected plus licence fees..... $	7,803	10,563	14,802	94,186	11,437	7,826

Alcohol and Tobacco Taken out of Bond.—In Table **15** are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor, malt, cigars, cigarettes and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years ended 1911 to 1934.

Between 1920 and 1934 the number of cigars taken out of bond fell from 270,089,761 to 115,988,080 and the quantity of tobacco, which was 23,049,012 lb. in 1920, had fallen to 20,870,651 lb. by 1925, since when there was a steady increase to 22,815,839 lb. in 1933. The consumption of cigarettes increased from 2,440,982,912 in 1920 to 5,082,314,590 in 1931 but declined to 4,401,628,765 in 1932, and 3,728,832,089 in 1933, rising again to 4,342,728,835 in 1934.

Between 1923 and 1929 spirits taken out of bond (exclusive of imported spirits) rose from 729,678 gal. to 2,016,802 gal., but there has been a decided and steady drop since 1929 to 769,527 gal. for 1933, with an increase to 933,946 gal. in 1934. Malt liquor shows an increase from 36,789,195 gal. in 1923 to 65,719,129 gal. in 1929 and a decrease to 40,105,883 gal. in 1934.

15.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco Taken Out of Bond for Consumption, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-34.

(For years prior to 1900 see 1916-17 Year Book, p. 528, and for 1901-10 see 1933 Year Book, p. 840.)

Fiscal Year.	Spirits.[1]	Malt Liquor.	Malt.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco.[2]
	gal.	gal.	lb.	No.	No.	lb.
1911.....	4,146,452	41,752,448	101,525,430	227,585,692	585,935,370	18,903,322
1912.....	4,562,382	47,518,647	114,029,523	252,718,242	782,663,841	21,419,046
1913.....	4,999,937	52,314,400	123,920,607	294,772,933	977,743,301	22,371,636
1914.....	4,762,618	56,060,846	133,794,639	288,219,892	1,166,023,170	22,248,760
1915.....	4,021,090	47,963,225	111,037,743	236,866,542	1,090,125,936	21,180,857
1916.....	3,629,324	39,638,877	89,476,590	207,647,808	1,082,324,710	20,698,241
1917.....	4,118,147	34,827,284	78,815,746	239,752,252	1,307,276,750	20,735,080
1918.....	4,591,972	28,442,427	59,626,049	254,445,945	1,664,709,933	21,780,168
1919.....	2,941,108	26,024,117	49,184,747	221,087,110	1,553,468,890	19,980,446
1920.....	3,816,124	36,863,867	69,975,631	270,089,761	2,440,982,912	23,049,012
1921.....	2,816,071	35,509,757	82,210,351	214,262,197	2,439,832,278	19,389,268
1922.....	730,474	38,404,346	87,561,176	181,255,533	2,450,397,154	20,528,228
1923.....	729,678	36,789,195	84,922,024	183,965,151	1,917,773,908	22,072,709
1924.....	899,291	43,717,823	105,446,169	198,042,909	2,420,052,731	21,172,307
1925.....	910,316	48,106,177	118,237,385	168,097,387	2,531,693,150	20,870,651
1926.....	1,082,785	52,443,505	127,789,729	174,363,188	2,883,448,160	21,595,483
1927.....	1,404,111	51,726,251	126,967,976	175,335,838	3,333,999,860	21,589,772
1928.....	1,896,357	58,391,360	142,543,947	181,730,614	3,927,022,325	21,907,747
1929.....	2,016,802	65,719,129	158,490,019	190,981,166	4,607,500,425	21,973,221
1930.....	1,926,063	62,992,156	149,746,711	196,251,957	5,035,878,655	22,195,455
1931.....	1,180,536	58,641,404	137,997,652	177,841,987	5,082,314,590	22,520,345
1932.....	781,612	52,001,768	121,257,234	152,159,301	4,401,628,765	22,801,035
1933.....	769,527	40,632,084	95,604,954	122,664,715	3,728,832,089	22,815,839
1934.....	933,946	40,105,883	92,319,768	115,988,080	4,342,728,835	22,315,295

[1]Exclusive of imported spirits but inclusive of non-potable spirits down to 1921. [2]Including snuff.

Subsection 5.—Subsidies and Loans to Provinces.

Subsidies.—Tables **16** and **17** show the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to each of the Provincial Governments for the individual fiscal years ended from 1929 to 1934 (Table **16**), and the totals paid from Confederation to 1934 (Table **17**). The provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c.3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives: (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The province of British Columbia received an additional grant of $100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.* An additional grant of $100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32); in 1931 an amount of $4,822,843 was paid as a readjustment in lieu of public lands from 1870 to 1908 as provided for in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930. Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, such as compensation for lands, allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, allowances pending reconsideration of subsidies, etc.

*See Canada Year Book, 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.

16.—Subsidies of Dominion to Provincial Governments, fiscal years ended 1929-34.

Province.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]	381,932[1]
Nova Scotia	661,841[1]	661,841[1]	661,841[1]	661,841[1]	644,256[1]	653,048[1]
New Brunswick	666,766[1]	666,766[1]	666,766[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]	693,040[1]
Quebec	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,592,014	2,592,014	2,592,014
Ontario	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,941,425	2,941,424	2,941,424
Manitoba	1,500,214	1,508,591	6,478,619[2]	1,694,195	1,694,195	1,705,340
Saskatchewan	2,047,935	2,063,295	1,938,295	2,112,803	2,112,803	2,128,889
Alberta	1,657,188	1,576,685	1,670,435	1,743,159	1,743,159	1,757,317
British Columbia	738,817	738,817	738,817	874,561	874,561	874,561
Totals	**12,553,725**	**12,496,959**	**17,435,737**	**13,694,970**	**13,677,384**	**13,727,565**

[1]For the years 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934, special grants, pending reconsideration of provincial subsidies, were granted to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island as follows: Nova Scotia $875,000, New Brunswick $600,000, Prince Edward Island $125,000 (not included in above table).

[2]$4,822,843 of this amount was on account of readjustment of subsidy in lieu of Public Lands from 1870 to 1908, as provided for in the Manitoba Natural Resources Act, 1930.

17.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—From p. 89 of the Public Accounts for 1934.

Province.	Allowances for Government.	Allowances on basis of Population.	Special Grants.[1]	Interest on Debt Allowances.[2]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	3,720,000	5,225,441	4,664,304	2,564,056	16,173,802
Nova Scotia	7,530,000	23,312,010	826,980	3,182,711	34,851,700
New Brunswick	6,890,000	17,778,076	9,780,000	1,397,635	35,845,711
Quebec	9,280,000	82,431,533	–	5,196,792	96,908,325
Ontario	9,680,000	102,078,988	–	4,886,104	116,645,092
Manitoba	6,735,000	16,748,585	19,894,233	13,350,620	56,728,438
Saskatchewan	5,496,667	15,303,613	17,031,250	11,755,875	49,587,405
Alberta	5,156,666	11,945,643	15,093,750	11,755,875	43,951,934
British Columbia	6,130,000	12,177,367	7,300,000	6,846,300	27,453,668
Totals	**60,618,333**	**287,001,256**	**74,590,517**	**55,935,968**	**478,146,075**

[1]Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings. [2]Allowances in lieu of debt.

Loans to Provinces.—All of the provincial loans recently advanced by the Dominion have been made to the western provinces under the authority of relief legislation beginning with the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act 1931 and these have been secured by treasury bills of the respective provinces, bearing interest in the neighbourhood of 5 p.c. The sum total of such loans outstanding as at Mar. 31, 1934, was $51,314,180.

In addition to these, however, there were also outstanding at that date $10,168,688 of housing loans, being the balance of loans made to the provinces in the years following the Great War, on the authority of Orders in Council passed in 1918 and 1919, and of the Appropriation Acts of 1920 and 1921. Upon these loans the province of Ontario repaid the whole of the advances in 1928 and the other provinces concerned have in most cases reduced their indebtedness from year to year.

Table **18** gives details of the loans made by the Dominion Government to the provinces concerned on account of relief expenditures, and Table **19** shows the amounts outstanding as at Mar. 31 of each of the years 1920–34, on account of loans made for housing.

18.—Loans to Provincial Governments Under the Relief Acts, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1932-35.

Province and Item.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	$	$	$	$
Manitoba—				
Loans during year	4,331,486	6,476,711	2,384,000	4,127,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	1,542,674	1,304,807	110,717	1,252,369
Net loans for year	2,788,812	5,171,904	2,273,283	2,874,631
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	–	2,788,812	7,960,716	10,233,999
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**2,788,812**	**7,960,716**	**10,233,999**	**13,108,630**
Saskatchewan—				
Loans during year	12,034,934	9,734,337	6,960,066	11,434,811
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	1,100,593	2,155,782	1,490,826	1,293,797
Net loans for year	10,934,341	7,578,555	5,469,240	10,141,014
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	–	10,934,341	18,512,896	23,982,137
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**10,934,341**	**18,512,896**	**23,982,137**	**34,123,151**
Alberta—				
Loans during year	5,142,586	2,840,000	4,068,524	3,895,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	1,044,846	937,959	17,781	1,968,524
Net loans for year	4,097,740	1,902,041	4,050,743	1,926,476
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	–	4,097,740	5,999,781	10,050,524
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**4,097,740**	**5,999,781**	**10,050,524**	**11,977,000**
British Columbia—				
Loans during year	5,784,165	5,382,500	3,535,000	8,225,000
Less cash repayments and credits of Dominion's share of expenditures	971,041	4,469,864	2,213,240	258,286
Net loans for year	4,813,124	912,636	1,321,760	7,966,714
Net loans outstanding at beginning of year	–	4,813,124	5,725,760	7,047,520
Totals Outstanding Mar. 31	**4,813,124**	**5,725,760**	**7,047,520**	**15,014,234**
Grand Totals	**22,634,017**	**38,199,153**	**51,314,180**	**74,223,045**

19.—Loans to Provincial Governments Outstanding, on Account of Housing, by Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1920-34.

As at Mar. 31.—	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	–	–	600,000	60,000	8,750,000	1,580,000	750,000	11,740,000
1921	–	600,000	1,220,000	1,146,700	8,750,000	1,580,000	1,361,500	14,658,200
1922	–	1,100,000	1,525,000	2,312,885	8,750,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	17,364,385
1923	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	4,391,617	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	20,530,117
1924	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,359,590	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,498,090
1925	50,000	1,537,000	1,525,000	7,355,305	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,493,805
1926	50,000	1,537,000	1,462,000	7,352,018	9,350,000	1,975,000	1,701,500	23,427,518
1927	50,000	1,537,000	1,308,000	7,337,843	9,350,000	1,825,000	1,701,500	23,109,343
1928	50,000	1,362,000	1,250,000	7,317,403	–	1,660,000	1,701,500	13,340,903
1929	50,000	1,212,000	1,198,000	7,304,203	–	1,600,000	1,701,500	13,065,703
1930	50,000	1,077,000	1,136,000	5,796,703	–	1,550,000	1,701,500	11,311,203
1931	36,500	1,017,000	1,057,000	5,384,688	–	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,671,688
1932	35,000	937,000	988,000	5,384,688	–	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,521,188
1933	34,000	877,000	910,000	5,384,688	–	1,475,000	1,701,500	10,382,188
1934	33,000	822,000	860,500	5,384,688	–	1,367,000	1,701,500	10,168,688

Subsection 6.—National Debt.

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was $544,391,369, as against assets of $208,394,519, leaving a net debt of $335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific Railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being $302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only $717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about in our national debt during the 20 years from 1914 to 1934 have been: (1) the enormous increase in net debt from $335,996,850 to $2,729,978,141; (2) the gross debt, having been largely incurred for war purposes, is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, $2,083,307,268 being payable in Canada at Mar. 31, 1934.

Recent Conversions and other National Debt Operations.*—In 1931, extensive conversion and other operations in connection with the national debt were carried out as follows:—

On April 1, 1931, the 5 p.c. Public Service Loan of $25,000,000 fell due in New York and was redeemed out of the proceeds of the loan negotiated in New York in the previous October, effecting a net annual saving in interest of $155,000.

In May, a conversion offer was made in connection with the $1,084,823,350 of funded debt maturing between then and Nov. 1, 1934. The opening offer was to convert $250,000,000, the Minister of Finance reserving the right to increase the amount at any time before May 23. The basis was an exchange of a bond of any of the following four maturities for new twenty-five-year 4½ p.c. bonds, dating from

*For information *re* loans raised and conversion operations carried on between 1914 and 1930 see pp. 842-843 of the 1933 Year Book.

the maturity of the old bonds; the 5 p.c. bonds maturing Oct. 1, 1931, or the 5½ p.c. bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1932, 1933 and 1934, respectively. One of the terms of the new bonds was that at any time after fifteen years the Dominion, on giving sixty days notice, had the right to call any series for redemption. There was attached to each of the new bonds one or more talons representing the difference in interest to maturity of the former series. The amount was over-subscribed more than two and a half times, the conversions being: 5 p.c. War Loan maturing Oct. 1, 1931, $43,125,700; 5½ p.c. Renewal Loan maturing Nov. 1, 1932, $37,523,200; 5½ p.c. Victory Loan maturing Nov. 1, 1933, $276,688,100; 5½ p.c. Victory Loan maturing Nov. 1, 1934, $289,693,300; total, $647,030,300. As from Nov. 1, 1934, the annual saving effected by these operations is $6,254,674.

In November, a public offering of $150,000,000 5 p.c. bonds was made. The loan was named "Dominion of Canada National Service Loan, 1931". The bonds were offered for public subscription in two maturities; one for five years, the price being 99·25; one for ten years at 99, or on a yield basis of 5·17 p.c. and 5·13 p.c. respectively. The loan was over-subscribed, the books being closed twelve days before the advertised closing date. Subscriptions totalled $221,198,200, the division being $79,535,200 maturing in 1936; $141,663,000 maturing in 1941.

In 1932-33, one-year 4½ p.c. treasury bills were sold to the chartered banks at par to the amount of $50,000,000 on Aug. 1. One-year 4 p.c. treasury notes to the amount of $60,000,000 dated Oct. 1 were sold in New York at 99·28. On Nov. 1, 1932, a further $35,000,000 of 4 p.c. 2-year treasury notes were sold at par to the chartered banks. Further, $25,000,000 of 3-year 4 p.c. bonds and $56,191,000 of 20-year 4 p.c. bonds dated Oct. 15, were sold to the public, the 3-year bonds being sold at 99·20 to yield 4·28 p.c. and the 20-year bonds at 93·45 to yield 4½ p.c. The 3-year issue was over-subscribed several times.

The fiscal year 1933-34 was notable for the re-entry of the Dominion into the London market in September 1933 after an interval of about 18 years.

On May 31, $40,000,000 6-month treasury bills, bearing interest at 3½ p.c., were sold to the chartered banks at 99·8773 for $30,000,000 on the day of issue and at 99·8995 for $10,000,000 on July 3. The cost to the Government was 3¾ p.c.

On July 1, $60,000,000 of 4 p.c. treasury notes were sold in New York at 98·875 and on Aug. 1, $50,000,000 of 3⅞ p.c. 1-year treasury bills were exchanged at par with the banks for the 4½ p.c. treasury bill issue of Aug. 1, 1932.

A 4 p.c. registered stock issue amounting to £15,000,000 was sold in London on Sept. 1, 1933. This loan, which carries a sinking fund requirement of ½ of 1 p.c. per annum, was immediately over-subscribed more than five times.

A domestic loan of $225,000,000 was offered to the public in three maturities—2-year, 6-year and 12-year—on Oct. 15, 1933. The 2-year issue was priced at 99·50 to yield 3·75 p.c.; the 6-year at 99·00 to yield 4·19 p.c., and the 12-year at 96·50 to yield 4·38 p.c. The outstanding bonds of the 1918 Victory Loan which matured on Nov. 1, 1933, were accepted at par in exchange for the two earlier maturities of this new issue, but were accepted at 100¼ for the 12-year maturity. All but $30,679,350 of the 1918 Victory Loan was converted. The 6-month treasury bills of May and July, 1933, amounting to $50,000,000, were also accepted

in exchange for the new bonds at a price, including interest, of 101·284. The response was such that the subscription lists were closed ten days before the official closing date.

An issue of treasury bills amounting to $15,000,000 was sold by public tender on Mar. 1, 1934, $2,450,000 maturing after 3 months and sold at a price which made the cost to the Government 2·85 p.c.; and $12,550,000 maturing after 8 months and sold at a cost to the Government of 3·12 p.c.

This $15,000,000 treasury bill issue of Mar. 1 was duplicated on April 18, 1934, by another for the same amount, also sold by public tender: $1,600,000 maturing July 1 was sold at a cost to the Government of 2·41 p.c.; $13,400,000 maturing Oct. 1 was sold at a cost of 2·71 p.c.

On May 1, 1934, a 3¼ p.c. registered stock issue for £10,000,000 was sold in London. It matures in 1950-55 and carries a sinking fund provision of ½ p.c. per annum.

A treasury bill issue of $50,000,000 carrying 2⅞ p.c. was put out Aug. 1, 1934, to replace the 3⅞ p.c. issue for the same amount maturing on the same date.

On Sept. 1, 1934, a banking credit was arranged with the Chase National Bank of New York for $50,000,000 for 1 year at 2 p.c., to be used in retiring the 4 p.c. treasury notes called for redemption in New York on Sept. 1. The maturity date of these notes was originally Oct. 1, 1934.

The maturing bonds of the 1934 Victory Loan amounting to $222,216,850 were provided for by the issue of a domestic loan of $250,000,000 on Oct. 15, 1934. These bonds were put out in four maturities with their price and yields as follows:—2-year bonds, 98·90 and interest, to yield 2·57 p.c.; 5-year bonds, 98·15 and interest, to yield 2·90 p.c.; 8-year bonds, 97·00 and interest, to yield 3·43 p.c.; 15-year bonds, 96·50 and interest, to yield, 3·81 p.c.

The surrender value of the 1934 5½ p.c. bonds was par on subscriptions for the 2- and 5-year issues, 100⅛ for 8-year bonds and 100¼ for 15-year bonds. A total of $154,829,800 of 1934 5½ p.c. bonds was converted out of an outstanding amount of $222,216,850.

On Nov. 1, 1934, $20,000,000 of treasury bills were sold by public tender, $1,600,000 of 3-month bills were sold at a cost to the Government of 2·35 p.c. while the balance of $18,400,000 of 6-month bills were sold at a cost of 2·47 p.c.

Statistics of National Debt.—Summary statistics of the national debt of Canada as at Confederation and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter down to 1934 are given in Table **20**, while details of the active assets and of the gross liabilities as at the end of the past twelve fiscal years are given in Tables **21** and **22** respectively. Further, details of the funded debt, showing the various issues of bonds, the annual interest charges and the place at which principal and interest is payable, are given as at Mar. 31, 1934, in Table **23**. From this it appears that the total payable in London at that date was $384,668,136, in New York $300,000,000, in Canada $2,083,307,268 and in Canada and New York $90,661,100. Thus three-quarters of the funded debt of the Dominion was payable within the Dominion itself, and as a consequence the interest payable outside of Canada was a comparatively small item.

20.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada and Interest Payments Thereon, July 1, 1867 to Mar. 31, 1934.

Fiscal Yr.	Gross Debt.	Total Assets.	Net Debt.	Net Debt per capita.[7]	Increase or Decrease of Debt during the Year.[1]	Interest Paid on Debt.	Interest Received from Active Assets.	Interest Paid per capita.[7]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867.	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	21·87	–	–	–	–
1868.	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	21·58	28,493	4,501,568	126,420	1·28
1869.	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	21·28	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1·38
1870.	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	21·58	2,350,423	5,047,054	383,956	1·39
1871.	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	21·06	−503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1·40
1872.	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	21·89	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1·40
1873.	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	26·10	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,404	1·36
1874.	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	27·81	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1·47
1875.	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29·34	7,683,414	6,590,790	840,887	1·67
1876.	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31·07	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1·60
1877.	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	32·78	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1·67
1878.	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34·07	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1·71
1879.	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34·17	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1·72
1880.	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	35·83	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1·83
1881.	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35·93	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1·76
1882.	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35·12	−1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1·77
1883.	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35·77	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1·73
1884.	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40·60	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1·72
1885.	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43·29	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,936	2·08
1886.	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48·72	26,751,415[2]	10,137,009	2,299,079	2·21
1887.	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49·14	4,155,668	9,682,929	990,887	2·09
1888.	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50·13	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2·10
1889.	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50·23	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2·15
1890.	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49·70	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2·02
1891.	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49·21	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1·98
1892.	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49·38	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2·00
1893.	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	49·01	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1·99
1894.	308,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	49·44	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2,05
1895.	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50·35	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2·08
1896.	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50·95	5,422,506	10,520,430	1,370,001	2·07
1897.	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596	51·06	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2·08
1898.	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	51·01	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2·03
1899.	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447	50·86	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,590,448	2·07
1900.	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	50·08	−779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2·02
1901.	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49·99	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2·01
1902.	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49·48	3,349,086	10,975,935	1,892,224	2·00
1903.	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46·29	−10,222,101[3]	11,068,139	2,020,953	1·96
1904.	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44·77	−739,270[4]	11,128,637	2,236,256	1·91
1905.	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44·36	5,356,448	10,630,115	2,105,031	1·71
1906.	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43·32	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1·75
1907[6]	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41·13	−3,371,117	6,716,771	1,235,746	1·05
1908.	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	41·96	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1·66
1909.	478,535,427	154,605,148	323,930,279	47·64	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1·71
1910.	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48·12	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1·87
1911.	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47·18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1·74
1912.	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46·00	−122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1·66
1913.	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41·18	−25,617,836	12,605,882	1,430,511	1·71
1914.	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	42·64	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1·87
1915.	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	56·31	113,379,233	15,736,743	2,980,247	1·97
1916.	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76·88	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2·68
1917.	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	99·08	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4·44
1918.	1,863,335,899	671,451,836	1,191,884,063	146·28	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5·87
1919.	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692	1,574,531,033	189·45	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9·32
1920.	3,041,529,587	792,660,963[5]	2,248,868,624	262·84	674,337,591	107,527,089	17,086,981	12·57
1921.	2,902,482,117	561,603,135[5]	2,340,878,984	266·37	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15·88
1922.	2,902,347,137	480,211,335[5]	2,422,135,802	271·88	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15·16
1923.	2,888,827,237	435,050,368[5]	2,453,776,869	272·31	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15·30
1924.	2,819,610,470	401,827,195[5]	2,417,783,275	264·41	−35,993,594	136,237,872	11,916,479	14·90
1925.	2,818,066,523	400,628,837[5]	2,417,437,686	260·08	−345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14·50
1926.	2,768,779,184	379,048,085[5]	2,389,731,099	252·83	−27,706,587	130,691,493	8,535,086	13·83
1927.	2,726,298,717	378,464,347[5]	2,347,834,370	243·68	−41,896,729	129,675,367	8,559,401	13·46
1928.	2,677,137,243	380,287,010[5]	2,296,850,233	233·54	−50,984,137	128,902,945	10,937,822	13·11
1929.	2,647,033,973	421,529,268[5]	2,225,504,705	221·91	−71,345,528	124,989,950	12,227,562	12·46
1930.	2,544,586,411	366,822,452[5]	2,177,763,959	213·34	−47,740,746	121,566,213	13,518,205	11·91
1931.	2,610,265,698	348,653,762[5]	2,261,611,937	217·94	83,847,978	121,289,844	10,421,224	11·69
1932.	2,831,743,563	455,897,390[5]	2,375,846,172	226·14	114,234,236	121,151,106	9,330,125	11·53
1933.	2,996,366,665	399,885,839[5]	2,596,480,826	243·09	220,634,654	134,999,069	11,220,989	12·64
1934.	3,141,042,097	411,063,957[5]	2,729,978,141	251·96	133,497,314	139,725,417	11,148,231	12·90

[1]The minus sign (−) denotes a decrease.
[2]This amount includes $10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
[3]This amount includes $3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.
[4]This amount takes into account $5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vict., c. 6.
[5]Active assets only. [6]Nine months.
[7]The per capita figures are worked out on the basis of the estimates of population given on p. 164.

21.—Details of the Active Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1923-34.

Item.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	4,256,042	43,612,756	27,068,121	24,811,236
Specie reserve	130,150,335	103,427,038	123,976,668	99,093,810
Advances to banks, provinces, etc	75,433,038	92,418,747	88,922,335	93,678,049
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments[1]	106,540,470	40,071,243	36,633,691	36,495,929
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	83,325,152	86,728,789	87,749,947	87,536,094
Miscellaneous current accounts	35,345,331	35,568,622	36,278,075	37,432,967
Totals	**435,050,368**	**401,827,195**	**400,628,837**	**379,048,085**

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	22,182,119	45,829,382	82,410,885	27,991,597
Specie reserve	100,935,933	95,352,703	60,791,334	65,927,474
Advances to banks, provinces, etc	97,452,299	114,752,859	166,080,660	140,578,126
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments[1]	35,985,138	31,249,720	31,049,720	30,834,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	84,149,967	69,410,199	58,175,573	57,036,174
Miscellaneous current accounts	37,758,891	23,692,147	23,021,087	44,454,361
Totals	**378,464,347**	**380,287,010**	**421,529,268**	**366,822,452**

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$
Cash on hand and in banks	44,599,432	57,352,841	1,555,876	9,874,579
Specie reserve	81,457,889	64,660,602	69,875,517	71,406,030
Advances to banks, provinces, etc	111,454,050	173,183,733	185,226,291	191,920,712
Advances to Foreign Governments	30,609,720	30,494,720	30,494,720	30,494,720
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board	48,150,885	47,804,080	47,711,084	45,219,132
Miscellaneous current accounts	32,381,786	82,401,415	65,022,350	62,148,783
Totals	**348,653,762**	**455,897,391**	**399,885,838**	**411,063,956**

[1]The advances to the Imperial Government were nearly all paid off in the fiscal year 1923-24, while the small balance was paid off in 1927-28.

22.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1923-34.

Item.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] payable in—				
London	304,770,796	301,786,046	274,447,490	270,962,177
Canada	1,937,031,954	1,895,088,856	1,895,112,087	1,920,128,841
New York	210,933,000	210,932,000	300,874,000	280,874,000
Dominion notes	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088	182,583,404
Savings banks	31,791,106	34,211,540	33,611,133	32,830,544
Temporary loans	95,432,000	91,520,000	28,196,769	201,000
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,454,150	6,225,878	6,338,346	5,894,254
Trust funds	19,621,238	19,327,244	19,307,853	18,665,350
Province accounts	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	5,892,605	7,151,398	8,469,666	10,021,706
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	12,033,053	13,994,246	15,776,559	18,658,658
Civil Service Insurance	1,816,073	2,251,592	2,756,866	3,291,484
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	969,710	2,061,174	3,216,293	4,231,207
Miscellaneous	9,799,634	8,811,339	13,623,556	10,812,743
Totals	**2,888,827,237**	**2,819,610,470**	**2,818,066,523**	**2,768,779,185**

[1]In all cases, figures for funded debt less sinking funds are given.

22.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1923-34—concluded.

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] payable in—				
London	267,649,036	264,230,350	260,768,038	257,185,700
Canada	1,941,852,161	1,870,049,325	1,823,839,934	1,804,977,029
New York	225,894,000	225,879,000	220,457,800	165,965,900
Dominion notes	172,167,639	188,631,490	204,501,217	174,326,618
Savings banks	31,922,043	31,103,776	28,375,770	26,086,036
Temporary loans	201,000	201,000	–	–
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	5,849,030	5,929,219	6,098,583	6,363,362
Trust funds	18,460,169	19,755,617	20,337,483	20,976,277
Province accounts	9,623,816	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	11,446,119	14,719,484	18,369,100	20,612,250
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	22,328,541	26,536,524	31,156,345	36,122,214
Civil Service Insurance	3,840,028	4,418,855	5,058,479	5,719,709
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	5,090,042	5,964,247	6,866,911	7,968,683
Miscellaneous	9,975,093	10,094,539	11,580,496	8,658,813
Totals	**2,726,298,717**	**2,677,137,243**	**2,647,033,973**	**2,544,586,411**

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$
Funded Debt[1] payable in—				
London	253,512,033	249,677,848	246,063,448	315,278,938
Canada	1,800,264,602	2,012,210,212	2,015,169,479	2,085,735,622
Canada and New York	–	–	90,651,107	90,666,100
New York	265,896,300	240,971,700	300,014,900	300,025,900
Dominion notes	141,066,257	157,388,180	180,926,882	172,617,922
Savings banks	24,750,227	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919
Temporary loans	–	15,000,000	–	–
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund	6,788,162	6,811,793	6,584,813	6,486,355
Trust funds	20,329,745	18,752,801	18,525,396	18,271,120
Province accounts	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817	9,623,817
Insurance and Superannuation Funds—				
Government Annuities	23,306,955	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476
Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement	41,326,474	46,158,779	50,274,250	53,676,366
Civil Service Insurance	6,373,614	7,053,128	7,770,524	8,468,386
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	9,249,236	10,352,976	11,291,512	12,313,279
Miscellaneous	7,778,276	7,240,108	6,385,719	9,695,897
Totals	**2,610,265,698**	**2,831,743,563**	**2,996,366,665**	**3,141,042,097**

[1]In all cases, figures for funded debt less sinking funds are given.

23.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rate of Interest and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1934.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.	Annual Interest Payable Thereon.
		p.c.		$	$
1934—June 1[1]	Loan of 1884—£4,822,028-13-3	3½	London	23,467,206	821,352
July 1	Debenture Stock—School Lands	5	Canada	33,293,470	1,664,674
Aug. 1	One-Year Treasury Bills	3¾	Canada	50,000 000	1,937,504
Oct. 1[2]	Fifteen-Month Notes	4	New York	60,000 000	2,400,000
Nov. 1	Victory Loan, 1919	5½	Canada	222,216,850	12,221,927
Nov. 1	Two-Year Notes	4	Canada	35,000,000	1,400,000
1935—Aug. 1	Bond Loan, 1915-35	5	Canada and New York.	874,000	43,700
Oct. 15	Loan of 1932	4	Canada	25,000,000	1,000,000
Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1933	3½	Canada	89,393,000	3,128,755

For footnotes see end of table, p. 911.

23.—Funded Debt and Treasury Bills of the Dominion, Interest Thereon, Date of Maturity, Rate of Interest and Centres at Which Loans are Payable, as at Mar. 31, 1934—concluded.

Date of Maturity.	Name of Loan.	Rate.	Where Payable.	Amount of Loan Outstanding.	Annual Interest Payable Thereon.
		p.c.		$	$
1936—Feb. 1	Loan of 1926-36	4½	New York	40,000 000	1,800,000
Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931	5	Canada	79,535,200	3,976,760
1937—Mar. 1	War Loan, 1917-37	5	Canada and New York.	89,787,100	4,489,355
Dec. 1	Victory Loan, 1917	5½	Canada	236,299,800	12,996,489
1938—July 1	Loan of 1888—£1,658,471-18-11	3	London	8,071,230	242,137
July 1	Loan of 1892—£3,750,000-0-0	3	London	18,250,000	547,500
July 1	Loan of 1894—£2,250,000-0-0	3	London	10,950,000	328,500
July 1	C.P.R. Land Grant Loan-£3,093,700-0-0	3½	London	15,056,007	526,960
1939—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1933	4	Canada	47,269,500	1,890,780
1940—Sept. 1	Refunding Loan, 1925	4½	Canada	75,000,000	3,375,000
1941—Nov. 15	National Service Loan, 1931	5	Canada	141,663,000	7,083,150
1943—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1923	5	Canada	147,000,100	7,350,005
1944—Oct. 15	Refunding Loan, 1924	4½	Canada	50,000,000	2,250,000
1945—Oct. 15[3]	Refunding Loan, 1933	4	Canada	88,337,500	3,533,500
1946—Feb. 1	Refunding Loan, 1926	4½	Canada	45,000,000	2,025,000
1947—Oct. 1	Loan of 1897—£1,004,421-14-2	2½	London	4,888,186	122,205
1950—July 1[1]	Loan of 1930-50—£28,162,775-11-0	3½	London	137,058,841	4,797,059
1952—May 1[4]	Loan of 1922-52	5	New York	100,000,000	5,000,000
Oct. 15[5]	Loan of 1932	4	Canada	56,191,000	2,247,640
1956—Nov. 1[6]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	43,125,700	1,940,657
1957—Nov. 1[7]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	37,523,200	1,688,544
1958—Sept. 1[8]	Loan of 1933—£15,000,000-0-0	4	London	73,000,000	2,920,000
Nov. 1[9]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	276,687,600	12,450,942
1959—Nov. 1[10]	Conversion Loan, 1931	4½	Canada	289,693,300	15,933,131
1960—Oct. 1[11]	Loan of 1940-60—£19,300,000-0-0	4	London	93,926,667	3,757,067
Oct. 1[12]	Loan of 1930-60	4	New York	100,000,000	4,000,000
1934—June 1	Treasury Bills	–	Canada	2,450,000	–
Nov. 1	Treasury Bills	–	Canada	12,550,000	–
Demand	Dominion Stock, Issue A	6	Canada	4,000	240
	Dominion Stock, Issue B	3½	Canada	13,400	469
	Dominion Stock, Issue C	3½	Canada	48,667	1,703
	Compensation to Seigneurs	6	Canada	11,827	710
	Compensation to Townships	5	Canada	153	8
	Totals	.....	.....	2,858,636,504	131,893,421

Payable in Canada	$2,083,307,268
Payable in Canada and New York	90,661,100
Payable in New York	300,000,000
Payable in London	384,668,136
	$2,858,636,504
Less Bonds and Stocks of the above Loans held as Sinking Funds	69,406,434
	2,789,230,070
Funded Debt overdue but not presented for payment up to Mar. 31, 1934	2,476,490
Net Funded Debt and Treasury Bills	**$2,791,706,560**

[1] On giving six months notice or on dates as shown. [2] Subject to redemption on July 1, 1934, or on the first business day of each month thereafter until maturity on thirty days notice. [3] Subject to redemption on Oct. 15, 1943, or on any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice. [4] Subject to redemption on or after May 1, 1942, on giving sixty days notice. [5] Subject to redemption on Oct. 15, 1947, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice. [6] Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1946, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice. [7] Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1947, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice. [8] Subject to redemption on Sept. 1, 1953, or any subsequent interest date on three months notice. [9] Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1948, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice. [10] Subject to redemption on Nov. 1, 1949, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice, 5½ p.c. to Nov. 1, 1934. [11] On or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving three months notice. [12] Subject to redemption on Oct. 1, 1950, or any subsequent interest date on sixty days notice.

The Interest-Bearing Debt of Canada.—Something of the extent of the burden of national debt being carried by the Canadian people may be realized from the fact that, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the interest charges on the total interest-bearing debt amounted to about 54 p.c. of the total receipts from taxation and over 44 p.c. of the receipts from all sources.

Before the Great War, interest rates were comparatively moderate, but the unprecedented expenditure of the world's capital in that gigantic struggle led, in all the participating countries, to the raising of enormous loans at comparatively high rates of interest, which in many cases still have to be paid until refunding becomes possible under the terms of the contracts made between the nations and their creditors. Thus, in Canada, the average rate of interest paid upon the direct interest-bearing obligations of the nation, which was only 3·368 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1913, rose to 5·164 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1922, and fell gradually to 4·580 p.c. at Mar. 31, 1934. Details of the interest-bearing debt of Canada, and the interest charges thereon, as at March 31 of the years from 1913 to 1934, are given in Table **24**.

24.—The Interest-Bearing Debt, the Annual Interest Charge Thereon and the Average Rate of Interest, as at Mar. 31, 1913-34.

Fiscal Yr.	Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Annual Interest Charges on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Average Interest Rate on Bonds, Debentures and Treasury Bills.	Savings Bank Deposits, Trust and other Funds.	Annual Interest on Savings Bank Deposits and other Funds.	Total Interest-bearing Debt.[1]	Annual Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1913.	260,869,037	8,973,746	3·439	91,735,123	2,904,287	352,604,160	11,878,033	3·368
1914.	311,833,272	11,162,047	3·579	93,031,928	2,957,544	404,865,200	14,119,591	3·487
1915.	358,659,932	13,075,447	3·645	91,910,510	2,935,881	450,570,442	16,011,328	3·554
1916.	508,000,366	20,499,696	4·035	92,240,955	2,960,002	600,241,321	23,459,698	3·908
1917.	893,208,877	39,098,579	4·376	96,885,192	3,114,315	990,094,069	42,212,894	4·263
1918.	1,472,098,608	71,121,368	4·831	95,796,899	3,096,532	1,567,895,507	74,217,900	4·733
1919.	2,035,218,097	102,218,489	5·022	100,636,102	3,441,803	2,135,854,199	105,660,292	4·947
1920.	2,596,816,821	134,559,302	5·181	107,038,317	4,275,480	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5·134
1921.	2,520,997,021	130,416,007	5·173	107,345,348	4,429,302	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5·130
1922.	2,564,587,671	133,482,113	5·204	105,379,439	4,399,661	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5·164
1923.	2,547,105,821	131,476,511	5·161	106,763,391	4,531,156	2,653,869,212	136,007,667	5·125
1924.	2,504,033,820	128,571,337	5·134	110,113,766	4,626,715	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5·092
1925.	2,503,763,169	125,928,071	5·029	113,943,282	4,758,780	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4·992
1926.	2,484,410,336	125,108,738	5·035	119,205,393	4,977,889	2,603,615,729	130,086,627	4·996
1927.	2,439,340,736	123,399,911	5·058	126,310,527	5,274,429	2,565,651,263	128,674,340	5·015
1928.	2,377,581,086	119,479,400	5·025	136,485,482	5,721,330	2,514,066,568	125,200,730	4·980
1929.	2,325,413,986	116,843,934	5·024	145,780,369	6,156,036	2,471,194,355	122,999,970	4·977
1930.	2,250,837,286	112,942,215	5·017	154,997,435	6,572,018	2,405,834,721	119,514,233	4·967
1931.	2,320,832,286	115,491,955	4·976	163,994,443	6,969,151	2,484,826,729	122,461,106	4·928
1932.	2,579,238,724	128,188,969	4·970	136,356,977	5,522,579	2,715,595,701	133,711,548	4·923
1933.	2,715,977,874	132,866,543	4·892	144,176,675	5,858,850	2,860,154,549	138,725,393	4·850
1934.	2,858,624,524	131,893,421	4·614	154,137,868	6,093,937	3,012,762,392	137,987,358	4·580

[1]The total of interest-bearing debt, as here given, includes bonds purchased and held by the Treasury for sinking funds.

Guaranteed Debt of the Dominion.—Besides the direct debt of the Dominion, already dealt with, there are also large indirect obligations, arising mainly out of the guarantee of securities by the Dominion of the railway lines which now form the Canadian National Railways, and the subsequent extensions thereof. Together with these are other smaller indirect obligations, originating in the Government's guarantees of the bonds of the Canadian National Steamship services and of the bonds of its Harbour Commissions, issued in the main for harbour improvements. Statistics showing the growth of these indirect obligations since 1914 are given in Table **25**, while Table **26** shows the obligations as they existed on Mar. 31, 1934.

25.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government (Amounts Held by the Public), as at Mar. 31, 1914-34.

Fiscal Year.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest.	Railways, Guaranteed as to Interest only.	Canadian National Steamships.	Harbour Commissions.	Guarantees under Relief Acts.[1]	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	94,738,584	–	–	–	–	94,738,584
1915	114,644,310	–	–	–	–	114,644,310
1916	135,546,098	–	–	–	–	135,546,098
1917	135,546,098	–	–	–	–	135,546,098
1918	135,546,098	–	–	–	–	135,546,098
1919	130,436,098	–	–	–	–	130,436,098
1920	130,436,098	–	–	–	–	130,436,098
1921	197,545,125	–	–	–	–	197,545,125
1922	248,987,789	–	–	–	–	248,987,789
1923	237,878,762	216,207,142	–	–	–	454,085,904
1924	309,628,762	216,207,142	–	–	–	525,835,904
1925	365,915,762	216,207,142	–	–	–	582,122,904
1926	364,415,762	216,207,142	–	–	–	580,622,904
1927	397,795,002	216,207,142	–	4,000,000	–	618,002,144
1928	440,224,186	216,207,142	828,789	9,467,165	–	666,727,282
1929	472,709,509	216,207,142	7,936,486	17,355,118	–	714,208,255
1930	590,091,292	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,335,118	–	837,033,552
1931	707,474,852	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	–	954,917,112
1932	753,080,146	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,835,118	–	1,000,522,406[1]
1933	748,874,239	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,670,472	28,272,301	1,024,424,154[1]
1934	746,035,434	216,207,142	9,400,000	21,634,472	93,296,073	1,086,573,121[1]

[1] Unstated advances *re* wheat marketing are not included.

26.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1934.[1]

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1934.	Where Payable.
	$	$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 p.c. deb. stock, due 1953, £1,923,287	9,359,997	9,359,997	London.
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9	7,896,590	7,896,557[2]	
3. Canadian Northern Ontario Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1961, £7,350,000	35,770,000	34,229,997	London.
4. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1960, £647,260-5-6	3,150,000	3,149,999	London.
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 p.c. bonds, due 1962, £14,000,000	68,040,000	34,992,000	London, New York and Canada.
6. Canadian Northern Alberta Ry. Co., 3½ p.c. deb. stock, due 1962, £733,561-12-10	3,570,000	–	London and Canada.
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 p.c. deb. stock and bonds, due 1934	45,000,000	17,060,333	London, New York and Canada.
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 p.c. bonds due 1962, £3,280,000	15,940,800	8,440,848	London, New York and Canada.
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940	25,000,000	23,779,000	New York.
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 p.c. bonds, due 1940	25,000,000	23,740,000	New York.
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ p.c. bonds, due 1946	25,000,000	24,238,000	New York.
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 p.c. bonds, due 1936	25,000,000	24,220,000	New York.
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. serial equipment bonds, 1923-38	22,500,000	6,750,000	Canada.

[1] Railway securities guaranteed as to principal and interest to the value of $58,157,952 were held by the Minister of Finance as at Mar. 31, 1934, but these are not outstanding in the same sense as those in the hands of the public.

[2] Part of this issue is payable in Canada; part in London and balance in London and Canada.

26.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1934[1]— continued.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1934.	Where Payable.
	$	$	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—concluded.			
14. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1954	50,000,000	50,000,000	Canada.
15. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds, due 1954	26,000,000	26,000,000	New York and Canada.
16. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. bonds, due 1935	17,000,000	17,000,000	New York and Canada.
17. Canadian National Ry. Co., 1927, 2 p.c. guar. deb. stock, £7,176,801	34,927,098	27,178,703	London.
18. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1957	65,000,000	65,000,000	New York and Canada.
19. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1968	35,000,000	35,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
20. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due July 1, 1969	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
21. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due Oct. 1, 1969	60,000,000	60,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
22. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 p.c. gold bonds, due 1970	18,000,000	18,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
23. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4¾ p.c. gold bonds, due 1955	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
24. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1956	70,000,000	70,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
25. Canadian National Ry. Co., 4½ p.c. gold bonds, due 1951	50,000,000	50,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
Totals	**847,154,485**	**746,035,434**	
Railway Securities Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
26. Grand Trunk Ry., Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. guar. stock, £12,500,000	60,833,333	60,833,333	London.
Grand Trunk 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375.	20,782,492	20,782,492	London.
Great Western 5 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080.	13,252,323	13,252,323	London.
Grand Trunk 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455	119,839,014	119,839,014	London.
Northern Ry. of Canada, 4 p.c. perp. deb. stock, £308,215	1,499,980	1,499,980	London.
Totals	**216,207,142**	**216,207,142**	
Other Securities Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
27. Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Montreal South Shore Bridge 5 p.c. bonds due 1969	19,500,000	19,000,000	London, New York and Canada.
28. Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd., 5 p.c. bonds, due 1955	10,000,000	9,400,000	London, New York and Canada.
29. Saint John Harbour Commission—			
(a) Bonded indebtedness of the city of Saint John, assumed by the Commission	1,467,165	1,266,519	$219,000 payable in London, New York and Canada; balance in Canada.
(b) Debentures of the Commission issued to the city of Saint John, due 1952	667,953	667,953	Canada.
30. New Westminster Harbour Commissioners 4¾ p.c. debentures due 1948	700,000	700,000	New York and Canada.
Totals	**32,335,118**	**31,034,472**	

[1] Railway securities guaranteed as to principal and interest to the value of $58,157,952 were held by the Minister of Finance as at Mar. 31, 1934, but these are not outstanding in the same sense as those in the hands of the public.

26.—Securities Guaranteed by the Dominion Government, as at Mar. 31, 1934—conc.

Security.	Amount of Guarantee Authorized.	Amount Outstanding and Held by the Public as at Mar. 31, 1934.	Where Payable.
Relief Act Guarantees—	$	$	
31. Bank Advances, *re* Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company	15,538,500	14,105,559	—
32. Bank Advances, *re* Province of Manitoba Savings Office	12,442,400	10,844,853	—
33. Bank Advances, *re* Government of Newfoundland	625,000	625,000	—
34. Bank Advances, *re* Canadian Pacific Railway Company	60,000,000	60,000,000	—
35. Bank Advances, *re* Algoma Steel Corporation (order for rails)	660,000	660,000	—
36. Bank Advances, *re* Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation (order for rails)	1,100,000	540,000	—
37. Province of British Columbia Treasury Bills	626,534	626,534	—
38. Province of Manitoba Treasury Bills	5,894,127	5,894,127	—
39. Bank Advances, *re* Wheat Marketing	Unstated	Unstated	—

Section 2.—Provincial Public Finance.*

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under Section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3), and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion Treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years in Tables **16** and **17** of this chapter. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, the provinces which, by the voluntary action of their previously existing Governments entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces formerly received from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. However, under legislation of 1930 whereby the Prairie Provinces were given control of their natural resources, all the provinces were placed on an equal footing in the administration of natural resources within their boundaries and as regards revenues accruing therefrom. Further, under Section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

While the *laisser faire* school of political thought was predominant throughout the country, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally very moderate, as may be seen, both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively, from Tables **29** and **30**. From the commencement of the twentieth century, however, the Canadian public, more especially in Ontario and the West, began to demand increased services from their Governments, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities. The performance of these functions necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of seventeen years from 1916 to 1933 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Bureau of Statistics.† The fact that provincial government is cheaper per head

*Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues detailed statements on Provincial Finance which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician. For a list of these publications see Section 1 of Chapter XXIX.

†The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1933 amounted in the aggregate to $13,104,687, as compared with $1,020,972 as recently as 1904, or an increase of more than 12-fold in 29 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, land, income and miscellaneous (exclusive of gasolene taxes, succession duties and amusement taxes), increased from $7,217,548 in 1916 to $32,771,095 in 1933, an increase of 354 p.c. in 17 years.

in the eastern provinces is evident from Table **30**, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various fiscal years from 1871 to 1933. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the provinces west of the Ottawa river, are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each Government according to its own system of accounting, were quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenue derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. The various items of receipts and expenditures were classified under appropriate headings and a uniform terminology was adopted. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, as well as for the provinces collectively. The figures for the years 1916 to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book, those for 1921 on pp. 786-791 of the 1922-23 Year Book and those for 1922 to 1926 on pp. 836-841 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

The Bureau is at the present time making a more extensive analysis of the finances of the provinces, including capital and trust accounts as well as ordinary revenue and expenditure. This analysis is based on a uniform classification adopted at a recent conference between provincial treasury officials and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The following data, in so far as 1933 is concerned, are given on the new uniform basis. Similar statistics covering 1932 have been secured from all provinces except Ontario. At the time of going to press the latter are undergoing revision but it is expected that they will be available in the near future.

Subsection 1.—Provincial Revenues and Expenditures.

Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures.—The total ordinary revenues of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended in 1933, were $184,877,414 and in 1931 were $179,143,480, as compared with $188,154,910 in 1930, $183,598,024 in 1929, $132,398,729 in 1925, $92;653,023 in 1920 and $50,015,795 in 1916. The total ordinary expenditures in 1933 were $200,528,217 and in 1931 were $190,754,202, as compared with $184,804,203 in 1930, $177,542,192 in 1929, $136,648,242 in 1925, $88,250,675 in 1920 and $53,826,219 in 1916. Thus the total ordinary revenues of the provinces show an increase of 270 p.c. in the short space of 17 years, while the total ordinary expenditures show an increase of 273 p.c. in the same period.

Considering individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1933 is that of Ontario, $67,800,543, Quebec being next with $33,324,760, and British Columbia third with $23,333,115. As regards total expenditures for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, $67,325,117, Quebec second with $40,165,668, and British Columbia third with $26,169,492. In 1933 British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, *viz.*, $32·77, while Quebec had the lowest, $11·22. (For statistics of revenue and expenditure in 1933, see Tables **27** and **28**, and for figures

showing the absolute and per capita growth of ordinary revenue and expenditure see Tables **29** and **30**.)

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies, together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens; nearly sufficed to cover the whole expenses of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available. Since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the recently amended classification made in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, from $12,521,816 in 1916 to $74,323,467 in 1933, exclusive of motor vehicle licences, liquor traffic profits, and other licences and permits, etc., an almost six-fold increase in 17 years.

The increase in the use of automobiles, both for commercial purposes and pleasure, is clearly demonstrated by the growing revenues from licences and permits issued by the Provincial Governments. In 1921 the total revenue of all provinces from automobile licensing amounted to $7,857,751. It increased to $9,290,900 in 1922, to $13,020,607 in 1925, to $15,822,339 in 1927, to $21,735,827 in 1929, decreasing to $20,321,307 in 1930, to $19,952,575 in 1931, and increasing to $20,050,667 in 1933.

The growth of revenue from the gasolene tax still further demonstrates the increasing use of motor vehicles. In 1923 Manitoba and Alberta were the only provinces showing a gasolene-tax revenue, the total being $280,404. In 1924 the five provinces of Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia collected gasolene-tax revenue to the amount of $559,543, while in 1925 the same provinces, with Ontario added, collected $3,521,388. In 1926 all provinces, except Saskatchewan, collected gasolene taxes to the amount of $6,104,716, in 1927 to $7,615,907 and in 1928 to $9,151,735; thereafter, gasolene taxes were collected in all provinces and amounted to $17,237,017 in 1929, $20,956,590 in 1930, $23,850,067 in 1931 and $25,931,480 in 1933. The higher yields in recent years were partly due to higher rates of taxation.

The provincial revenues from the liquor traffic increased considerably between 1925 and 1930, but subsequently declined until 1933. The adoption of government control of the sale of liquor in one province after another, until now it exists in all but Prince Edward Island, where prohibition is still in force, has resulted in trading profits, licensing revenues, and permit fees, all of which have swelled the provincial revenues. Prior to the adoption of government control such revenues were not available to the provinces. In 1925 the total revenue collected by all provinces from the liquor traffic was $8,964,824; in 1926 it was $11,609,392, increasing to $16,793,656 in 1927. In 1928, it amounted to $22,755,212, in 1929 to $27,599,687, in 1930 to $33,248,056, in 1931 to $32,128,693 and in 1933 to $16,160,980. The method of control varies somewhat as between the provinces. In the majority of cases there are independent commissions or boards to administer the provincial Liquor Traffic Acts, but the accounting and trading profits are shown somewhat differently in the various provincial public accounts reports.*

Fiscal Years of the Provinces.—The fiscal years of the provinces end as follows: P.E.I., Dec. 31; N.S., Sept. 30; N.B., Oct. 31; Que., June 30; Ont., Oct. 31; Man. and Sask., April 30; Alta. and B.C., Mar. 31.

* See the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on "The Control and Sale of Liquor in Canada".

27.—Ordinary Revenues of Provincial Governments

(AMENDED UNIFORM

NOTE.—For information as to when the fiscal years

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue from Dominion Government [1]	571,973	1,569,840	1,354,737	2,680,087	3,078,003
Taxation—					
Real and personal property	155,026	538,646	89,134	–	119,135
Mining or mineral taxes	–	28,420	–	2,298	744,003
Corporation	125,040	801,558	509,321	3,960,246	6,249,872
Succession duties	30,713	262,925	208,586	3,070,138	8,081,322
Income	[2]	–	–	–	–
Motor fuel or gasolene	189,050	947,955	809,160	4,919,522	12,629,057
Amusement tax	4,544	131,102	59,188	[3]	1,640,275
Other taxes	–	–	49,789	927,860	721,462
Totals, Taxation	504,373	2,710,606	1,725,178	12,880,064	30,185,126
Royalties, duties and dues	–	376,838	293,231	1,861,416	1,073,883
Licences and Permits—					
Motor vehicles	95,008	1,027,474	758,590	5,027,355	7,218,734
Other licences	1,705	108,305	247,865	2,033,351	1,381,314
Totals, Licences and Permits	96,713	1,135,779	1,006,455	7,060,706	8,600,048
Fees	34,164	241,954	97,545	1,497,033	3,397,209
Fines and penalties	478	9,587	49,503	51,081	91,783
Profits from Trading Activities—					
Liquor traffic control	30,000	286,681	911,540	3,700,000	5,515,000
Other activities	–	55,944	–	–	120,420
Totals, Profits from Trading Activities	30,000	342,625	911,540	3,700,000	5,635,420
Interest	–	920,676 [4]	–	927,751	12,830,612
Refunds of expenditure	10,579	–	32,927	847,065	974,945
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture	1,604	5,563	–	–	307,299
Lands	–	–	3,708	28,613	23,387
Mines and mining	–	–	–	4,967	2,089
Forests, timber and woods	–	–	–	329,515	–
Water powers and storage	–	13,905	–	786,744	197,711
Rentals and other	–	–	–	211,509	614,631
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain	1,604	19,468	3,708	1,361,348	1,145,117
Institutional revenue	7,531	556,350	198,890	95,485	142,489
Miscellaneous	5,648	129,740	26,368	362,724	645,903
Totals, Ordinary Revenue	**1,263,063**	**8,013,463**	**5,700,082**	**33,324,760**	**67,800,543**

[1] Subsidies, allowances and subventions. [2] Included in Real and Personal Property. [3] Allocated to a special trust fund for hospitals and public charities maintained by the Quebec Government separate from

for their respective fiscal years ended 1933.

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of the various provinces end, see text at foot of p. 917.

Item.	Manitoba.	Sask-atchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue from Dominion Government [1]	3,443,081	3,403,421	2,722,607	2,312,620	22,136,374
Taxation—					
Real and personal property	308,258	1,504,313	1,041,696	1,857,413	5,613,621
Mining or mineral taxes	–	–	–	240,633	1,015,354
Corporation	1,692,241	1,369,649	1,200,779	1,783,422	17,692,128
Succession duties	267,078	177,376	470,741	535,808	13,104,687
Income	1,144,802	403,857	649,554	4,444,094	6,642,307
Motor fuel or gasolene	1,483,368	1,394,544	1,517,094	2,041,730	25,931,480
Amusement tax	168,424	–	159,186	353,486	2,516,205
Other taxes	7,475	–	29,389	71,710	1,807,685
Totals, Taxation	5,071,646	4,849,739	5,068,439	11,328,296	74,323,467
Royalties, duties and dues	133,960	220,721	402,618	1,182,408	5,545,075
Licences and Permits—					
Motor vehicles	893,504	1,597,371	1,544,183	1,888,448	20,050,667
Other licences	233,341	209,760	376,998	996,625	5,589,264
Totals, Licences and Permits	1,126,845	1,807,131	1,921,181	2,885,073	25,639,931
Fees	387,361	591,321	1,143,502	716,527	8,106,616
Fines and penalties	47,664	29,060	48,742	40,349	368,247
Profits from Trading Activities—					
Liquor traffic control	1,094,287	1,064,657	1,333,962	2,224,853	16,160,980
Other activities	–	41,832	23,612	33,073	274,881
Totals, Profits from Trading Activities	1,094,287	1,106,489	1,357,574	2,257,926	16,435,861
Interest	2,202,037	2,285,096	1,729,073	219,839	21,115,084
Refunds of expenditure	33,427	360,510 [5]	673,544	703,392	3,636,389
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture	–	–	35,459	–	349,925
Lands	–	165,328	51,970	199,323	472,329
Mines and mining	–	1,104	10,429	114,671	133,260
Forests, timber and woods	1,885	1,161	–	271,773	604,334
Water powers and storage	17,514	–	–	203,661	1,219,535
Rentals and other	16,305	36,809	–	1,204	880,458
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain	35,704	204,402	97,858	790,632	3,659,841
Institutional revenue					
Miscellaneous	214,442	97,943	166,060	755,205	2,234,395
	47,885	221,951	95,067	140,848	1,676,134
Totals, Ordinary Revenue	**13,838,339**	**16,177,784**	**15,426,265**	**23,333,115**	**184,877,414**

the regular provincial accounts. [4] Including exchange from N.S. Power Commission. [5] Including salary deductions and contributions of civil servants.

28.—Ordinary Expenditures of Provincial Governments

(AMENDED UNIFORM

NOTE.—For information as to when the fiscal years

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	207,367	3,060,054	2,613,834	4,638,575	27,520,666
Sinking funds	108,805	403,942	193,470	1,525,155	–
Other debt charges	–	300,649	73,640	184,860	1,808,074
Totals, Public Debt Charges	316,172	3,764,645	2,880,944	6,348,590	29,328,740
Legislation	28,277	187,371	72,687	992,798	371,112
Administration and general government[1]	120,838	375,826	372,719	4,426,519	5,033,836
Education	327,288	1,224,937	614,861	4,653,078	10,760,190
Administration of justice	62,401	37,371	177,674	3,528,895	2,427,115
Transportation and communications[2]	236,285	1,943,823	735,441	7,412,580	3,680,659
Public Welfare—					
Public health	27,185	87,524	78,005	700,992	770,170
Public institutions[3]	110,394	567,843	419,461	2,946,992	6,183,220
Hospitals	6,000	334,877	20,287	[4]	1,054,832
Child welfare	–	86,265	–	16,633	204,956
Old age pensions	59,817	–	–	–	1,551,092
Unemployment relief	37,328	–	–	–	174,640
Mothers' allowances and provision for deserted wives	–	358,188	–	–	1,597,697
Charities	–	24,858	–	20,593	–
Labour[5]	–	25,854	41,326	164,794	450,966
Totals, Public Welfare	240,724	1,485,409	559,079	3,850,004	11,987,573
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture and drainage	32,544	298,885	117,613	3,463,527	1,508,267
Lands	–	–	2,350	390,000	136,000
Forests	–	146,483	226,949	1,910,992	1,442,247
Parks and beaches	–	–	–	56,278	63,097
Water powers	–	9,700	–	120,189	–
Mines	–	103,698	8,202	325,638	130,102
Game and fish	–	799	–	597,148	443,393
Other public domain	–	–	–	22,148	–
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain	32,544	559,565	355,114	6,885,920	3,723,106
Miscellaneous	27,746	53,400	1,688	2,067,284	12,786
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure	**1,392,275**	**9,632,347**	**5,770,207**	**40,165,668**	**67,325,117**

[1] Including ministers' salaries and expenses. [2] Inclusive of highways, bridges and other public utilities. [3] Including mental hospitals, sanatoria, orphanages, reformatories, homes, etc. [4] Provided for by a special trust fund for hospitals and public charities maintained by the Quebec Government separate from

for their respective fiscal years ended 1933.

CLASSIFICATION.)

of the various provinces end, see text at foot of p. 917.

Item.	Manitoba.	Sask-atchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	5,660,135	5,748,620	6,043,497	7,054,044	62,546,792
Sinking funds	–	175,836	748,019	890,031	4,045,258
Other debt charges	529,503	25,328	23,142	992,813	3,938,009
Totals, Public Debt Charges	6,189,638	5,949,784	6,814,658	8,936,888	70,530,059
Legislation	280,291	185,582	210,110	196,264	2,524,492
Administration and general government[1]	743,433	1,616,943	1,344,167	2,017,548	16,051,829
Education	2,100,713	2,864,744	2,657,484	3,721,987	28,925,282
Administration of justice	779,573	1,048,593	917,465	1,211,551	10,190,638
Transportation and communications[2]	771,063	650,132	945,248	2,177,383	18,552,614
Public Welfare—					
Public health	166,863	151,389	109,564	150,123	2,241,815
Public institutions[3]	852,703	1,123,985	1,085,633	1,322,877	14,613,108
Hospitals	511,616	310,632	470,326	805,904	3,514,474
Child welfare	[5]	61,773	75,649	177,050	622,326
Old age pensions	1,878,798	1,796,200	1,141,370	1,583,196	8,010,473
Unemployment relief	–	–	–	456,808	668,776
Mothers' allowances and provision for deserted wives	516,308	403,036	439,196	779,640	4,094,065
Charities	72,976	13,311	30,022	185,411	347,171
Labour[6]	85,908	94,807	135,787	150,906	1,150,348
Totals, Public Welfare	4,085,172	3,955,133	3,487,547	5,611,915	35,262,556
Agriculture and Public Domain—					
Agriculture and drainage	424,298	279,759	430,593	494,507	7,049,993
Lands	81,273	16,748	94,521	191,613	912,505
Forests	153,463	72,243	179,672	475,269	4,607,318
Parks and beaches	–	32,330	3,879	–	155,584
Water powers	50,529	–	–	67,758	248,176
Mines	28,140	2,520	86,258	122,437	806,994
Game and fish	68,915	40,581	61,979	195,181	1,407,996
Other public domain	11,366	20,069	109,850	28,834	192,268
Totals, Agriculture and Public Domain	817,984	464,250	966,752	1,575,599	15,380,834
Miscellaneous	15,037	21,260	190,355	720,357	3,109,913
Totals, Ordinary Expenditure	**15,782,904**	**16,756,421**	**17,533,786**	**26,169,492**	**200,528,217**

the regular provincial accounts. [5] Included in mothers' allowances. [6] Employment bureaux, workmen's compensation, etc.

29.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1933.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 734-736.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.[1]	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	385,014	406,236	525,824	600,344	451,076	438,407	1,632,032	1,575,545
1881	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1891	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,563,432	4,516,554
1911	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,347,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1916	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,340	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917	496,053	487,113	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	2,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918	514,475	484,416	2,332,634	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919	501,915	655,409	3,280,313	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,666,352	12,371,131
1920	740,973	660,774	3,801,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,472,651	13,520,740
1921	769,719	694,042	4,586,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922	748,888	687,241	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923	554,303	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	21,634,642	19,930,276
1924	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293
1925	740,076	745,338	4,467,484	5,969,544	3,556,330	4,112,569	25,021,329	23,629,390
1926	832,551	756,114	5,744,575	6,327,043	4,206,853	4,078,775	27,206,335	26,401,480
1927	836,748	870,427	6,517,073	6,566,143	5,096,446	4,636,157	30,924,997	29,078,703
1928	1,034,782	943,548	6,933,630	7,543,078	5,290,098	5,393,784	34,807,783	32,821,226
1929	1,083,571	1,033,315	7,390,410	7,288,486	5,991,375	6,521,575	39,976,283	35,964,487
1930	1,148,749	1,133,366	7,682,066	7,900,987	6,583,726	7,218,856	43,585,142	39,374,910
1931	1,149,570	1,453,191	8,104,602	8,194,592	5,980,914	6,761,420	41,630,620	40,854,245
1932	1,206,026	1,277,401	8,874,095	9,037,199	6,505,328	6,898,263	39,349,193	39,933,901
1933	1,263,063	1,392,275	8,013,463	9,632,347	5,700,082	5,770,207	33,324,760	40,165,668

[1]Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1901.

Fiscal Year.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	2,333,180	1,816,784	–	–	–	–
1881	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,808	–	–
1891	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432	–	–
1901	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	–	–
1911	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603	2,575,145
1916	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064	5,258,756
1917	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910	5,553,965
1918	19,270,122	17,460,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153	6,828,596
1919	20,692,166[1]	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,333,759	8,125,203
1920	25,981,517[1]	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,885	8,707,833
1921	30,411,396[1]	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1922	39,725,370[1]	37,458,395[2]	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923	34,818,729[1]	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924	41,721,961[1]	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150
1925	48,013,852[1]	51,462,178	7,866,519[3]	6,824,155[3]	12,378,755	12,498,933
1926	52,039,855[1]	51,251,781	10,582,537	10,431,652	13,317,398	13,212,483
1927	56,306,225	55,763,689	11,592,758	10,446,285	13,050,217	12,962,217
1928	58,426,983	58,198,746	10,962,317	11,103,109	13,564,893	13,449,632
1929	64,549,718	61,906,824	12,150,490	12,344,493	16,096,666	15,971,231
1930	57,343,291[5]	57,989,353[5]	13,922,135	13,637,397	16,561,527[4]	17,079,469[4]
1931	54,390,092[5]	54,846,994[5]	13,842,511	14,491,673	14,346,010	18,202,677
1932	66,416,646[6]	64,414,500[6]	15,726,641	15,726,641	13,254,871	19,075,161
1933	67,800,543	67,325,117	13,838,339	15,782,904	16,177,784	16,756,421

[1]Includes capital revenue for lands which cannot be separated. [2]Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated. [3]For eight months. [4]Certain minor items, amounting to about $600,000, shown in previous years as ordinary receipts and expenditures have been transferred to the extraordinary classification in the 1930 provincial accounts report. [5]Exclusive of interest paid by Hydro and other commissions. [6] Subject to revision. This figure is taken from the Public Accounts of Ontario.

29.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1933—concluded.

NOTE.—For provincial ordinary revenues and expenditures in all other provincial fiscal years since Confederation, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 734-736.

Fiscal Year.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Totals for all Provinces.[3]	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	–	–	191,820[4]	97,692[4]	5,518,946[3]	4,935,008[3]
1881	–	–	397,035	378,779	7,858,698[3]	8,119,701[3]
1891	–	–	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815[3]	11,628,353[3]
1901	–	–	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991[3]	14,146,059[3]
1911	3,309,156[1]	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948[3]	38,144,511[3]
1916	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795[3]	53,826,219[3]
1917	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984[3]	60,122,485[3]
1918	7,660,762	8,303,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305[3]	66,052,909[3]
1919	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307[3]	76,403,973[3]
1920	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603	11,568,003	92,653,023[3]	88,250,675[3]
1921	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458[3]	102,569,515[3]
1922	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699[3]	112,874,954[3]
1923	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942[2]	117,738,244[3]	132,671,095[3]
1924	10,506,627	11,174,690	19,124,580	20,515,367[2]	127,896,047[3]	135,159,185[3]
1925	11,531,026	11,249,323	18,823,358	20,156,702[2]	132,398,729[3]	136,648,242[3]
1926	11,912,128	11,894,328	20,608,672	19,829,522[2]	146,450,904[3]	144,183,178[3]
1927	12,263,401	12,479,381	20,257,916	19,408,881[2]	156,845,780[3]	152,211,883[3]
1928	16,149,896[5]	15,870,133[5]	20,939,123	20,215,655[2]	168,109,505[3]	165,538,910[3]
1929	15,265,084	13,686,261	21,094,427	22,825,520[2]	183,598,024[3]	177,542,192[3]
1930	15,829,865	15,402,885	25,498,409	25,066,980[2]	188,154,910[3]	184,804,203[3]
1931	15,710,962	18,017,544	23,988,199	27,931,866[2]	179,143,480[3]	190,754,202[3]
1932	13,492,430	18,645,481	25,682,892	32,734,453	190,508,122	207,743,000
1933	15,426,265	17,533,786	23,333,115	26,169,492	184,877,414	200,528,217

[1]Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated. [2]Includes sinking funds taken from capital expenditure (expenditure out of income). [3]See footnotes to figures for individual provinces when using these figures. [4]Six months. Fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928.

30.—Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per Head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years 1871-1911 and in each year from 1916 to 1933.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 29, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes. Per capita figures are calculated on the basis of the population figures given on p. 164.

(A) ORDINARY REVENUES.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Average for All Provinces.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1871	4·10	1·36	1·58	1·37	1·44	–	–	–	5·31	1·50
1881	2·53	1·10	1·90	2·35	1·45	1·97	–	–	8·10	1·82
1891	2·51	1·49	1·91	2·32	1·96	3·86	–	–	9·79	2·21
1901	3·00	2·37	3·12	2·77	2·05	3·96	–	–	8·97	2·62
1911	3·99	3·30	3·83	3·51	3·71	9·66	5·49	8·85	26·70	5·65
1916	5·53	4·29	4·29	4·48	5·10	10·65	7·41	10·65	13·80	6·25
1917	5·51	4·21	4·27	4·81	6·71	11·28	8·51	12·32	14·88	7·19
1918	5·78	4·65	6·39	6·30	7·02	11·90	11·50	14·67	18·74	8·51
1919	5·64	6·47	5·85	5·67	7·42	14·93	11·91	17·82	22·40	9·25
1920	8·33	7·37	8·14	6·30	9·07	16·62	13·59	19·33	27·34	10·83
1921	8·65	8·75	7·46	6·74	10·37	15·34	15·57	18·85	28·99	11·61
1922	8·41	9·18	8·29	9·00	13·33	12·89	15·35	15·75	31·40	13·02
1923	6·37	10·27	8·95	8·84	11·56	16·28	16·17	17·57	33·80	13·07
1924	8·59	10·58	9·53	9·29	13·64	17·48	15·83	17·60	33·49	13·99
1925	8·61	8·67	9·05	9·82	15·43	12·45	15·36	19·15	32·01	14·25
1926	9·57	11·15	10·62	10·45	16·45	16·56	16·22	19·59	34·01	15·50
1927	9·62	12·65	12·81	11·64	17·49	17·81	15·52	19·37	32·52	16·28
1928	11·76	13·46	13·19	12·82	17·82	16·51	15·74	24·54	32·67	17·09
1929	12·31	14·35	14·83	14·42	19·36	17·95	18·23	22·32	32·01	18·31
1930	13·05	14·95	16·22	14·43	16·94	20·21	18·34	22·36	37·72	18·43
1931	13·06	15·80	14·66	14·48	15·85	19·77	15·56	21·46	34·56	17·27
1932	13·70	17·30	15·91	13·55	19·20	22·31	13·65	18·23	36·48	18·13
1933	14·19	15·35	13·57	11·22	19·24	19·17	17·01	20·38	32·77	17·31

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

1871	4·32	1·55	1·53	1·32	1·12	–	–	–	2·69	1·34
1881	2·40	1·12	1·87	4·47	1·35	3·66	–	–	7·71	1·89
1891	2·79	1·54	2·12	2·75	1·97	4·34	–	–	10·53	2·41
1901	3·06	2·37	2·75	2·74	1·85	3·88	–	–	12·78	2·63
1911	4·24	3·64	3·99	3·20	3·92	8·68	5·23	9·19	20·85	5·29
1916	4·93	4·26	4·26	4·38	4·68	11·10	8·12	12·13	22·11	6·73
1917	5·41	4·66	5·89	4·57	6·06	12·29	8·39	13·29	20·54	7·46
1918	5·44	5·13	6·50	5·33	6·36	12·93	10·07	15·91	19·04	8·11
1919	7·36	6·47	6·96	5·54	7·70	14·73	11·61	17·61	20·26	9·19
1920	7·42	7·59	7·79	5·88	9·04	17·85	11·94	18·45	22·82	10·31
1921	7·80	8·93	8·85	6·19	9·74	16·50	16·05	22·29	29·02	11·67
1922	7·72	9·18	7·68	6·88	12·57	13·61	17·32	18·98	32·23	12·66
1923	9·08	10·09	9·38	8·15	16·36	17·15	16·56	18·53	34·73	14·72
1924	8·32	10·81	9·81	8·64	15·97	16·73	15·74	18·72	35·93	14·78
1925	8·67	11·59	10·46	9·27	16·54	10·80	15·51	18·69	34·29	14·70
1926	8·69	12·29	10·30	10·14	16·20	16·32	16·09	19·56	32·72	15·26
1927	10·00	12·75	11·65	10·94	17·32	16·05	15·41	19·71	31·15	15·80
1928	10·72	14·65	13·45	12·09	17·75	16·72	15·60	24·12	31·54	16·83
1929	11·74	14·15	16·14	13·00	18·57	18·23	18·09	20·01	34·64	17·70
1930	12·88	15·37	17·78	13·94	17·13	19·79	18·91	21·75	37·08	18·10
1931	16·51	15·97	16·57	14·22	15·98	20·70	19·74	24·61	40·25	18·38
1932	14·52	17·62	16·85	13·75	18·62	22·31	19·64	25·20	46·50	19·77
1933	15·64	18·45	13·74	13·52	19·10	21·86	17·62	23·16	36·75	18·77

Subsection 2.—Provincial Debts and Assets.

In former issues of the Year Book statements were given showing the total direct liabilities of Provincial Governments and a detailed statement of the provincial assets. In accordance with decisions reached at the Conference mentioned on page 916 a uniform balance sheet for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1933 is now presented. In accordance with up-to-date accounting practice, the balance sheet is divided into three distinct categories, capital, income or current, and trust fund account assets and liabilities.

In addition to this the total indirect or contingent liabilities of each province are shown, though they do not in any way affect the balance sheet transactions.

For Prince Edward Island, the total capital assets are not balanced with the total capital liabilities, largely owing to the exclusion of any detail showing non-revenue earning assets such as roads, bridges, public buildings, etc.

The Quebec Public Accounts report for 1933 did not show a balance sheet though the 1934 report does include such a statement. The statistics here shown are as supplied to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Treasury Department.

As some of the items may be vague in meaning the following notes will be of assistance in studying the balance sheets presented:

Capital Assets.—

Available or Realizable Assets: "Loans and advances" are fully secured. "Other Government Utilities" in the case of Nova Scotia represent largely highways, together with other capitalizations, whereas under "roads" the figures given represent only machinery replacement.

General Assets, Non-revenue Bearing: In Ontario, provincial buildings and lands, northern development (roads and farms), rural power-transmission-lines bonus, municipal works unemployment relief and other smaller miscellaneous items are included under "roads." In New Brunswick "public buildings" do not include Parliament buildings, upon which no valuation has been set up. In Saskatchewan bridges are included in "roads". "Universities and Colleges" needs further explanation. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario no valuations are shown as these provinces do not consider such universities and colleges as capital assets of the provinces where situated, though government aid for maintenance may be found in the annual statements of educational expenditure. Manitoba's valuations are inclusive of educational properties, other than universities and colleges controlled by the government. In Saskatchewan, the university is included in public buildings. In Alberta the valuation shown includes advances and redemption of debentures. The British Columbia university valuation is included in capital losses, representing $3,678,278 written off in 1929-30.

Capital Liabilities.—

"Dominion Government Debt Allowance" represents housing loan only for Nova Scotia.

"Reserves or Surpluses" are not applicable against any specific assets.

31.—Balance Sheets of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—For dates on which the fiscal years of

(AMENDED UNIFORM

ASSETS.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital Assets.					
AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE—					
Cash on hand and in bank	–	–	440,937	–	–
Investments (exclusive of sinking funds)	–	4,461,004	50,000	–	–
Loans, advances and accts. receivable	–	14,455,115	332,687	13,608,514	59,525,157
Government Utilities—					
Hydro-electric	–	–	6,283,497	–	187,964,549
Railways	–	–	1,246,432	–	30,207,935
Telephones	–	–	–	–	–
Other government utilities	–	42,048,841	–	–	–
Totals, Government Utilities	–	42,048,841	7,529,929	–	218,172,484
Other available or realizable	893,390	1,055,416	529,300	–	1,458,971
TOTALS, AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE	893,390	62,020,376	8,882,853	13,608,514	279,156,612
GENERAL ASSETS NON-REVENUE BEARING—					
Roads	–	526,984	28,751,021	–	252,945,308
Bridges	–	–	10,986,198	–	–
Public buildings	–	–	2,713,243	–	–
Universities and colleges	–	–	–	–	–
Other miscellaneous	–	–	10,430,711	–	–
TOTALS, GENERAL ASSETS	–	526,984	52,881,173	–	252,945,308
Loans and advances (partially secured)	–	1,152,263	860,500	–	–
Deferred charges and capital losses	–	890,757	260,000	–	22,968,486
Advances to current or income account	–	1,630,552	169,893	–	–
Totals, Capital Assets	**893,390**	**66,220,932**	**63,054,419**	**13,608,514**	**555,070,406**

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Capital Assets.					
AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE—					
Cash on hand and in bank	407,978	–	187,341	–	1,036,256
Investments (exclusive of sinking funds)	12,287,692	–	3,893,435	–	20,692,131
Loans, advances and accts. receivable	24,822,633	50,268,608	17,549,604	–	180,562,318
Government Utilities—					
Hydro-electric	5,443,639	–	–	–	199,691,685
Railways	–	–	–	–	31,454,367
Telephones	22,979,474	–	24,016,980	–	46,996,454
Other government utilities	757,679	–	–	–	42,806,520
Totals, Government Utilities	29,180,792	–	24,016,980	–	320,949,026
Other available or realizable	29,712,796	39,783,257	594,524	–	74,027,654
TOTALS, AVAILABLE OR REALIZABLE	96,411,891	90,051,865	46,241,884	–	597,267,385
GENERAL ASSETS NON-REVENUE BEARING—					
Roads	20,004,891	30,066,812	19,919,166	67,833,076	420,047,258
Bridges	38,407	–	10,328,019	8,100,632	29,453,256
Public buildings	18,377,617	23,709,583	17,205,553	15,091,466	77,097,462
Universities and colleges	6,722,937	–	4,430,972	–	11,153,909
Other miscellaneous	285,608	154,821	8,690,973	1,909,349	21,471,462
TOTALS, GENERAL ASSETS	45,429,460	53,931,216	60,574,683	92,934,523	559,223,347
Loans and advances (partially secured)	3,471,578	10,932,301	5,823,167	42,029,565	64,269,374
Deferred charges and capital losses	9,149,799	11,274,569	26,472,462	29,799,683	100,815,756
Advances to current or income account	96,649	12,764,982	16,011,643	48,992,202	79,665,921
Totals, Capital Assets	**154,559,377**	**178,954,933**	**155,123,839**	**213,755,973**	**1,401,241,783**

for their respective fiscal years ended 1933.

the provinces end, see text at foot of p. 917.

CLASSIFICATION.)

LIABILITIES.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Capital Liabilities.					
FUNDED DEBT—	$	$	$	$	$
Gross bonded or debenture debt	3,754,000	66,439,880	61,935,163	110,237,892	522,687,345
Less sinking funds	−758,707	−4,759,273	−6,731,429	−13,046,235	−5,496,416
Net bonded or debenture debt	2,995,293	61,680,607	55,203,734	97,191,657	517,190,929
Treasury bills	−	1,500,000	−	−	36,620,000
TOTALS, NET FUNDED DEBT	2,995,293	63,180,607	55,203,734	97,191,657	553,810,929
UNFUNDED OR FLOATING DEBT—					
Temporary loans	370,783	−	−	13,000,000	−
Savings deposits	−	−	−	−	21,546,006
Superannuation funds	−	−	−	294,352	4,840,357
Accounts payable	−	−	208,756	−	−
Other miscellaneous	545,551	−	910,500	−	1,077,479
TOTALS, UNFUNDED DEBT	916,334	−	1,119,256	13,294,352	27,463,842
Dominion Government debt allowance	−	847,000	−	−	−
Reserves or surpluses	−	2,193,325	−	−	729,155
Capital surplus	−	−	6,731,429	−	−26,933,520
Totals, Capital Liabilities	**3,911,627**	**66,220,932**	**63,054,419**	**110,486,009**	**555,070,406**

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
Capital Liabilities.	$	$	$	$	$
FUNDED DEBT—					
Gross bonded or debenture debt	90,938,906	109,209,642	133,837,260	125,332,736	1,224,372,824
Less sinking funds	−7,131,638	−6,205,017	−7,399,533	−26,581,241	−78,109,489
Net bonded or debenture debt	83,807,268	103,004,625	126,437,727	98,751,495	1,146,263,335
Treasury bills	22,795,649	30,810,092	6,723,052	11,001,190	109,449,983
TOTALS, NET FUNDED DEBT	106,602,917	133,814,717	133,160,779	109,752,685	1,255,713,318
UNFUNDED OR FLOATING DEBT—					
Temporary loans	−	339,434	3,050,000	−	16,760,217
Savings deposits	−	−	9,237,270	−	30,783,276
Superannuation funds	−	−	1,714,891	−	6,849,600
Accounts payable	1,233,080	1,715,258	366,362	−	3,523,456
Other miscellaneous	−	−	277,556	118,825[1]	2,929,911
TOTALS, UNFUNDED DEBT	1,233,080	2,054,692	14,646,079	118,825	60,846,460
Dominion Government debt allowance	−	−	−	−	847,000
Reserves or surpluses	14,491,527	2,906,204	6,988,887	51,864,825	79,173,223
Capital surplus	32,231,853	40,179,320	328,094	52,020,338	104,557,514
Totals, Capital Liabilities	**154,559,377**	**178,954,933**	**155,123,839**	**213,755,973**	**1,501,137,515**

[1] Mortgage B.C. House.

31.—Balance Sheets of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—For dates on which the fiscal years

(AMENDED UNIFORM

ASSETS.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Income or Current Assets.					
Cash on hand or in bank	–	57,408	–	–	8,973,885
Accrued interest on investments (less reserves)	–	12,697	–	–	–
Tax arrears (less reserves)	–	–	–	–	–
Accounts receivable	–	2,030,007	1,389,293	–	6,263,731
Inventories, equipment, stores and material (less depreciation)	–	215,474	–	–	2,248,029
Other income or current assets	–	47,934	509,929	–	10,000
Income deficits	–	3,483,879	941,907	–	–
Totals, Income or Current Assets	**–**	**5,847,399**	**2,841,129**	**–**	**17,495,645**
Trust Account Assets.					
Cash	2,517	36,940	382,363	–	–
Investments	118,013	306,346	–	–	–
School lands	–	–	–	–	–
Other trust account assets	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Trust Account Assets	**120,530**	**343,286**	**382,363**	**–**	**–**

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Income or Current Assets.					
Cash on hand or in bank	115,690	149,127	223,505	1,110,594	10,630,209
Accrued interest on investments (less reserves)	80,340	1,811,956	741,510	–	2,646,503
Tax arrears (less reserves)	517,870	3,093,374	2,538,541	5,665,201	11,814,986
Accounts receivable	2,016,529	3,078,344	2,173,935	1,297,707	18,249,546
Inventories, equipment, stores and material (less depreciation)	164,416	389,143	887,425	–	3,904,487
Other income or current assets	54,963	2,184,282	604,430	481,089	3,892,627
Income deficits	1,895,851	5,322,746	11,574,932	53,498,148	76,717,463
Totals, Income or Current Assets	**4,845,659**	**16,028,972**	**18,744,278**	**62,052,739**	**127,855,821**
Trust Account Assets.					
Cash	637,625	232,773	2,979,421	562,114	4,833,753
Investments	712,048	1,309,125	3,398,106	170,228	6,013,866
School lands	–	4,952,545	16,734,245	–	21,686,790
Other trust account assets	–	362,232[1]	4,787,765	–	5,149,997
Totals, Trust Account Assets	**1,349,673**	**6,856,675**	**27,899,537**	**732,342**	**37,684,406**

[1] Due from Current Account.

for their respective fiscal years ended 1933—concluded.

of the Provinces end, see text at foot of p. 917.

CLASSIFICATION.)

LIABILITIES.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
Income or Current Liabilities.					
Accounts payable	–	365,789	122,183	–	535,202
Interest accrued but not due	–	830,455	862,813	–	9,166,389
Sinking funds accrued but not due	–	–	82,149	–	–
Other miscellaneous	–	3,020,604	1,604,091	1,982,966	2,422,785
Due to capital	–	1,630,551	169,893	–	–
Income surpluses	–	–	–	–	5,371,269
Totals, Income or Current Liabilities	–	**5,847,399**	**2,841,129**	**1,982,966**	**17,495,645**
Trust Account Liabilities.					
Trust totals	120,530	343,286	382,363	4,261,980	–
Miscellaneous liabilities (estates of mentally incompetent, etc.)	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Trust Account Liabilities	**120,530**	**343,286**	**382,363**	**4,261,980**	–
INDIRECT OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—[2]					
TOTALS, INDIRECT LIABILITIES	–	698,405	1,462,000	4,864,300	102,103,131

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Income or Current Liabilities.					
Accounts payable	56,450	21,988	185,889	4,017,916	5,305,417
Interest accrued but not due	934,932	1,997,446	1,688,336	1,789,813	17,270,184
Sinking funds accrued but not due	–	–	483,550	–	565,699
Other miscellaneous	3,757,627	1,244,556	374,861	7,252,807	21,660,297
Due to capital	96,650	12,764,982	16,011,642	48,992,203	79,665,921
Income surpluses	–	–	–	–	5,371,269
Totals, Income or Current Liabilities	**4,845,659**	**16,028,972**	**18,744,278**	**62,052,739**	**129,838,787**
Trust Account Liabilities.					
Trust totals	1,115,015	1,904,130	26,796,623	732,342	35,656,269
Miscellaneous liabilities, (estates of mentally incompetent, etc.)	234,658	4,952,545	1,102,914	–	6,290,117
Totals, Trust Account Liabilities	**1,349,673**	**6,856,675**	**27,899,537**	**732,342**	**41,946,386**
INDIRECT OR CONTINGENT LIABILITIES—[2]					
TOTALS, INDIRECT LIABILITIES	8,501,820	33,933,480	9,992,912	68,137,857	229,693,905

[2] Indirect or Contingent Liabilities do not enter the balance-sheet transactions; they include guarantees of bonds of, and loans to, railways, municipalities, and other organizations.

Bonded Indebtedness of the Provinces.—Of the total liabilities of the provinces the major part is represented by bonded debt owing to the public in Canada and abroad. The total gross bonded debt amounted to $1,224,372,824 in 1933 as compared with only $218,875,927 in 1916, an increase of over $1,000,000,000 in the 17 years. In addition to this bonded debt there were treasury bills outstanding on provincial accounts amounting to $109,449,983 for 1933. Figures of bonded debt for this and previous years to 1916 are given in Table **32.** The rapid rise in the bonded debt of the provinces from $218,875,927 in 1916 is accounted for largely by the development of public ownership of utilities (such as the "Hydro" in Ontario), the extension of the highways and good roads systems in all provinces (highway debentures outstanding in 1933 accounting for $438,000,000 of the provincial debt), and the requirements for the promotion of industrial activities and public and social welfare. These demanded heavy expenditures which could not easily be met out of current revenue. The borrowings, while increasing the public debt, are in the main considered justifiable, as the public utilities are in most cases meeting from their revenues the interest on indebtedness incurred in their construction, and the provincial assets generally are sound enough to take care of capital investment for other services which are necessary to develop the country.

32.—Gross Bonded Debt (Exclusive of Treasury Bills) of Provincial Governments, by Provinces, fiscal years 1916 to 1933.

Fiscal Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
1916	733,000	13,443,087	9,100,647	38,346,128	52,411,401
1917	733,000	13,362,707	15,809,856	39,462,996	55,301,501
1918	733,000	14,490,813	17,163,089	39,827,770	66,526,501
1919	733,000	14,614,893	18,585,760	39,706,614	81,026,501
1920	733,000	17,202,647	20,683,236	40,708,114	109,186,900
1921	858,000	20,678,267	23,573,432	51,652,113	184,693,420
1922	1,033,000	24,608,347	26,628,432	55,604,926	222,361,338
1923	1,183,000	27,134,507	28,583,932	60,605,226	255,587,757
1924	1,683,000	31,458,640	30,737,909	75,605,226	292,845,257
1925	1,833,000	36,000,928	32,345,909	81,944,926	277,045,257
1926	1,873,000	35,986,324	35,325,909	78,004,926	280,559,094
1927	1,933,000	40,708,457	36,554,409	79,212,226	293,365,994
1928	2,185,000	34,824,713	37,845,303	80,731,877	322,365,844
1929	2,109,000	46,395,847	34,780,603	80,334,792	350,563,844
1930	2,329,000	55,483,480	41,211,696	76,735,292	398,821,344
1931	2,104,000	60,325,613	45,858,996	84,235,292	455,375,344
1932	3,504,000	61,740,747	58,739,663[3]	91,987,692	499,986,011[3]
1933[2]	3,754,000	66,439,880	61,935,163	110,237,892	522,687,345

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1916	30,396,274	24,292,044	29,000,200	21,153,146	218,875,927
1917	31,196,870	25,439,187	30,595,200	23,153,146	235,054,463
1918	33,890,870	28,019,387	31,500,200	23,071,936	255,223,566
1919	36,897,870	29,963,410	34,635,200	27,571,936	283,735,184
1920	49,700,870	35,237,170	41,989,900	34,071,936	349,513,773
1921	61,929,870	41,785,436	59,010,257	46,511,436	490,692,231
1922	66,331,121	49,685,476	67,373,279	61,851,436	575,477,355
1923	67,914,095	52,807,876	78,522,279	65,851,436	638,190,108
1924	69,637,095	52,492,956	78,594,760	68,851,436	701,906,279
1925	66,658,595	50,493,376	81,459,407	76,443,736	704,225,134
1926	64,433,595	54,114,176[1]	86,894,666	71,485,736	708,677,426
1927	67,293,828	56,944,576	90,890,458	75,485,736	742,388,684
1928	69,822,828	58,309,256	90,899,816	72,275,736	769,260,373
1929	71,465,161	58,275,776	96,532,443	77,482,736	817,940,202
1930	76,641,161	73,667,316	106,888,380	87,365,236	919,142,905
1931	81,381,906	85,141,205	106,866,573	95,358,236	1,016,647,165
1932	89,630,906	101,831,236	128,970,593	111,932,236[2]	1,148,323,084[3]
1933[2]	90,938,906	109,209,642	133,837,260	125,332,736	1,224,372,824

[1] Liabilities statement is for April 30; this amount includes $500,000 due May 1. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Interest Payments and Receipts of the Provinces.—The current burden of a debt in the case of a continuing organization is represented by interest payments, which may be offset in whole or in part by interest received on loans either to provincially-owned public utilities or to corporations or individual citizens. In a country where provincial public policy varies widely with regard to public ownership, it appears desirable to include a statement showing, for each province, the gross interest payments, the interest receipts and the net interest payments. This information is given for the provincial fiscal years ended in 1933 below:—

Province.	Gross Interest Paid.	Interest Received.	Net Interest Paid.	Net Interest Paid per Capita.
	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	207,367	-	207,367	2·33
Nova Scotia	3,060,054	920,676	2,139,378	4·10
New Brunswick	2,613,834	-	2,613,834	6·22
Quebec	4,638,575	927,751	3,710,824	1·25
Ontario	27,520,666	12,903,342	14,617,324	4·15
Manitoba	5,660,135	2,202,037	3,458,098	9·58
Saskatchewan	5,748,620	2,285,096	3,463,524	3·64
Alberta	6,043,497	1,729,073	4,314,424	5·70
British Columbia	7,054,044	219,840	6,834,204	9·60
Totals	**62,546,792**	**21,187,815**	**41,358,977**	**3·88**

Section 3.—Municipal Public Finance.*

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada and, after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old Province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849.† Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and seven incorporated towns. In British Columbia seven of the 33 cities have fewer than 1,000 people, while there are no towns at all and only 17 villages; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 28 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities, and where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Governments. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to becoming self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table **33**, which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1932.

*Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch issues statements on "Financial Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 10,000 Population and Over", on "Bonded Indebtedness of Municipalities" and on "Assessment Valuations of Municipalities". For a list of publications see Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Finance", (p. 1155).

†For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system of Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

33.—Number of Municipalities in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, 1932.

Province.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Other Rural Municipalities.	Local Improvement Districts.	Suburban Municipalities.	Total.
P.E. Island	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	8
Nova Scotia	2	43	–	[3]	24	–	–	69
New Brunswick	3	20	2	15	–	–	–	40
Quebec	25	99	300	75	1,018	–	–	1,517
Ontario	28	146	156	38[1]	571[2]	–	–	939
Manitoba	4	30	22	–	112	–	5	173
Saskatchewan	8	80	385	–	302	84	–	859
Alberta	7	54	145	–	163	234	–	603
British Columbia	33	–	17	–	28	–	–	78
Canada	**111**	**479**	**1,027**	**128**	**2,218**	**318**	**5**	**4,286**

[1]There are 44 counties in all, geographically, but a number are united for municipal purposes.
[2]Officially known as "townships".
[3]Nova Scotia has 18 counties, some of which are "municipalities", while others are divided into "municipalities".

Municipal Revenue from Taxation.—The following statement showing receipts from current taxes, arrears and penalties, though incomplete, is the only information available dealing with this important subject.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION RECEIPTS, BY PROVINCES, 1932.

	$		$
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown only)	145,830	Manitoba (tax collections)	17,290,888
New Brunswick (St. John, Moncton and Fredericton only)	2,441,063	Saskatchewan (tax collections)	17,616,414
Nova Scotia (incl. prov. highway tax for towns and rural municipalities)	6,613,674	Alberta (current tax collections)	12,032,471
Quebec (tax collections)	79,612,584	British Columbia (land, road and poll taxes)	17,089,972
Ontario (taxation and rates)	131,755,503	Total	284,598,399

Municipal Assessments.—Throughout the Dominion, the chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities; though in certain provinces personal property, income, and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations. In the Prairie Provinces, the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, *e.g.*, in Saskatchewan, where the taxable valuations of buildings are about 12 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, and in Alberta, where they are about 28 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table **34.**

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as among provinces, as among classes of municipalities and as among municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Bureau of Statistics on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces", obtainable on request.

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as among the various rural municipalities.

34.—Summary Statement Showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for 1929-32—concluded on p. 934.

Province.		Taxable Real Property.		
		Land.	Buildings.	Total.
		$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1929	–	–	30,842,925
	1930	–	–	31,492,665
	1931	–	–	32,595,794
	1932	–	–	33,679,705
Nova Scotia	1929	–	–	136,915,454[3]
	1930	–	–	138,202,162[3]
	1931	–	–	140,107,075[3]
	1932	–	–	141,006,134[3]
New Brunswick	1929	–	–	158,569,642
	1930	–	–	126,468,634
	1931	–	–	130,053,404
	1932	–	–	127,865,063
Quebec	1929	–	–	2,354,494,461
	1930	–	–	2,451,644,179
	1931	–	–	2,210,942,541
	1932	–	–	2,226,143,786
Ontario	1929	1,291,803,654	1,383,517,323	2,675,320,977
	1930	1,314,778,176	1,444,419,193	2,759,197,369
	1931	1,327,606,008	1,484,157,227	2,811,763,235
	1932	1,322,677,599	1,517,074,935	2,839,752,534
Manitoba	1929	–	–	540,852,995
	1930	–	–	541,847,002
	1931	–	–	539,012,367
	1932	–	–	536,413,841
Saskatchewan	1929	974,028,206	109,745,019	1,083,773,225
	1930	976,232,540	115,066,876	1,091,299,416
	1931	972,490,470	117,238,924	1,089,729,394
	1932	968,674,804	119,492,278	1,088,167,082
Alberta	1929	454,224,514[4]	107,405,626[4]	561,630,140[4,6]
	1930	525,513,056	119,904,827	645,417,883
	1931	456,099,459[4]	123,860,646[4]	579,960,105[4]
	1932	446,925,085[4]	124,194,862[4]	571,119,947[4]
British Columbia	1929	307,514,698	352,814,469	660,329,167
	1930	307,772,090	374,218,299	681,990,389
	1931	303,667,022	384,429,061	688,096,083
	1932	293,986,938	373,368,982	677,355,920
Totals, All Provinces	**1929**	**3,027,571,072[1,4]**	**1,953,482,437[1]**	**8,202,728,986[3,4]**
	1930	**3,124,295,862[1]**	**2,053,609,195[1]**	**8,467,559,699[3]**
	1931	**3,059,862,959[1,4]**	**2,109,685,858[1]**	**8,222,259,998[3,4]**
	1932	**3,032,264,426[1,4]**	**2,134,131,057[1]**	**8,241,504,012[3,4]**

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 934.

34.—Summary Statement Showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for 1929-32—concluded.

Province.		Personal Property.	Income.	Other Taxable Valuations.	Total Taxable Valuations.	Exempted Property.
		$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	1929	6,820,658	536,020	75,850	38,275,453	1,944,000
	1930	7,413,475	425,016	57,030	39,388,186	1,984,000
	1931	6,336,017	287,134	83,495	39,302,440	1,828,000
	1932	5,350,022	222,739	5,865[10]	39,258,331	1,826,000
Nova Scotia	1929	24,118,744[2,3]	1,698,572[2,3]	–	162,638,650[3]	40,135,244
	1930	23,986,731[2,3]	1,716,970[2,3]	–	163,831,573[3]	45,163,617
	1931	24,383,477[2,3]	1,522,600[2,3]	11,267,770	177,215,514[3]	48,119,429
	1932	23,887,409[2,3]	2,091,162[2,3]	11,645,775	178,563,967[3]	47,524,274
New Brunswick	1929	28,597,163	–	–	187,166,805	–
	1930	23,111,956	–	–	149,580,590	–
	1931	23,511,406	–	–	153,564,810	–
	1932	20,592,746	–	–	148,457,809	–
Quebec	1929	–	–	14,791,807	2,369,286,268	637,990,363
	1930	–	–	13,489,102	2,465,133,281	668,244,770
	1931	–	–	12,536,139	2,223,478,680	706,128,166
	1932	–	–	43,004,925	2,269,148,711	726,626,886
Ontario	1929	–	119,218,961	219,323,197	3,013,863,135[5]	488,724,668
	1930	–	135,092,197	232,243,536	3,126,533,102[5]	510,504,102
	1931	–	131,335,748	240,053,432	3,183,152,415[5]	536,535,708
	1932	–	123,027,653	244,615,969	3,207,396,156[5]	559,613,040
Manitoba	1929	10,296,733	–	10,439,762	561,589,490	144,991,311
	1930	11,273,173	–	10,573,874	563,694,049	147,666,868
	1931	7,656,667	–	10,434,095	557,103,129	156,793,923
	1932	5,989,568	–	9,892,955	552,296,364	158,588,317
Saskatchewan	1929	–	2,473,384[6]	45,599,072	1,131,845,681	–
	1930	–	2,048,005[7]	46,067,839	1,139,415,260	–
	1931	–	1,205,209[8]	43,526,172	1,134,460,775	–
	1932	–	400,074[9]	40,880,396	1,129,447,552	–
Alberta	1929	–	–	8,981,640[4]	570,611,780[4]	–
	1930	–	–	10,785,735	656,203,618	–
	1931	–	–	15,785,012[4]	595,745,117[4]	–
	1932	–	–	18,304,253[4]	589,424,200[4]	–
British Columbia	1929	–	–	–	660,329,167	81,303,065
	1930	–	–	–	681,990,389	87,373,370
	1931	–	–	–	688,096,083	149,274,900
	1932	–	–	–	677,355,920	151,520,124
Totals, All Provinces	**1929**	**69,833,298[2,3]**	**123,926,937[2,3]**	**299,211,328**	**8,695,606,429[3,5]**	**1,395,088,651**
	1930	**65,785,335[2,3]**	**139,282,188[2,3]**	**313,217,116**	**8,985,770,043[3,5]**	**1,460,936,727**
	1931	**61,887,567[2,3]**	**134,350,691[2,3]**	**333,686,115**	**8,752,118,963[3,5]**	**1,598,349,761**
	1932	**55,819,745[2,3]**	**125,741,628[2,3]**	**368,350,138**	**8,791,349,010[3,5]**	**1,645,698,641**

[1]Less land and buildings for the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. [2]In N.S. personal property and income assessments for cities are for Sydney only. [3]Includes exemptions for municipality of Cumberland, Nova Scotia. [4]Local Improvement Districts not included in 1929, 1931 or 1932 in Alta. [5]In addition, assessments for schools only in Ontario were: townships $2,730,538, towns and villages, $23,719,597 and cities $92,401,140 in 1929; townships $3,125,660, towns and villages $22,347,193 and cities $86,780,452 in 1930; townships $4,486,690, towns and villages $20,499,195 and cities $93,816,472 in 1931 and townships $4,976,492, towns and villages $18,249,670 and cities $86,803,023 in 1932. [6]$256,400 is by special franchise. [7]$484,736 is by special franchise. [8]$441,660 is by special franchise. [9]Includes special franchise (amount not stated). [10]One municipality showing $80,000 odd assessment for 1931 did not report for 1932.

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the nineteen-twenties. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from $153,568,409 in 1913 to $504,755,977 in 1932, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from $173,720,141 in 1915 to $463,891,860 in 1932, and a proportionate increase took place in other provinces. The recent growth in the bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table **35.** The figures show that there was an increase in 1932 over 1931 in each of the provinces with the exceptions of Alberta and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan, net debenture debt is shown for all municipalities in 1919 and from 1920 on the statistics represent gross debenture debt. In Alberta in the earlier years, figures represent principally net debenture debt but from 1929 on gross debenture debt is shown. All other provinces give gross total debenture debt throughout.

35.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-32.

Year.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	$	$	$	$	$
1919	970,100[1]	17,863,881	11,188,467[2]	199,937,246	243,226,877
1920	1,086,500[1]	19,192,462	10,841,466[2]	224,378,214	269,727,271
1921	1,202,200[1]	22,451,743	7,578,567[2]	231,114,774	317,613,283
1922	1,254,900[1]	23,541,759	10,025,633[2]	247,063,013	349,276,606
1923	1,290,800[1]	24,248,782	7,974,362[2]	261,101,892	376,512,002
1924	1,143,550[1]	25,348,664	17,350,225[2]	277,021,468	430,010,501
1925	1,163,050[1]	25,722,635	10,660,863[2]	281,419,750	405,178,853
1926	1,247,545[1]	26,281,152	17,091,550[2]	296,955,680	413,474,813
1927	1,452,425[1]	28,381,616	15,707,699[2]	313,638,581	434,464,056
1928	1,515,125[1]	29,049,412	19,584,335[2]	335,986,761	435,912,807
1929	1,598,624[1]	29,029,119	21,343,890[2]	352,520,078	451,936,592
1930	1,863,211[1]	30,182,264	20,942,988[2]	385,000,269	485,280,182
1931	1,959,672[1]	31,386,025	22,165,501[2]	428,018,439	499,002,074
1932	2,129,350[1]	31,606,140	24,752,873[2]	463,891,860	504,755,977

Year.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1919	55,562,788	39,585,388	66,870,464	94,741,615	729,946,826[2]
1920	57,820,588	40,611,271	57,205,275	96,107,911	776,970,958[3]
1921	65,463,239	41,180,255	53,429,558	97,495,984	837,529,603[3]
1922	68,811,040	59,719,165	60,832,650	98,761,630	919,286,396[3]
1923	73,908,963	59,011,174	70,999,611	96,273,987	971,321,573[3]
1924	73,944,105	57,763,699	65,414,317	96,106,151	1,044,102,680[3]
1925	79,211,867	55,835,505	57,908,593	99,055,201	1,016,156,317[3]
1926	80,716,272	54,844,759	56,950,712	102,853,228	1,050,415,711[3]
1927	83,017,302	54,361,158	62,414,660	107,376,118	1,100,813,615[3]
1928	85,651,906	53,092,330	63,428,853	110,124,819	1,134,346,348[3]
1929	85,901,404	54,913,100	78,473,392	118,483,618	1,194,199,817[3]
1930	84,879,707	59,000,183	78,645,803	125,832,088	1,271,626,695[3]
1931	91,615,195	59,146,592	78,679,571	129,913,890	1,341,886,959[3]
1932	92,471,256	59,238,281	76,892,413	129,332,791	1,385,070,941[3]

[1]Municipalities included are not enumerated in the years 1919-23; figures represent Charlottetown and Kensington 1924-32; Montague for 1925-32; Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and Alberton 1926-32 and Borden 1932. For the latest year the figures include all eight incorporated municipalities of the province.

[2] Municipalities included are not enumerated in the years 1919-23; figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1924; 2 cities, 13 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1925; 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1926; 3 cities, 23 towns, 4 villages and 15 counties in 1927, 1928 and 1929; 3 cities, 19 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1930 and 3 cities, 20 towns, 2 villages and 15 counties in 1931 and 1932.

[3]See footnotes 1 and 2.

36.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 and Over, 1932.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as Furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island—							
Charlottetown	832	13,387	8,807,163	328,904	391,297	2,707,644	2,133,541
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax	4,403	59,275[1]	59,942,925	3,530,724	3,530,725	19,770,549	19,770,549
Sydney	3,731	25,000	12,925,862	1,858,380	1,858,380	5,722,187	5,722,187
Glace Bay	6,202	20,706[1]	5,272,255	807,799	831,909	2,536,632	1,944,972
New Brunswick—							
Saint John	13,440	47,514[1]	50,220,000	4,134,864	4,050,564	14,547,914	9,406,705
Moncton	2,093	21,169	24,307,723	1,364,692	1,364,692	6,579,267	6,028,719

[1]Census of 1931.

36.—Principal Financial and Other Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns with Populations of 10,000 and Over, 1932—concluded.

Province and City.	Area.	Population as Furnished by Municipality.	Total Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Grand Total Receipts.	Grand Total Expenditures.	Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
	acres.	No.	$	$	$	$	$
Quebec—							
Montreal	32,254	833,000	1,013,447,369	145,785,365	145,842,669	277,918,207	339,770,150
Quebec	5,754	142,500	125,947,445	18,125,061	18,057,991	38,553,026	44,085,556
Verdun	1,426	60,745	41,923,760	3,436,789	3,545,836	13,898,742	13,684,646
Three Rivers	2,560	40,000	28,984,275	3,771,358	3,743,965	13,370,353	13,475,913
Sherbrooke	3,104	29,769	26,949,200	2,752,918	2,816,338	13,757,853	10,725,770
Hull	4,000	29,432	21,088,419	1,428,643	1,433,023	5,054,019	5,384,934
Outremont	975	28,500	43,117,845	1,365,848	1,577,304	6,620,158	9,016,654
Westmount	976	26,000	72,095,455	3,440,873	3,319,094	11,962,473	13,591,055
Lachine	2,996	18,838	27,671,062	1,619,837	1,571,682	7,052,388	8,775,788
Shawinigan Falls	1,280	16,221	25,522,308	1,707,250	1,749,406	5,425,453	6,024,221
St. Hyacinthe	1,091	13,817	12,692,386	643,465	639,235	2,134,553	1,813,346
Valleyfield	600	13,021	6,593,389	578,272	542,200	1,269,247	1,186,590
Chicoutimi	1,700	12,135	6,348,711	1,490,900	1,495,926	2,607,967	2,758,197
Lévis	2,222	11,912	6,235,753	445,791	479,395	1,627,652	1,438,450
St. Jean	1,331	11,676	11,717,511	648,075	645,361	2,153,218	1,724,732
Joliette	1,288	11,346	5,661,331	407,689	432,828	2,363,417	1,654,732
Granby	960	10,700	5,767,123	370,440	378,499	1,408,875	1,006,422
Sorel	2 000	10,182	3,988,775	467,711	449,035	1,264,102	1,647,797
Thetford Mines	2,080	10,139	6,199,850	390,229	388,880	1,094,793	603,465
Ontario—							
Toronto	17,162	627,231	1,063,798,134	43,147,558	42,732,700	217,953,736	211,072,331
Hamilton	9,272	154,701	171,729,910	9,224,179	9,712,763	64,196,306	43,335,116
Ottawa	4,120	130,672	162,878,166	7,008,641	7,176,270	41,909,007	28,769,420
London	7,231	73,173	87,569,957	3,952,283	4,018,959	20,508,805	17,768,395
Windsor	3,209	65,565	89,215,500	4,539,123	4,835,065	21,260,706	20,319,934
Kitchener	2,933	31,443	26,844,578	1,731,643	1,719,760	7,389,230	5,254,851
Brantford	3,159	30,724	28,560,680	1,731,039	1,604,909	6,800,829	6,210,204
St. Catharines	1,900	26,192	25,115,575	1,461,683	1,467,509	6,378,531	6,146,081
Fort William	9,865	25,188	32,909,778	1,560,053	1,536,734	12,532,729	12,295,474
Sault Ste. Marie	4,900	23,480	20,257,887	1,091,915	1,061,043	7,208,039	6,422,167
Kingston	2,965	23,260	17,439,244	1,123,481	1,123,242	4,948,670	4,239,008
Oshawa	3,356	23,002	16,901,840	1,109,787	1,122,081	5,817,693	5,812,109
Peterborough	2,848	22,809	25,229,955	1,023,412	1,070,390	8,974,439	7,525,744
Guelph	3,104	20,754	14,479,922	1,178,188	1,150,725	8,109,431	4,609,448
Port Arthur	8,700	19,749	26,716,215	1,364,191	1,299,320	14,898,369	12,722,330
Sudbury	2,710	19,631	12,944,840	795,213	987,394	5,690,027	4,449,478
Stratford	2,835	18,869	15,408,767	860,939	848,579	6,823,621	4,027,753
Niagara Falls	1,655	18,507	16,851,032	1,281,597	1,348,404	4,253,689	4,171,425
Sarnia	1,770	17,801	18,530,851	1,094,561	955,662	4,696,860	3,128,225
St. Thomas	1,800	16,275	17,101,913	877,868	978,146	4,601,978	2,242,071
North Bay	2,100	16,236	9,954,717	974,250	1,023,139	3,699,726	3,215,879
Chatham	1,650	16,223	14,625,630	790,330	786,188	2,222,845	1,199,623
East Windsor	1,677	14,333	22,002,475	1,203,330	1,064,933	7,251,578	7,205,977
Belleville	1,800	14,059	10,500,058	671,736	700,115	4,811,708	3,880,398
Galt	1,600	14,036	11,274,605	680,769	671,478	4,822,967	4,157,759
Timmins	780	13,975	6,491,952	608,303	582,121	1,285,830	1,164,584
Owen Sound	2,909	12,803	8,654,040	635,291	699,675	3,416,630	1,762,044
Cornwall	700	11,344	9,437,870	428,194	368,386	1,462,016	829,552
Sandwich	2,033	11,017	15,910,617	699,697	509,663	4,130,589	3,842,391
Woodstock	1,525	10,956	7,795,227	596,415	513,814	2,396,901	1,507,166
Walkerville	1,000	10,681	17,410,191	940,561	1,015,762	5,025,473	3,709,371
Welland	1,100	10,668	9,793,465	568,614	583,504	4,227,865	2,628,417
Manitoba—							
Winnipeg	15,315	218,785[1]	246,725,143	–	–	37,424,564[2]	66,570,387[3]
Brandon	5,427	17,082[1]	13,382,028	–	–	3,467,145[2]	3,514,209[3]
St. Boniface	11,642	16,305[1]	13,387,089	–	–	5,065,010[2]	4,893,661[3]
Saskatchewan—							
Regina	8,404	54,000	46,465,075	6,392,550	6,714,266	26,111,057	13,201,264
Saskatoon	8,000	44,000	35,113,354	5,217,679	4,950,027	19,801,360	12,808,569
Moose Jaw	9,410	21,350	20,059,160	2,081,990	2,184,577	12,662,413	7,067,096
Alberta—							
Calgary	25,920	83,362	70,824,156	5,647,542	5,683,585	–	29,962,158
Edmonton	27,200	78,387	66,099,395	8,855,236	8,136,534	–	42,727,127
Lethbridge	6,944	14,000	10,175,180	857,695	810,967	–	4,469,585
Medicine Hat	10,880	10,300	9,883,500	878,255	738,724	–	2,239,538
British Columbia—							
Vancouver	27,965	246,593	369,954,946	13,469,823	15,933,423	–	85,024,582
Victoria	4,637	39,082	55,175,781	2,942,837	3,112,486	–	18,160,984
New Westminster	3,481	17,524	21,953,535	1,302,802	1,307,951	–	6,884,669

[1]Census of 1931. [2]Arrears of taxes and sinking fund. [3]Debentures outstanding.

Section 4.—National Wealth and Income.

Subsection 1.—National Wealth.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of the public and private property within the nation apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where small incomes are assessed for income tax. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvas of the individual. In the accompanying tables a fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is employed; it consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

Whatever method is used, difficulty arises when we try to reduce all the things which go to make up wealth (things which once created are not themselves subject to violent change) to a common denominator. Estimates of national wealth must always be expressed in terms of the national currency and thus normally in terms of gold dollars. Yet the purchasing power of the currency unit is always fluctuating and since 1929 has increased by more than 50 p.c. in terms of wholesale prices. Even in 1930, the average index number of wholesale prices was down by nearly 10 p.c. from 1929, while in December of that year the average index number of wholesale prices was 19 p.c. lower than in the same month of 1929.

The effect of such drastic reductions in values is first felt by the commodities which are being currently produced and, through these commodities, the dollar value of production is diminished and consequently the national income of a country where most people are producers. Ultimately a persistent decline of this character affects the capital values of real estate, buildings, machinery, etc., and its influence is then felt in a reduction in the national wealth as stated in dollars. The 1929 estimate, which is considered to represent values in that year with approximate accuracy, is the latest which has been compiled by the Bureau of Statistics and the table below shows the national wealth on that basis.

The survey for 1929 placed the estimated aggregate of the tangible wealth of the Dominion, exclusive of undeveloped natural resources, at $30,840,000,000 as compared with $29,630,000,000 in 1928, $27,668,000,000 in 1927, $26,691,482,000 in 1926, $25,673,174,000 in 1925 and $22,195,302,000 in 1921. These figures, however, are not exactly comparable, in view of certain improvements and additions that have been made in the method of estimation and in the items included. An increase of $1,210,000,000 was shown in the national wealth in the year 1929, and of over $8,600,000,000 in the eight years 1921 to 1929.

Aggregate and Per Capita Wealth of the Provinces, 1929.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first with estimated aggregate wealth of $10,628,000,000 or 34·46 p.c. of the total and Quebec second with estimated wealth of $8,265,000,000 or 26·8 p.c. of the whole. Saskatchewan was third, with estimated wealth of $3,047,000,000 or 9·88 p.c. of the total for the Dominion.

While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth; British Columbia held first rank with a per capita wealth of $4,012; Alberta second with $3,518; Saskatchewan third with $3,451 and Manitoba sixth with $2,910. These figures may be compared with $3,188 and $2,982, the per capita wealth of Ontario and Quebec respectively, and $3,076, the per capita wealth for the whole Dominion. Further details are furnished in Table **37**.

As the statistics of population and wealth for Yukon are uncertain, the per capita estimate of wealth is open to question and has not been shown.

37.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Analyses, 1929.

NOTE.—Figures for 1921 and 1925 are given on pp. 849-850 of the 1927-28 Year Book, for 1926 on p. 827 of the 1930 Year Book, for 1927 on p. 870 of the 1931 Year Book and for 1928 on p. 870 of the 1933 Year Book.

Province.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribution of Wealth.	Estimated Population June 1.	Percentage Distribution of Population.	Wealth per capita.[3]
	$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	$
Prince Edward Island	164,000,000	0·53	88,000	0·88	1,864
Nova Scotia	911,000,000	2·95	515,000	5·14	1,769
New Brunswick	788,000,000	2·56	404,000	4·03	1,950
Quebec	8,265,000,000	26·80	2,772,000	27·64	2,982
Ontario	10,628,000,000	34·46	3,334,000	33·25	3,188
Manitoba	1,970,000,000	6·39	677,000	6·75	2,910
Saskatchewan	3,047,000,000	9·88	883,000	8·81	3,451
Alberta	2,406,000,000	7·80	684,000	6·82	3,518
British Columbia	2,644,000,000	8·57	659,000	6·57	4,012
Yukon	17,000,000	0·06	4,000	0·04	[2]
Totals	**30,840,000,000**	**100·00**	**10,027,000**[1]	**100·00**[1]	**3,076**

[1]Includes 7,000 population in the Northwest Territories or 0·07 p.c.
[2]As the statistics of population and wealth for Yukon are uncertain, the per capita estimate of wealth is open to question and has not been shown. [3]Per capita figures are worked out on the basis of revised populations, see p. 164.

Wealth of Canada, by Items, 1929.—In the items included in Table **38**, all duplications have been excluded. In any consideration of the individual items it should be remembered that each item covers only the portion of wealth which is mentioned in the description of the item. For example, the item of fisheries includes only capital invested in primary operations, while capital invested in fish-canning and -curing establishments is included under manufactures, though it might also be considered as part of the wealth connected with fisheries. In the same way, the items for manufactures do not include lands and buildings in urban centres, which are shown under the heading of urban real property.

38.—Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with Percentage and Per Capita Distribution of Component Items, 1929.

NOTE.—For discussion of these items, see p. 871 of the 1933 Year Book.

Classification of Wealth.	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per head of Population.[3]
	$	p.c.	$
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock)	6,308,353,000	20·45	629·14
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders	1,631,124,000	5·29	162·67
Totals, Agricultural Wealth	7,939,477,000	25·74	791·81
Mines (capital employed)	867,021,000	2·81	86·47
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations)	1,877,000 000	6·09	187·19
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations)	33,935,000	0·11	3·39
Central electric stations (capital invested in equipment, materials, etc.)	554,327,000	1·80	55·28
Manufactures (machinery and tools, and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, duplication excluded)	1,418,040,000	4·60	141·42
Manufactures (materials on hand and stocks in process, duplication excluded)	837,805,000	2·72	83·55
Construction, custom and repair (estimate of capital invested in machinery and tools and materials on hand)	137,685,000	0·45	13·73
Trading establishments (estimate of the value of furniture and fixtures, delivery equipment and materials on hand)	1,136,291,000	3·68	113·32
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment)	3,153,351,000	10·22	314·49
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment)	240,111,000	0·78	23·95
Telephones (cost of property and equipment)	291,589,000	0·95	29·08
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimate for undervaluation by assessors and for roads, sewers, etc)	8,251,011,000	26·75	822·88
Canals (amount expended on construction to Mar. 31, 1930)	241,946,000	0·79	24·13
Harbours (approximate amount expended to Mar. 31, 1930)[1]	367,488,000	1·19	36·65
Shipping (including aircraft)[2]	149,306,000	0·48	14·89
Imported merchandise in store (estimated at one-half imports during 1929)	649,477,000	2·11	64·77
Automobiles (estimate of the value of automobiles registered)	758,424,000	2·46	75·64
Highways, etc.[1]	364,896,000	1·18	36·39
Household furnishings, clothing, etc. (value estimated from production and trade statistics)	1,370,000,000	4·44	136·63
Specie, coin and other currency held by the Government, chartered banks and the general public	201,030,000	0·65	20·06
Grand Totals	**30,840,210,000**	**100·00**	**3,075·72**

[1]This class of wealth was not included in estimates published for previous years in earlier editions of the Year Book.

[2]The total for "shipping" includes, for the first time, an estimate for aircraft amounting to $2,398,000 for 1929.

[3]See Table **37** for the revised estimate of population upon which these per capita figures are based.

Analyses by Provinces and Classes of Wealth.—In Table **37** on pp. 873-874 of the 1933 Year Book will be found detailed statistics of the wealth of each province by leading items. Again the suggestive character rather than the strict accuracy of such data must be emphasized. The specie holdings, for instance, are distributed among the provinces according to their populations, since they are an asset of Canada as a whole rather than of the particular locality in which they happen to be deposited.

Subsection 2.—National Income and Income Tax Statistics.

"The annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life which it annually consumes, and which consist always either in the immediate produce of that labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations."—Adam Smith. This is perhaps the earliest modern definition of *national income*, and is still among the best, when it is interpreted in accordance with modern knowledge regarding the balance of international payments and the necessity of keeping productive equipment in running order. It must also be remembered that while the national income consists in goods and services of the most varied kinds, its total amount can be stated only in terms of money.

The Difficulty of Measuring National Income.—The precise statistical measurement of the national income is, however, a matter of insurmountable difficulty, and the most indefatigable research into all the relevant statistics, in order to establish a figure of national income, must always leave an appreciable margin of error. Indeed, it is no easy matter even for an individual to establish an accurate money figure as representing his *total* income, especially where he has to include in that total income, besides his cash income, an allowance for the rental value of his (owned) house and his durable belongings therein, together with an allowance for the money value of the commodities produced and consumed within the family, (such as eggs and garden produce) and of the services, ordinarily bought and sold, but rendered gratis within the family circle. Yet this is the only way of obtaining the total income of the family. While such income, not received directly in money, but in commodities produced and services rendered, is not, except for house and furniture rent, an important percentage of the family income in most urban families, it constitutes a very important part of the income of most rural families, who to a much larger extent consume the commodities which they themselves produce. For this reason, indeed, comparisons between the incomes of urban families and rural families are often misleading, through not allowing for the non-money income of the latter. Certainly most people never think of their non-money income as income at all, and would never dream of putting the rental value of their owned homes into their income tax returns. Indeed, the income tax authorities of Canada do not expect them to do so.

Any difficulties experienced in expressing the total income of an individual as a single figure are multiplied a million-fold in any attempt to express the total of the national income as a single figure. The individual and corporate incomes which are to be combined into this grand total *without duplication*, are of such a heterogeneous character that any figure which may be given as the grand total of the national income must include some margin of error. For example, the total of the national income must include the rental value of owned houses, and the value of the commodities raised on the 728,000 farms of Canada and consumed on the farms where they are produced, the value of the flowers raised in a million private gardens, and the value of innumerable services which in special cases are performed within the family, or by the individual for himself, although more ordinarily bought and sold.

Yet the labour of the housewife, performed in her own house, must be left out of account as one of the imponderables, however valuable it may be in fact. For the estimate of the national income to be of any practical use it must be based upon the conventions and practices of the existing economic system.

Again, fluctuations in the general level of prices, which have been so great in the past few years, have necessarily affected the money value of the national income. In these circumstances, it is absolutely essential that any estimate of the national income should be definitely stated as for a particular year, so that the national income for each year may be related to the price levels prevailing in that year and corrected by the price levels of that year. Thus, when the official index number of wholesale prices is taken to correct the estimate of the money value of the national income for the decline of prices, it is found that $66.70 bought on the average as much in commodities in 1932 as $95.60 bought in 1929. Then, if the money value of the national income had declined by one-half in these three years, the correction for the drop in prices would reduce the decline in the *real* national income of commodities and services to 28.3 per cent, on the assumption that the prices of services rendered declined proportionately with the prices of commodities included in the index number of wholesale prices. Thus on the assumption that the money value of the national income in 1932 was only one-half of that of 1929, the *real* national income would be nearly 72 per cent of that of 1929. Much might be said here on the effect of falling prices in discouraging the actual production of commodities and the rendering of services, thus reducing the *real* national income, and conversely on the effect of rising prices in stimulating the actual production of commodities and rendering of services and thus increasing the *real* national income.

The industries concerned with the production of *form* utilities employed in 1931 approximately five-eighths of all gainfully occupied Canadians and produced commodities to the net value of approximately $2,105,000,000 in 1932, as shown in the General Survey of Production at pp. 232-233 of this volume. Then, on the assumption that the remaining approximately three-eighths of the gainfully occupied Canadians who are engaged in the transportation and communications industries, in wholesale and retail trade, in finance and in personal and professional service, are proportionately as productive on the average as those who engage in the production of *form* utilities, we attain a total figure of what labour, assisted by capital, has presumably been able to produce in the course of a calendar year. This figure has for the past twelve years been published in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' Annual Survey of Production, and in the Canada Year Book.

On the basis of the annual Census of Industry and the occupational distribution of the population as ascertained at the Decennial Censuses of 1921 and 1931, the grand total value of the national production in each year from 1920 to 1932 inclusive has been approximately estimated as follows. 1920, $5,523,000,000; 1921, $4,215,000,000; 1922, $4,520,000,000; 1923, $4,696,000,000; 1924, $4,643,000,000; 1925, $5,178,000,000; 1926, $5,600,000,000; 1927, $6,101,000,000; 1928, $6,342,000,000; 1929, $6,072,000,000; 1930, $5,150,000,000; 1931, $4,000,000,000; 1932, $3,403,000,000.

39.—Total and Per Capita Production of the Gainfully Occupied Population in 1932, Based upon the Survey of Production, 1932, and the Percentage of Persons Occupied in the Production of Form Utilities as Found at the Census of 1931.

Province or Territory.	Net Production.	Percentage of Gainfully Occupied Engaged in Production of Form Utilities.	Estimated Amount Produced by All Gainfully Occupied Persons.	Production per Capita.
	$	p.c.	$	$
Prince Edward Island	10,264,666	75·83	13,536,000	153·82
Nova Scotia	70,917,559	66·19	107,142,000	208·85
New Brunswick	54,063,723	67·00	80,692,000	197·29
Quebec	557,659,317	61·04	913,597,000	314·60
Ontario	884,801,710	60·52	1,461,999,000	422·67
Manitoba	100,453,108	59·55	168,687,000	239·27
Saskatchewan	117,858,748	71·88	163,966,000	168·86
Alberta	157,015,824	68·65	228,719,000	309·08
British Columbia	148,689,806	57·19	259,993,000	369·31
Yukon	3,183,840	[1]	5,100,000	323·47
Canada	**2,104,908,301**	**62·52**	**3,403,431,000**	**323·95**

[1] Dominion average used.

The above table has the defect of making no deduction for the cost of the fuel and the power required for the carrying on of the productive process in the manufacturing industries, these two items amounting to $96,354,956 in 1930 and perhaps $75,000,000 in 1932. On the other hand, it makes no allowance for unrecorded production in such sidelines as the raising of garden produce, poultry, etc., by persons not deriving their main livelihood from such activities. (The value of farm produce raised elsewhere than on farms was secured at the Census of 1931 and was found to total nearly $19,000,000 in 1930.) Again, the table makes no allowance for the difference between the producer's price of farm commodities and the price actually received by the farmer who brings in his produce to a farmers' market or peddles it along city streets or sells it to a peddler with no fixed store who undertakes to do the marketing for him. Finally, the table makes no allowance for the money value of the production of persons not ordinarily considered as gainfully occupied, such as the production of school-boys outside of school hours and of college students in their vacations. On the whole, it is felt that the omission of the value of such activities fully makes up for the inclusion of the figures referred to above. This leaves us with the figure of approximately $3,403,000,000 to represent the grand total value of the productive activities of the Canadian people in 1932.

However, Canada is on balance a debtor country, and in order to ascertain her net national income, deduction must be made from her national production of the amount required to meet the *net* interest payments due to outsiders. Such *net* interest and dividend payments are estimated for 1932 in our "Balance of International Payments" at $192,000,000, payments on this score reaching $248,000,000 as against receipts amounting to $56,000,000. When this outward balance of interest and dividend payments is deducted from the $3,403,000,000 of the preceding table, the remainder is $3,211,000,000, which may be considered as the gross national income of the Canadian people in 1932. It is subject to certain deductions required to maintain the national productive equipment in an efficient state.

Incomes Assessed for Income Tax in Canada.*—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable time the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide

*This material has been revised by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue.

both to the amount and to the distribution of the total national income by classes. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in the United Kingdom and in the United States.

The war income tax was introduced into Canada in 1917. Under the Income War Tax Act, the returns of the incomes of individuals and corporations are filed in the year following the earning of the incomes. Further, since the fiscal year ends on Mar. 31, the bulk of the receipts from the income tax usually comes in during the first two or three months of the next following fiscal year. Thus the income tax received in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, represents, in the main, income tax collected on 1932 income and the income tax collected in the fiscal year ended 1933 represents in the main 1931 income. It is important that these facts should be kept in mind when considering income assessed in different years. Further, the particular provisions of the income tax existing at any particular time and the amendments extending or contracting the scope of the income tax by raising or lowering the limit of taxable income or increasing or lowering the allowances for children, etc., should also be borne in mind in the consideration of the following tables. Among these, Table **40** gives the grand total income of individuals and corporations assessed for the purpose of income war tax for the past fourteen years, while Table **41** gives this income by provinces for the past five years and Table **42** shows the amount of income tax collected by provinces in the past five years. Tables **43** and **44** analyse the payments of income tax in the past four years by size of income class and by occupation of the taxpayer, respectively.

40.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Individuals and Corporations, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-34.

Fiscal Year.	Individuals.		Corporations.		Total Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		$		$	$
1921	190,561	–	3,696	–	912,410,429
1922	290,584	1,058,577,617	8,286	403,951,553	1,462,529,170
1923	281,182	823,100,878	6,010	269,307,047	1,092,407,925
1924	239,036	802,617,497	5,569	305,410,374	1,108,027,871
1925	225,514	701,892,820	6,236	297,267,428	999,160,248
1926	209,539	697,016,973	5,738	306,093,673	1,003,110,646
1927	116,029	465,689,900[1]	5,777	278,494,991	744,184,891[1]
1928	122,026	604,736,116	6,121	435,496,832	1,040,232,948
1929	129,663	668,687,536	7,438	526,714,731	1,195,402,267
1930	142,154	781,174,030	7,957	544,019,414	1,325,193,444
1931	143,601	815,714,684	7,603	555,763,956	1,371,478,640
1932	133,621	660,107,257	6,010	332,498,963	992,606,220
1933	166,972	685,543,980	6,483	258,547,584	944,091,564
1934	203,957	617,717,251	8,913	211,614,313	829,331,564

[1]In 1927 the exemption limits were raised from $2,000 to $3,000 for married, and from $1,000 to $1,500 for single persons.

41.—Amounts of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	2,293,916	2,238,000	1,981,321	2,015,664	2,072,019
Nova Scotia	20,183,735	22,954,032	22,748,690	23,699,355	19,701,482
New Brunswick	16,743,421	17,441,133	15,941,318	16,253,444	16,551,288
Quebec	402,108,906	374,899,266	234,313,011	259,566,516	179,807,900
Ontario	599,709,588	634,211,212	508,414,692	448,057,907	428,279,628
Manitoba	83,659,145	84,061,015	56,619,647	53,808,386	45,049,397
Saskatchewan	42,729,044	38,709,748	24,279,759	19,765,936	19,056,999
Alberta	47,251,766	79,999,021	45,115,980	32,757,215	43,652,512
British Columbia	109,367,418	115,849,332	82,033,481	87,124,464	73,972,698
Yukon	1,146,505	1,115,781	1,158,321	1,042,677	1,187,641
Totals	**1,325,193,444**	**1,371,478,640**	**992,606,220**	**944,091,564**	**829,331,564**

42.—Amounts of Income Tax Collected, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Province.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	45,178	45,671	40,930	84,860	128,932
Nova Scotia	647,213	666,009	833,836	889,349	910,801
New Brunswick	611,978	612,947	530,852	592,411	658,192
Quebec	23,308,394	23,087,571	20,671,026	21,452,067	20,153,390
Ontario	33,128,633	34,713,871	30,268,306	30,681,332	31,546,913
Manitoba	3,707,769	3,537,771	2,232,348	2,134,393	1,921,908
Saskatchewan	1,037,406	932,954	403,481	338,512	371,283
Alberta	2,000,979	2,316,043	1,853,848	1,408,126	1,390,425
British Columbia	4,495,649	5,106,454	4,403,853	4,082,526	3,872,376
Yukon	19,857	19,034	10,360	11,092	26,504
Head Office	17,670	9,697	5,560	392,029	418,448
Totals	**69,020,726**	**71,048,022**	**61,254,400**	**62,066,697**	**61,399,172**

[1]Includes the 5 p.c. tax on dividends imposed in the 1933 fiscal year. See pp. 885 and 946.

43.—Numbers of Individual and Corporate Tax Payers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Income Class.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Under $2,000	38,788	171,237	37,002	162,613	63,276	416,776	93,316	989,083
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	20,885	316,458	19,595	291,274	29,156	453,936	46,207	1,015,183
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	22,869	327,728	21,160	294,739	27,546	538,647	27,778	1,096,121
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	17,909	437,407	16,555	375,629	15,760	559,397	13,312	995,500
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	11,348	448,935	10,410	410,920	8,951	573,859	6,670	874,915
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	7,483	478,985	6,839	434,007	5,556	570,900	4,082	810,922
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	4,814	472,641	4,573	475,306	3,481	513,383	2,770	771,434
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	3,449	484,866	3,238	466,442	2,580	560,968	1,937	743,943
$ 9,000 to $10,000	2,609	518,664	2,462	470,925	1,962	562,341	1,445	718,510
$10,000 to $15,000	6,825	2,528,683	5,901	2,203,781	4,577	2,405,573	3,284	2,735,469
$15,000 to $20,000	2,878	2,386,232	2,405	1,955,947	1,653	1,980,689	1,254	2,032,264
$20,000 to $25,000	1,314	2,071,218	1,123	1,727,028	872	1,903,341	665	1,881,997
$25,000 to $30,000	784	1,860,843	646	1,492,213	483	1,568,725	349	1,439,868
$30,000 to $50,000	1,045	4,277,731	–	–	–	–	–	–
$30,000 to $35,000	–	–	491	1,507,718	333	1,528,988	228	1,289,887
$35,000 to $40,000	–	–	267	968,530	169	986,314	162	1,114,983
$40,000 to $45,000	–	–	197	882,019	130	855,278	116	947,111
$45,000 to $50,000	–	–	143	746,336	97	768,749	75	757,856
$50,000 and over	601	10,131,844	614	10,269,892	390	9,032,358	307	8,785,854
Totals	**143,601**	**26,913,472**	**133,621**	**25,135,319**	**166,972**	**25,780,222**	**203,957**	**29,000,900**
Unclassified amounts	–	291,615	–	148,595	–	564,750	–	501,980
	143,601	27,205,087	133,621	25,283,914	166,972	26,344,972	203,957	29,502,880
Refunds	–	580,906	–	511,068	–	385,506	–	319,165
Net Totals	**143,601**	**26,624,181**	**133,621**	**24,772,846**	**166,972**	**25,959,466**	**203,957**	**29,183,715**

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Under $2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,575	331,105
$ 2,000 to $ 3,000	1,400	66,338	1,123	54,297	1,423	91,654	1,040	209,587
$ 3,000 to $ 4,000	723	98,914	555	91,214	693	141,045	542	199,204
$ 4,000 to $ 5,000	468	111,442	431	122,421	529	187,115	337	185,218
$ 5,000 to $ 6,000	426	146,851	343	145,178	355	151,721	252	176,256
$ 6,000 to $ 7,000	334	142,237	294	147,203	296	164,531	188	166,846
$ 7,000 to $ 8,000	249	123,619	222	135,742	206	129,184	142	119,848
$ 8,000 to $ 9,000	203	137,066	197	143,269	210	180,129	131	156,980
$ 9,000 to $10,000	168	125,480	140	112,685	188	159,422	105	131,742
$10,000 to $15,000	654	587,729	495	550,720	520	656,580	342	567,791
$15,000 to $20,000	438	567,087	354	531,830	344	574,294	204	493,291
$20,000 to $25,000	326	597,828	229	496,928	242	599,364	156	483,036
$25,000 to $30,000	254	550,948	176	437,202	153	471,897	97	340,525
$30,000 to $50,000	563	1,802,322	–	–	–	–	–	–
$30,000 to $35,000	–	–	175	555,401	149	525,761	91	447,571
$35,000 to $40,000	–	–	119	457,740	113	469,670	61	326,112

43.—Numbers of Individual and Corporate Tax Payers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34— concluded.

2.—CORPORATIONS—concluded.

Income Class.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
$40,000 to $45,000..	–	–	100	446,056	75	393,761	50	272,523
$45,000 to $50,000..	–	–	80	405,241	77	432,857	54	416,218
$50,000 and over...	1,393	39,370,016	971	31,868,113	904	31,229,794	540	22,939,240
Totals.....	**7,603**[1]	**44,440,244**[1]	**6,010**[2]	**36,704,293**[2]	**6,483**[3]	**36,560,007**[3]	**8,913**[4]	**27,969,757**[4]
Unclassified amounts.....	–	471,429	–	266,755	–	1,106	–	18,869
	7,603[1]	44,911,673[1]	6,010[2]	36,971,048[2]	6,483[3]	36,561,113[3]	8,913[4]	27,988,626[4]
Refunds.....	–	487,832	–	489,494	–	453,882	–	602,804
Net Totals....	**7,603**[1]	**44,423,841**[1]	**6,010**[2]	**36,481,554**[2]	**6,483**[3]	**36,107,231**[3]	**8,913**[4]	**27,385,822**[4]

[1]Totals include 4 corporations paying $12,367 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. [2]Totals include 6 corporations paying $3,053 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. [3]Totals include 6 corporations paying $1,229 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers. [4]Totals include 6 corporations paying $6,664 in taxation, grouped to conceal net income and identity of tax payers.

44.—Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Tax Payers, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-34.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Occupation.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
Agrarians.....	2,276	131,910	653	36,379	249	27,620	262	22,334
Professionals.....	7,448	1,913,761	6,512	1,893,161	6,012	1,762,428	5,941	2,008,471
Employees.....	99,658	8,717,015	96,272	8,355,336	132,722	9,700,590	167,737	11,340,010
Merchants, retail..	10,174	1,196,920	7,314	830,524	6,009	620,154	4,960	527,693
Merchants, wholesale.....	1,563	454,540	987	271,459	690	184,932	575	217,233
Manufacturers.....	947	225,135	823	162,354	531	179,678	467	129,978
Natural resources..	174	57,942	147	21,331	101	14,061	77	11,514
Financial.....	9,278	6,641,080	9,718	5,874,722	9,736	6,048,695	11,753	7,512,473
Personal corporations.....	597	3,114,145	568	3,082,674	510	3,113,532	618	2,768,992
Family corporations.....	3,235	1,953,544	2,626	1,993,797	1,780	1,685,614	1,576	1,354,613
All others.....	8,251	2,507,479	8,001	2,613,581	8,632	2,442,918	9,991	3,107,589
Unclassified.....	–	291,616	–	148,596	–	564,750	–	501,980
Totals.....	**143,601**	**27,205,087**	**133,621**	**25,283,914**	**166,972**	**26,344,972**	**203,957**	**29,502,880**
Refunds.....	–	580,906	–	511,068	–	385,506	–	319,165
Net Totals....	**143,601**	**26,624,181**	**133,621**	**24,772,846**	**166,972**	**25,959,466**	**203,957**	**29,183,715**

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Agrarians.....	88	56,404	39	19,088	40	32,370	71	19,146
Merchants, retail..	1,349	2,798,156	1,044	2,241,079	1,017	2,060,741	1,427	1,332,731
Merchants, wholesale.....	958	2,975,641	640	1,499,306	741	1,848,583	874	1,491,913
Manufacturers.....	2,475	21,988,645	1,803	17,692,605	1,829	16,357,552	1,897	11,849,040
Natural resources..	295	4,211,330	143	2,872,504	169	3,177,428	198	3,017,750
Financial.....	1,134	4,261,232	1,050	4,830,390	1,270	5,821,512	2,853	4,688,265
Transportation and public utilities...	345	6,192,278	312	4,769,437	316	4,451,196	434	3,607,251
All others.....	959	1,956,557	979	2,779,884	1,101	2,810,625	1,159	1,963,661
Unclassified.....	–	471,430	–	266,755	–	1,106	–	18,869
Totals.....	**7,603**	**44,911,673**	**6,010**	**36,971,048**	**6,483**	**36,561,113**	**8,913**	**27,988,626**
Refunds.....	–	487,832	–	489,494	–	453,882	–	602,804
Net Totals....	**7,603**	**44,423,841**	**6,010**	**36,481,554**	**6,483**	**36,107,231**	**8,913**	**27,385,822**
Grand Totals, Individuals and Corporations...	–	**71,048,022**	–	**61,254,400**	–	**62,066,697**	–	**56,569,537**[1]

[1] Exclusive of 5 p.c. tax on dividends.

Table **45** shows the amount received from the special 5 p.c. tax of 1933 imposed at the source on interest or dividends paid by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada and on interest or dividends received by Canadian residents by way of bearer coupons or cheques where such are payable by Canadian debtors, optionally or otherwise, in foreign currencies, and such coupons or cheques are cashed in a currency which is at a premium over Canadian funds. The receipts are classified by provinces, no further classification being available.

45.—Amount Received from Special Five Per Cent Tax on Interest and Dividends, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934.

Province.	Amount of Tax Received.	Percentage of Total.
	$	p.c.
Prince Edward Island	7,218	0·15
Nova Scotia	41,627	0·86
New Brunswick	21,898	0·45
Quebec	1,490,648	30·87
Ontario	2,933,351	60·74
Manitoba	69,287	1·44
Saskatchewan	8,311	0·17
Alberta	47,036	0·97
British Columbia	210,227	4·35
Yukon	32	–
Totals	**4,829,635**	**100·00**

Subsection 3.—Outside Capital Invested in Canada and Canadian Capital Invested Elsewhere.*

An estimate of the outside capital invested in Canada and the Canadian capital invested outside of the Dominion is prepared by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Any estimate of this character is liable to a margin of error, but the utmost care has been taken in the computation and it is believed that the figures approximate to actual conditions. More complete information is being obtained from year to year, and a comprehensive revision and extension of the statistics on this subject is now in progress. In the meantime, the figures given are of the latest available date, *viz.*, Jan. 1, 1931; figures for previous years will be found on pp. 879-880 of the 1933 Year Book.

It is estimated that the total investment of British and foreign capital in Canada on Jan. 1, 1931, was $6,477,879,000. Of this sum, $2,204,857,000 was British capital, $4,107,803,000 was from the United States and $165,217,000 from other countries. Though these totals are large, it should be remembered that the national wealth of the Dominion in 1929 is estimated at $30,840,210,000 exclusive of the value of those undeveloped natural resources in which some of the outside capital is invested.

It must also be borne in mind that Canadians have invested large amounts of capital abroad. The Bureau estimates that Canadian investments in other countries amounted to $1,831,310,000 at the beginning of 1931, or nearly 30 p.c. of the amount of outside investments in Canada. Of this $1,047,285,000 was placed in the United States, $84,826,000 in the United Kingdom and $699,198,000 in other countries. (Table **47.**)

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For a list of the publications of this Branch, see p. 1154.

It is estimated that the amount of capital invested in Canada is $17,500,000,000. This sum includes the bonded indebtedness of Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments, investments in railways, all manufacturing concerns, mines and metal industries, public utilities, trading establishments, finance, insurance, land and mortgages. It does not include private capital in domestic enterprises such as farms, homes, etc. Of this sum it is estimated that 65 p.c. or $11,500,000,000 is owned in Canada; 21 p.c. or $3,725,000,000 in United States; 13 p.c. or $2,228,000,000 in the United Kingdom; 1 p.c. or $171,000,000 in other countries.

If the basis of comparison is total national wealth, British and foreign investments decrease in significance. Canada's national wealth in 1930 was probably $30,000,000,000; net British and foreign investments in Canada were about $4,647,000,000, or 15½ p.c. of the total.

46.—Estimated British and Foreign Investments in Canada, Jan. 1, 1931.

(000's omitted.)

Type of Investment.	By Residents of the United Kingdom.	By Residents of the United States.	By Residents of Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Government securities (Dominion, Provincial and municipal)	466,291	825,149	11,500	1,302,941
Public Utilities—				
Railways	898,523	806,274	33,267	1,738,064
Other public utilities (traction, light, heat, power, telephone, etc.)	130,880	556,594	16,184	703,658
Industries—				
Pulp, paper and lumber	75,299	478,104	6,845	560,248
Mining	52,800	233,500	8,800	295,100
Metal industries	45,576	501,396	11,394	558,366
All other industries	172,819	287,715	14,243	474,778
Trading establishments	75,000	170,000	5,000	250,000
Finance and insurance	96,911	151,113	7,067	255,091
Land and mortgage	190,758	97,958	50,917	339,633
Totals	**2,204,857**	**4,107,803**	**165,217**	**6,477,879**

47.—Estimated Total Investments of Canadian Capital in British and Foreign Countries, as at Jan. 1, 1931.

(000's omitted.)

Item.	In the United Kingdom.	In United States.	In Other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
Canadian Government credits and balances abroad	670	27,576	30,725	58,971
Balances of chartered banks abroad	13,840	41,520	13,840	69,200
Foreign securities held by banks	29,566	36,254	28,411	94,231
Investments of insurance companies abroad	27,900	272,360	142,601	442,862
Direct industrial investments	1,000	152,490	198,642	352,132
Miscellaneous	11,850	517,085	284,979	813,914
Totals	**84,826**	**1,047,285**	**699,198**	**1,831,310**

CHAPTER XXII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING; LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Section 1.—Canada's Monetary System.

Historical.—Early trade in Canada was carried on by barter, which at times resulted (*e.g.*, in transactions between Indians and fur traders) in the adoption of beads, blankets, etc., as recognized media of exchange. Later, during the French period in Canada, while barter still formed perhaps the most important means of exchange between individuals and merchants, a more or less satisfactory currency system developed. Beaver and other furs, tobacco and wheat were at times used as substitutes for currency, the last named being at one time a legal tender. A makeshift currency system was also developed during the French *régime* when playing cards, stamped with a value and redeemable yearly on the receipt of bills of exchange on Paris, came into circulation. Other paper money was also issued, and the total amount outstanding at the time of the cession was estimated at 80,000,000 livres, which was nearly all lost to its holders.

The British Government next sought to establish a uniform standard of colonial currency, but since at this time French coinage again began to come into circulation and the Spanish dollar also rivalled the English shilling as the most common medium of exchange, this was not universally possible. English sovereigns were overrated in terms of dollars in an endeavour to encourage their circulation. A rate of 5s. to the dollar was set in Halifax and was in use in government accounting systems, while in Montreal, York currency (the rates prevalent in New York), giving the dollar an exchange value of 7s. 6d. or 8s., was in common use.

Canadians again became more or less familiar with the characteristics of paper money as a result of the experiences of the various neighbouring Northern States during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the War of 1812 this familiarity was increased by the establishment of an army bill office, issuing bills of various denominations, redeemable on presentation. The growing volume of trade between Canada and the United States also resulted in a tendency toward a decimal coinage, and in 1853 a measure was passed providing for the adoption of a decimal currency, with a dollar equivalent to the United States dollar; the British soverign was made legal tender at $\$4{\cdot}86\frac{2}{3}$. An Act of 1857 requiring all government accounts to be kept in dollars and cents came into force on Jan.1, 1858; the formal adoption of decimal currency in the Province of Canada dates from that time.

By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion, the British sovereign was made legal tender for $\$4.86\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle legal tender for $10, while authority was given to coin a Canadian $5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was issued, however, prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins struck being sovereigns similar to those of the United Kingdom, but with a small "C" indentifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian $10 and $5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country and, when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and United States gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

The Royal Canadian Mint.—The Ottawa Mint, established as a branch of the Royal Mint under the (Imperial) Coinage Act, 1870, and opened on Jan.2, 1908, was, by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 48, constituted a branch of the Department of Finance, and by the Proclamation of Nov. 14, 1931, issued under Section 3 of that Act, it has since Dec. 1, 1931, operated as the Royal Canadian Mint. At first the British North American provinces, and later the Dominion of Canada, obtained their coins from the Royal Mint in London or from The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., and in its earlier years the operations of the Mint in Canada were confined to the production of gold, silver and bronze coins for domestic circulation, of British sovereigns, and of small coinages struck under contract for Newfoundland and Jamaica. Previous to 1914 small quantities of gold bullion were refined, but during the War the Mint came to the assistance of the British Government by establishing a refinery in which nearly twenty million ounces of South African gold were treated on account of the Bank of England, and the subsequent great development of the gold-mining industry in Canada has resulted in gold-refining becoming one of the principal activities of the Mint. Gold coins have never been a popular medium of exchange in Canada and have not been struck since 1919, most of the fine gold produced from the rough shipments from the mines being delivered to the Department of Finance in the form of bars worth approximately $8,300 each, the rest being sold in a convenient form to manufacturers. The fine silver extracted from the rough gold, when not required for coinage, is sold in New York or disposed of to local manufacturing firms.

The domestic currency of Canada, as at present authorized by the Currency Act, consists of: $20, $10, $5 and $2½ gold pieces, 900 millesimal fineness (only $10 and $5 pieces have been issued); of $1, 50-cent, 25-cent and 10-cent silver pieces, 800 millesimal fineness; of 5-cent pieces of pure nickel (from metal produced in Canada); and of 1-cent pieces in bronze. The silver 5-cent piece is still legal tender but its coinage was discontinued in 1921; the silver dollar was never coined until 1935, when, by Royal Proclamation of Apr. 12, the design of the new Jubilee Silver Dollar was set out. The proclamation went into operation on May 1, 1935.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves, but $5 and $10 gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9-10ths pure gold by weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23·22 grains of pure gold. These coins were first issued in 1912, authority to issue them having been conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns, which are legal tender for $4.86⅔, and other gold coins, and the $5, $10 and $20 gold coins of the United States, which contain exactly the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are also legal tender. These, however, were almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. On the establishment of the Bank of Canada, the chartered banks transferred their holdings of gold in Canada to this institution.

Table **1**, compiled by the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint, shows the value of the gold bullion received for treatment at the Ottawa Mint since its foundation, together with the gold coin and bullion issued. A statement of the gold, silver, nickel and bronze coinages issued to the separate provinces and to the Dominion of Canada since 1858 is published as Table **2.** Table **3,** compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years.

1.—Value of Gold Bullion Received for Treatment and Value of Gold Coin and Bullion Issued from the Ottawa Mint, 1908-16 and, by years, 1917-34.

NOTE.—Gold valued at the standard price of $20·671834 per fine oz.

Calendar Year.	Gold Received.	Gold Coin Issued.		Bullion Issued.	Total Issued.
		Sovereigns.	Canadian.		
	$	$	$	$	$
1908 to 1916	10,463,623·94	1,585,058·69	4,868,420·00	2,916,552·87	9,370,031·56
1917	834,507·05	910·07	–	1,836,741·72	1,837,651·79
1918	4,942,051·11	636,404·24	–	3,461,337·80	4,097,742·04
1919	10,757,173·72	832,404·40	–	10,162,325·22	10,994,729·62
1920	11,530,413·82	19·47	–	11,729,633·29	11,729,652·76
1921	16,915,038·45	661·86	–	16,598,784·71	16,599,446·57
1922	22,474,548·41	–	–	22,452,310·79	22,452,310·79
1923	12,687,098·94	–	–	13,219,784·95	13,219,784·95
1924	2,298,565·73	–	–	2,224,224·68	2,224,224·68
1925	2,492,403·07	–	–	2,529,713·69	2,529,713·69
1926	28,434,159·27	–	–	27,858,765·72	27,858,765·72
1927	29,936,535·82	–	–	30,013,576·98	30,013,576·98
1928	27,392,510·27	–	–	26,980,873·75	26,980,873·75
1929	9,061,523·51	–	–	9,682,363·42	9,682,363·42
1930	17,820,668·21	–	–	14,934,758·75	14,934,758·75
1931	35,581,117·00	–	–	35,867,937·27	35,867,937·27
1932	58,491,549·39	–	–	59,394,754·05	59,394,754·05
1933	53,102,586·04	–	–	53,532,789·33	53,532,789·33
1934	62,201,080·02	–	–	62,801,423·68	62,801,423·68
Totals	**770,315,400·55**[1]	**3,055,458·73**	**4,868,420·00**	**761,374,236·43**	**769,298,115·16**[2]

[1]Includes $352,898,246·78 of Bank of England gold received between 1915 and 1919.
[2]Includes $353,175,583·76 of Bank of England bullion issued between 1915 and 1919.

2.—Statement of Coinage (in Dollar and Cent Denominations) Issued to the Dominion of Canada, 1858-1907, 1908-16, and, by years, 1917-34.

Calendar Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Bronze.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
Struck at Mints in England—[1]					
1858 to 1907 New Brunswick, 1861-2-4	–	95,000	–	20,000	115,000
1858 to 1907 Nova Scotia, 1861-2-4	–	–	–	30,000	30,000
1858 to 1907 Prince Edward Island, 1871	–	–	–	10,000	10,000
1858 to 1907 Canada, 1858-1907	–	12,459,996	–	804,429	13,264,425
Totals	–	12,554,996	–	864,429	13,419,425
Struck at The Royal Mint, Ottawa—					
1908 to 1916	4,868,420	8,595,327	–	459,204	13,922,951
1917	–	1,862,200	–	116,900	1,979,100
1918	–	2,402,000	–	131,817	2,533,817
1919	–	3,258,044	–	115,100	3,373,144
1920	–	1,356,000	–	209,085	1,565,085
1921	–	128,000	–	60,700	188,700
1922	–	24,000	69,000	12,400	105,400
1923	–	28,000	127,000	19,300	174,300
1924	–	–	74,500	11,900	86,400
1925	–	14,000	126,000	22,100	162,100
1926	–	50,000	168,500	28,200	246,700
1927	–	574,000	249,000	37,500	860,500
1928	–	867,000	250,000	92,100	1,209,100
1929	–	1,081,000	267,000	123,300	1,471,300
1930	–	326,000	164,500	13,400	503,900
1931	–	475,400	281,000	51,400	807,800
Struck at The Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa—					
1932	–	287,000	165,000	213,200	665,200
1933	–	155,000	125,000	120,800	400,800
1934	–	172,300	193,000	69,900	435,200
Totals	**4,868,420**	**34,210,267**	**2,259,500**	**2,772,735**	**44,110,922**

[1]Struck at The Royal Mint in London, or at The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd.

3.—Composition of Canadian Gold Reserves on Dec. 31, 1905-34.

NOTE.—Gold valued at the standard rate of $20·671834 per fine oz.

Dec. 31—	British Coin.	U.S. Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1905	3,990,717	29,494,298	–	–	33,485,015
1906	7,375,857	31,040,149	–	–	38,416,006
1907	5,366,478	33,529,889	–	–	38,896,367
1908	6,261,715	54,909,076	–	–	61,170,791
1909	6,537,227	62,988,474	–	–	69,525,701
1910	6,304,524	68,261,279	–	222,934	74,788,737
1911	6,900,095	93,507,764	–	222,934	100,630,793
1912	4,554,691	98,648,736	650,185	222,934	104,076,546
1913	6,391,375	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,934	115,375,488
1914	4,482,524	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,345	94,625,639
1915	29,606,990	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201	120,334,881
1916	29,333,111	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002	119,597,693
1917	27,476,790	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856	120,142,605
1918	27,362,255	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439	121,260,824
1919	27,661,192	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222	119,211,834
1920	26,728,016	35,896,485	3,387,125	35,090,344	101,101,970
1921	26,729,501	35,896,305	3,385,690	18,558,557	84,570,053
1922	26,730,576	67,941,550	3,340,650	34,572,504	132,585,280
1923	27,212,790	41,090,395	3,336,490	46,026,852	117,666,527
1924	26,342,019	77,173,105	3,327,125	34,905,387	141,747,636
1925	29,894,943	67,135,310	3,315,730	37,512,195	137,858,178
1926	32,133,941	72,423,610	3,221,930	23,415,643	131,195,124
1927	28,948,085	51,179,390	3,089,010	47,516,079	130,732,564
1928	34,163,297	31,018,970	2,931,835	25,202,771	93,316,873
1929	32,164,284	10,995,220	2,801,520	17,034,256	62,995,280
1930	30,634,058	28,748,085	2,733,150	34,096,809	96,212,102
1931	17,736,296	4,270,780	2,732,880	42,220,192	66,960,148
1932	17,638,240	4,271,355	2,704,930	48,429,889	73,044,414
1933	17,637,435	4,266,835	2,704,880	47,356,454	71,965,604
1934	17,637,445	4,266,850	2,704,865	49,291,619	73,900,779

Token Currency.—Canadian silver dollars weighing 360 grains, 37-40ths fine, provided for by the Currency Act of 1910, were placed in circulation for the first time in 1935 (see p. 949). Fifty-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent pieces of weight proportionate to their respective fractions of the dollar, and of the same fineness, are in circulation, but, by c. 9 of the Statutes of 1920, the standard of fineness was reduced to 8-10ths. In 1921 the coinage of a nickel 5-cent piece weighing 70 grains was authorized. Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, nickel coins to five dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents. Table **4** shows the *net* issue of silver and bronze coins (that is, the value issued less the value withdrawn), by years from 1901.

4.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-34.

NOTE.—Figures supplied by the Royal Canadian Mint.

Dec. 31—	Net Amounts of Silver Coin Issued.[1]		Amounts per head.		Net Amounts of Bronze Coin Issued.[1]		Amounts per head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	$	$	cts.	$	$	$	cts.	cts.
1901	420,000	8,279,924	7·8	1·54	41,000	676,429	0·8	12·6
1902	774,000	9,053,924	14·1	1·65	30,000	706,429	0·5	12·8
1903	633,850	9,687,774	11·2	1·71	40,000	746,429	0·7	13·2
1904	350,000	10,037,774	6·0	1·72	25,000	771,429	0·4	13·2
1905	450,000	10,487,774	7·5	1·75	20,000	791,429	0·3	13·2
1906	807,461	11,295,235	13·0	1·82	41,000	832,429	0·7	13·4
1907	1,194,000	12,489,235	18·6	1·95	32,000	864,429	0·5	13·5
1908	38,541	12,527,776	0·6	1·89	21,604	886,033	0·3	13·4
1909	648,700	13,176,476	9·5	1·94	39,300	925,333	0·6	13·6
1910	1,151,186	14,327,662	16·5	2·05	42,020	967,353	0·6	13·8
1911	1,343,001	15,670,663	18·6	2·18	54,275	1,021,628	0·8	14·2
1912	1,303,237	16,973,900	17·7	2·30	49,977	1,071,605	0·7	14·5
1913	927,131	17,901,031	12·2	2·35	55,572	1,127,177	0·7	14·8
1914	626,198	18,527,229	7·9	2·35	35,057	1,162,234	0·4	14·8
1915	61,344	18,588,573	0·8	2·33	50,354	1,212,588	0·6	15·2

[1] These figures of *net* amounts of coin issued show the values issued less the values withdrawn and to this extent do not correspond with the figures shown in Table **2**.

4.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-34—concluded.

Dec. 31—	Net Amounts of Silver Coin Issued.[1]		Amounts per head.		Net Amounts of Bronze Coin Issued.[1]		Amounts per head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	$	$	cts.	$	$	$	cts.	cts.
1916	1,179,516	19,768,089	14·7	2·47	110,646	1,323,234	1·4	16·5
1917	1,790,941	21,559,030	22·2	2·68	116,800	1,440,034	1·4	17·9
1918	2,329,091	23,888,121	28·6	2·93	131,777	1,571,811	1·6	19·3
1919	3,196,027	27,084,148	38·5	3·26	115,011	1,686,822	1·4	20·3
1920	1,300,702	28,384,850	15·2	3·32	208,961	1,895,783	2·4	22·2
1921	40,191	28,344,659	0·5	3·22	60,543	1,956,326	0·7	22·2
1922	−193,215	28,151,444	−2·2	3·16	11,742	1,968,068	0·1	22·1
1923	− 99,097	28,052,347	−1·1	3·11	19,118	1,987,186	0·2	22·1
1924	−188,845	27,863,502	−2·1	3·05	11,430	1,998,616	0·1	21·9
1925	−150,483	27,713,019	−1·6	2·98	21,854	2,020,470	0·2	21·7
1926	−279,556	27,433,463	−3·0	2·90	23,363	2,043,833	0·2	21·6
1927	−328,929	27,104,534	−3·4	2·81	36,363	2,080,196	0·4	21·6
1928	633,429	27,737,963	6·4	2·82	91,461	2,171,657	0·9	22·1
1929	900,232	28,638,195	9·0	2·86	119,132	2,290,789	1·2	22·8
1930	− 75,865	28,562,330	−0·7	2·80	6,616	2,297,405	0·1	22·5
1931	144,018	28,706,348	1·4	2·77	48,649	2,346,054	0·5	22·6
1932	147,392	28,853,740	1·4	2·75	212,908	2,558,962	2·0	24·4
1933	−323,400	28,530,340	−3·0	2·67	119,340	2,678,302	1·1	25·0
1934	172,300	28,702,640	1·6	2·65	66,994	2,745,296	0·6	25·3

[1] These figures of *net* amounts of coin issued show the values issued less the values withdrawn and to this extent do not correspond with the figures shown in Table 2.

Dominion Notes.—Prior to the taking over of the note issue by the Bank of Canada when it opened on Mar. 11, 1935, Dominion notes were issued under any one of three statutory authorities: (1) the Dominion Notes Act (Statutes of 1934, c. 34), which required a gold reserve of 25 p.c. to be held against the first $120,000,000 of notes issued and full gold coverage against any issue in excess of $120,000,000; (2) the Finance Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 70), Part II of which authorized the Minister of Finance to advance to any chartered bank or to the savings banks of Quebec, Dominion notes to any amount on the pledge of approved securities deposited with the Minister. These advances bore interest and no gold coverage was required to be held on Dominion notes so advanced; (3) Chap. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, authorizing the Government to issue Dominion notes to the amount of $26,000,000 without gold coverage, but partly covered by the deposit of $16,000,000 of railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.*

* The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10) authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7) the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5) by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1876 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13) the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least was to be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21) the limit was raised to twenty-five millions, but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43) the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. The Dominion Notes Act of 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), passed in the short war session of August, 1914, provided that a gold reserve of not less than 25 p.c. should be held against issues of Dominion notes up to $50,000,000 and dollar for dollar against the excess. In 1934, it was provided that a gold reserve of 25 p.c. be held against issues of Dominion notes up to $120,000,000 and dollar for dollar against the excess. In the session of 1914, the Government was given power, by 5 Geo. V, c. 3, "in case of war, invasion, riot or insurrection, real or apprehended, and in case of any real or apprehended financial crisis", by proclamation to authorize the issue of Dominion notes to the chartered banks upon their pledge of approved securities deposited with the Minister of Finance. This was made a regular and permanent feature of the system by c. 48 of the Statutes of 1923, consolidated as c. 70, R.S.C., 1927, as stated above.

Dominion notes are of two types, those in general circulation and those used only in inter-bank transactions, the latter being described as "special" notes. Notes in general circulation are of the denominations 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $500, $1,000, but for a considerable time no notes of $4 and $50 denominations have been issued. "Special" notes are mainly of $5,000 and $50,000 denominations, $1,000 "specials" being no longer issued. The amounts of each denomination of both types of notes in circulation are given, as at Mar. 31 of each recent year, in Table 7, while Tables 5 and 6 are concerned with gold reserves.

5.—Dominion Notes Outstanding and Reserves as at June 30, 1900-34.

NOTE.—Corresponding figures for 1890-99 inclusive are given at p. 886 of the 1933 Year Book.

As at June 30—	Notes Outstanding.[1]					Reserves of Specie.	Notes Outstanding Uncovered by Specie.[5]	Percentage of Specie Reserves to Notes Outstanding.
	Small Notes, $1, 2, 4 and 5, and Fractionals.[2]	Large Notes, $50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000.[3]	Totals.					
			Amount.	Per capita.	Index No.[4]			
	$	$	$	$		$	$	p.c.
1900.....	9,640,473	16,454,450	26,094,923	4·92	100	12,476,044	11,672,213	48
1901.....	10,161,809	17,736,700	27,898,509	5·19	105	14,578,117	11,394,769	52
1902.....	11,029,985	21,750,400	32,780,385	5·96	121	18,901,639	11,932,080	58
1903.....	12,173,248	26,832,950	39,006,198	6·91	140	25,930,594	11,128,938	66
1904.....	12,581,833	28,992,950	41,574,783	7·13	145	23,422,625	16,205,492	56
1905.....	13,045,820	34,288,400	47,334,220	7·88	160	28,890,837	16,062,098	61
1906.....	14,633,576	35,307,850	49,941,426	8·06	164	29,013,931	18,980,829	58
1907.....	15,939,131	42,377,400	58,316,531	9·09	185	34,989,270	21,380,595	60
1908.....	15,279,675	47,778,450	63,058,125	9·52	194	39,141,184	21,950,275	62
1909.....	15,860,149	63,145,150	79,005,299	11·62	236	55,363,266	21,695,367	70
1910.....	17,871,477	71,414,250	89,285,727	12·78	260	66,409,121	20,929,940	74
1911.....	19,840,695	79,468,250	99,308,945	13·78	280	78,005,231	21,303,714	78
1912.....	22,982,588	88,949,650	111,932,238	15·14	308	92,442,098	19,490,140	82
1913.....	28,845,737	87,517,800	116,363,537	15·24	310	94,943,499	21,420,038	81
1914.....	24,586,448	89,595,650	114,182,098	14·49	294	92,663,575	21,518,523	81
1915.....	25,183,685	126,937,050	152,120,735	18·94	385	89,573,041	62,547,693	59
1916.....	27,283,425	148,213,750	175,497,175	21·93	446	114,071,032	61,426,143	66
1917.....	29,428,409	149,069,600	178,568,009	22·15	450	119,110,113	59,457,896	67
1918.....	32,623,514	248,716,000	281,339,514	34·52	701	114,951,618	166,387,896	41
1919.....	35,084,194	265,665,650	300,749,844	36·19	736	118,268,407	182,481,437	39
1920.....	37,203,890	254,812,400	292,016,290	34·13	694	95,538,190	196,478,100	33
1921.....	34,403,934	234,365,250	268,769,184	30·58	621	83,854,487	184,914,697	31
1922.....	31,404,161	201,344,250	232,748,411	26·08	530	85,495,068	147,253,343	37
1923.....	33,276,533	200,869,900	234,146,433	25·98	528	121,025,725	113,120,708	52
1924.....	34,816,442	175,492,150	210,308,592	22·99	467	96,732,954	113,575,638	46
1925.....	32,294,827	176,096,650	208,391,477	22·42	456	116,263,994	92,127,483	56
1926.....	32,512,285	143,200,630	175,712,915	18·58	378	94,999,481	80,713,434	54
1927.....	33,845,891	143,160,024	177,005,915	18·37	373	105,700,181	71,305,734	60
1928.....	35,051,708	165,703,650	200,755,358	20·42	415	80,756,302	119,999,056	40
1929.....	37,159,177	172,803,650	209,962,827	20·93	425	58,931,581	151,031,246	28
1930.....	37,029,484	137,189,150	174,218,634	17·07	347	65,719,661	108,498,973	38
1931.....	35,288,353	110,028,650	145,317,003	14·00	285	70,534,481	74,782,522	49
1932.....	38,586,871	129,686,650	168,273,521	16·01	325	64,849,441	103,424,080	39
1933.....	38,194,409	146,232,650	184,427,059	17·27	351	69,271,566	115,155,493	38
1934.....	38,150,444	134,507,150	172,657,594	15·94	324	70,694,158	101,963,436	41

[1] Includes Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserves as security for bank note circulation.

[2] Includes provincial notes amounting to $32,857 in 1890, reduced to $27,589 on June 30, 1933, and to $27,585 on June 30, 1934.

[3] Includes issue of $50,000 notes, 1919-34.

[4] Per capita circulation in 1900 is taken as 100.

[5] The circulation uncovered by specie reserve was to a considerable extent covered, between 1890 and 1910, by the holdings of guaranteed debentures amounting to $1,946,666. Since 1914 a part of the issue of Dominion notes outstanding has been covered by the holding of securities approved under the Finance Act, 1914, and the Finance Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 70).

6.—Gold Held by the Minister of Finance and Dominion Notes in Circulation, calendar years 1919-34.[1]

Calendar Year.	Dominion Notes in Circulation.	Gold Held for Redemption of Dominion Notes.	Gold Reserve Held on Postal Savings Bank Deposits.[2]	Total Gold Held by Minister of Finance.
	$	$	$	$
1919	308,006,768	118,489,692	4,909,675	123,399,367
1920	305,806,287	98,751,773	4,067,897	102,819,670
1921	271,531,162	84,568,064	3,666,009	88,234,073
1922	240,429,548	89,939,108	3,293,287	93,232,395
1923	240,862,014	120,651,627	3,154,358	123,805,985
1924	226,002,628	107,257,428	3,308,575	110,566,003
1925	212.681,059	119,744.819	3,241,490	122,986,309
1926	190,004,824	109,369,550	3,162,930	112,532,480
1927	184,898.003	107,417.631	3,083,440	110,501,071
1928	201,171,816	89,218,454	2,994,001	92,212,455
1929	204,381,409	59,345,233	2,709,169	62,054,402
1930	174,616,019	79,000,297	2,483,959	81,484,256
1931	153,079,362	74,209,510	2,405,030	76,614,540
1932	165,878,510	66,854,214	2,324,246	69,178,460
1933	179,217,446	69,793,861	2,311,866	72,105,727
1934	190,261,981	70,249,952	2,257,367	72,507,319

[1]Yearly averages. [2]In the Savings Bank Act (c. 15, R.S.C., 1927) it is provided that the Minister of Finance shall hold 10 p.c. gold reserve against postal savings bank deposits.

7.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, as at Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Denomination.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
$1	19,277,085	18,943,815	18,193,832	18,655,811	17,937,899	18,968,653
$2	13,825,560[1]	13,776,806	13,283,168	13,433,639	12,427,570	13,072,254
$4	32,223	31,887	31,455	31,083	30.748	30,336
$5	277,612	1,109,693	1,125,298	5,109,547	5,220,280	5,023,835
$50	650	650	650	650	650	650
$500	1,832,000	1,907,500	2,018,000	2,491,000	3,066,500	2,702,500
$1,000	4,289,000	4,569,000	4,496,000	6,143,000	7,928,000	6,546,000
$1,000 special	427,000	479,000	609,000	6,000	1,000	1,000
$5,000 special	7,570,000	6,700,000	8,255,000	7,990,000	8,510,000	8,760,000
$50,000 special	155,550,000	125,400,000	91,700,000	102.200,000	124.500,000	116,200,000
Fractional currency	1,392,463	1,380,648	1,326,251	1,299,856	1,276,646	1,285,107
Provincial notes	27,624	27,619	27,603	27,594	27,589	27,587
Totals	**204,501,217**[1]	**174,326,618**	**141,066,257**	**157,388,180**	**180,926,882**	**172,617,922**

[1]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium used in Canada. Under the Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of $5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender. See pp. 962-963 for 1934 revision of Bank Act, outlining gradual reduction in note issue of chartered banks.

In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28-29), the banks were permitted to issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest" or reserve funds. In the event of war or panic the Government might permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks paid interest on this excess at 5 p.c. If a bank desired to extend its circulation, it might also do so by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in the Central Gold Reserves. These issues of bank notes are no longer allowed since the establishment of the Bank of Canada.

In case of insolvency the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. Notes are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund, to which all banks contribute 5 p.c. of their average circulation not covered

by gold or Dominion notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserves established in 1913. The sum thus secured is available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 8. Table 9 brings together the statistics of the amount of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible. "In the hands of the general public" here includes coin and small Dominion notes in the tills of the banks used for making change as well as that in the hands of the general public, but does not include Dominion notes of denominations larger than five dollars which were used until recently for inter-bank transactions and reserves.* In both Tables 8 and 9 "bank notes in circulation" includes notes of other banks held by the banks, averaging about $10,400,000 in 1934. As for the silver, nickel and bronze coinage in Table 9, the figures are the total amounts issued by the Mint since 1858 less amounts withdrawn from circulation and therefore include amounts held by the banks as well as coins lost by the public, which over such a period would probably amount to a considerable sum.

* As a result of the organization of the Bank of Canada in March, 1935, All Dominion notes are being withdrawn from circulation and are being replaced by Bank of Canada notes, the denominations of which range over $5. See p. 964.

8.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, calendar years 1900-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year. Figures for 1892-99 will be found at p. 861 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Paid-up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund. (Held by Minister of Finance.)	Bank Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. per capita.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	2,221,128	46,574,780	8·79	100
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	9·43	107
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,401	55,412,598	10·08	115
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	10·66	121
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	10·60	121
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	3,448,463	64,025,643	10·66	121
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	11·40	130
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	11·83	135
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	10·78	123
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	10·88	124
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	11·65	133
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	12·49	142
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,881	100,146,541	13·55	154
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	13·79	157
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	13·28	151
1915	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	13·17	150
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	15·84	180
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	19·98	227
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	24·38	277
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	26·35	300
1920	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	26·75	304
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	6,417,287	194,621,710	22·15	252
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	6,493,593	166,466,109	18·66	212
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	6,662,665	170,420,792	18·92	215
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	6,347,378	166,136,765	18·17	207
1925	118,831,327	123,295,866	6,026,617	165,235,168	17·78	202
1926	116,638,254	125,441,760	5,790,572	168,885,995	17·87	203
1927	121,666,774[2]	130,320,897	5,861,646	172,100,763	17·86	203
1928	122,839,879	134,087,485	6,027,466	176,716,979	17·97	205
1929	137,269,085	150,636,682	6,246,861	178,291,030	17·78	202
1930	144,560,874	160,639,246	6,590,934	159,341,085	15·61	178
1931	144,674,853	162,075,000	6,825,601	141,969,350	13·68	156
1932	144,500,000	162,000,000	6,721,355	132,165,942	12·58	143
1933	144,500,000	157,250,000	6,587,189	130,362,488	12·21	139
1934	144,916,667	132,604,166	6,618,517	135,537,793	12·51	142

[1]Circulation per capita in 1900 is taken as 100. [2]Figures revised since the 1933 Year Book was issued.

9.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, calendar years 1900-34.

NOTE.—Includes till money in the hands of the banks. See p. 955.

Calendar Year.	Silver.[1]	Nickel.[1]	Bronze.[1]	Bank Notes.[2]	Dominion Notes,[2] $1, $2, $4, $5, and Fractionals.[3]	Totals. Amount.	Totals. Per capita.	Index Number per capita.[4]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
1900.....	7,911,998	–	635,429	46,574,780	9,997,044	65,119,251	12·28	100
1901.....	8,279,924	–	676,429	50,601,205	10,595,169	70,152,727	13·06	106
1902.....	9,053,924	–	706,429	55,412,598	11,442,138	75,615,089	13·76	112
1903.....	9,687,774	–	746,429	60,244,072	12,321,172	82,999,447	14·69	120
1904.....	10,037,774	–	771,429	61,769,888	12,813,912	85,393,003	14·65	119
1905.....	10,487,774	–	791,429	64,025,643	13,499,894	88,804,740	14·80	121
1906.....	11,295,235	–	832,429	70,638,870	14,797,483	97,564,017	15·74	128
1907.....	12,489,235	–	864,429	75,784,482	15,973,227	105,111,373	16·39	134
1908.....	12,527,776	–	886,033	71,401,697	15,615,082	100,430,588	15·16	123
1909.....	13,176,476	–	925,333	73,943,119	16,235,774	104,280,702	15·33	125
1910.....	14,372,662	–	967,353	82,120,303	18,098,111	115,513,429	16·52	135
1911.....	15,670,663	–	1,021,628	89,982,223	21,497,429	128,171,943	17·78	145
1912.....	16,973,900	–	1,041,605	100,146,541	27,277,341	145,469,387	19·68	152
1913.....	17,901,031	–	1,127,177	105,265,336	29,067,278	153,360,822	20·09	164
1914.....	18,527,229	–	1,162,234	104,600,185	26,964,063	151,253,711	19·19	156
1915.....	18,588,573	–	1,212,588	105,137,092	25,881,570	150,819,823	18·89	154
1916.....	19,768,089	–	1,323,234	126,691,913	27,857,543	175,640,779	21·94	179
1917.....	21,559,030	–	1,440,034	161,029,606	31,221,311	215,249,981	26·71	218
1918.....	23,888,121	–	1,571,811	198,645,254	34,146,836	258,252,022	31·68	258
1919.....	27,084,148	–	1,686,822	218,919,261	35,492,643	283,182,874	34·08	278
1920.....	28,384,850	–	1,895,783	228,800,379	37,272,725	296,353,737	34·63	282
1921.....	28,344,569	–	1,956,326	194,621,710	33,825,582	258,748,277	29·44	240
1922.....	28,151,444	69,000	1,968,068	166,466,109	31,888,024	228,542,645	25·62	209
1923.....	28,052,347	196,000	1,987,186	170,420,792	33,387,155	234,043,480	25·98	212
1924.....	27,863,502	270,488	1,998,616	166,136,765	34,332,178	230,601,549	25·22	205
1925.....	27,713,019	396,471	2,020,470	165,235,168	32,175,284	227,540,412	24·49	200
1926.....	27,433,463	564,865	2,043,833	168,885,995	32,675,174	231,603,330	24·51	200
1927.....	27,104,534	813,784	2,080,196	172,100,763	33,689,474	235,788,751	24·47	199
1928.....	27,737,963	1,063,627	2,171,657	176,716,979	35,093,625	242,793,302	24·69	201
1929.....	28,638,195	1,330,498	2,290,789	178,291,030	36,811,966	247,362,478	24·66	201
1930.....	28,562,330	1,494,525	2,297,405	159,341,085	36,431,368	228,126,713	22·35	182
1931.....	28,706,348	1,775,139	2,346,054	141,969,350	36,465,462	211,262,353	20·36	166
1932.....	28,853,740	1,939,923	2,558,962	132,165,942	38,788,027	204,306,594	19·45	158
1933.....	28,530,340	2,064,054	2,678,302	130,362,488	38,282,588	201,917,772	18·90	154
1934.....	28,702,640	2,256,268	2,745,296	135,537,793	39,419,123	208,661,120	19·26	157

[1]Figures supplied by the Mint as at Dec. 31 of each year, are the net issues of coinage since 1858 (see Table 4, pp. 951-952).

[2]Yearly averages.

[3]Dominion notes of larger denominations in hands of banks are not included, but provincial notes, amounting to $27,589 in 1933 and $27,586 in 1934, are included.

[4]Per capita circulation in 1900=100.

Section 2.—Banking in Canada.

Historical.—In the early days of banking, one of the chief functions of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the banks' credit was good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, and were the chief circulating medium in the Canadas. In some cases in the Maritime Provinces bank notes were preferred to those issued by the Provincial Governments.

The need of a uniform circulating medium in Canada was felt by the merchants of Montreal toward the end of the eighteenth century, and the prospectus of a proposed bank of issue to be known as the Canada Banking Company was issued in 1792. This scheme, however, depended chiefly on the co-operation of

British capital and was frustrated by the outbreak of war with France. A second project in 1808 for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada failed to secure the assent of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

At the close of the War of 1812 the army bill currency was withdrawn, and public attention once more turned to the expediency of securing a currency through the establishment of banks. The Bank of Montreal began business toward the end of 1817 as a private institution, under articles of association based on the first charter of the Bank of the United States. In the following year, under similar articles of association, the Quebec Bank was established, as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The three Lower Canadian institutions obtained their provincial charters in 1822, while the Bank of Upper Canada was superseded by a second Bank of Upper Canada established at York (Toronto) as a chartered bank in 1821. Meanwhile the Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820, while in Nova Scotia the Halifax Banking Co. (private) commenced business in 1825, and the Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. With all of these earlier banks note issue was an important part of their business.

The Bank of British North America, previously incorporated in the United Kingdom, commenced business in Canada in 1836, while Molson's Bank was established in 1853, the Bank of Toronto in 1855, the Banque Nationale in 1860 and the Banque Jacques-Cartier (later the Banque Provincial du Canada) in 1862. The Union Bank was established in 1866, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867. There were no fewer than 28 banks in existence at Confederation. These were as follows:—

Ontario and Quebec.

Bank of Montreal.
Quebec Bank.
Commercial Bank of Canada.
City Bank.
Gore Bank.
Bank of British North America.
Banque du Peuple.
Niagara District Bank.
Molson's Bank.
Bank of Toronto.
Ontario Bank.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Banque Nationale.
Banque Jacques-Cartier.
Merchants' Bank of Canada.
Royal Canadian Bank.
Union Bank of Lower Canada.
Mechanics' Bank.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Nova Scotia.

Bank of Yarmouth.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
People's Bank of Halifax.
Union Bank of Halifax.
Bank of Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick.

Bank of New Brunswick.
Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.
St. Stephen's Bank.
People's Bank of New Brunswick.

Subsection 1.—The Canadian Banking System in General.*

A brief résumé of the Canadian banking system must emphasize: (1) its growth, from the beginning closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade and to the commerce of Halifax and Saint John; (2) its development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement; (3) its adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west; and (4) the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures,† particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles, and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

*For details regarding Canadian bank note issue, see pp. 954-955. †See Table 23, pp. 984-985.

The branch bank is perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists to-day, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks has been the partially centralized system that now obtains—centralized as to banks, of which there are now 10, rather than as to districts as in the partially centralized system of the United States.

A second peculiarity of the system is the existence and operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Through this body, which was incorporated in 1900 and acts under the authority of the Dominion Treasury Board, co-operation of individual banks is facilitated and encouraged. The association supervises clearing-house transactions, and oversees the printing and issue of notes to its members. Adherence to similar principles and a linking together of the credit of the system result from the co-operation secured through the association.

The elimination of weaker banks or their amalgamation with more stable institutions has been a progressive move towards greater efficiency. Co-operation between the banks and the Dominion Government has been made permanent through the medium of periodic returns and the regulation of note issues and reserves.

Apart from the many detailed services rendered to its clients, the Canadian banking system may be said to perform three main functions as follows:—

1. To put into circulation the paper currency which forms the circulating medium for small exchanges.

2. To provide a mechanism of exchange by the issue of bills of exchange, etc.

3. To form a means by which the credit of the banks and their unused deposits may be put to immediate productive use.

Legislation Regarding Chartered Banks.*—The history of Canadian banking legislation began over a century ago with the granting, between 1817 and 1822, of the Royal Assent to charters incorporating the Bank of New Brunswick, the Bank of Upper Canada, the Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank and the then Bank of Canada. The right to issue bank notes was exercised by private banks without legislative sanction for a considerable period after the early charters were granted, and before banks became the subject of general legislation. In Lower Canada the practical monoply of issue was conferred upon the chartered banks by an Act of 1830, whereby the total amount of notes of less than £1 ($4)† in circulation might not at any time exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital, and no notes under 5 shillings ($1) might be issued, it being further provided that all issues of less than £1 might be limited or suppressed by the Legislature.

In 1841, in the first session of the Canadian Legislature after the Union, a tax of 1 p.c. was imposed upon bank note circulation, which was limited to the amount of paid-up capital, notes of less than £1 not to exceed one-fifth of such capital. Various charters granted or renewed after the Union included provisions prohibiting banks from holding shares of their own stock or granting advances there-against. They were also prohibited from lending on the security of lands, houses, ships or pledge of merchandise (though such could be taken as additional security for debts previously contracted) or holding lands or houses except for the transaction of their business, neither could they own ships nor be engaged in trade except as dealers in bullion or bills of exchange, the object being to confine trans-

* Revised from information furnished by the Office of the Inspector-General of Banks, Department of Finance.

† In the "Old Currency" £1 was equivalent to $4 and 1 shilling to 20c.

actions to legitimate banking business. Statements of assets and liabilities were to be submitted periodically—half-yearly or yearly—and such further information as the Government might call for was to be supplied confidentially. A further and important enactment was the imposition of the double liability upon shareholders, which had not previously existed with respect to the banks of Lower Canada, although it had been for several years a requirement of the younger banks of Upper Canada and first appeared in British North America in the Act incorporating the Bank of Nova Scotia, enacted in 1832. Suspension of specie payments on demand for a period of 60 days, either consecutively or at intervals during one year, was to cause forfeiture of charter. Total liabilities were not to exceed thrice "the aggregate amount of capital stock paid in, and the deposit made in the bank in specie and Government securities for money", but this provision proved of doubtful utility.

In 1850 what was known as the "Free Banking Act" prohibited any but the chartered banks or other corporations or persons authorized under the new Act from issuing notes. A period of one year was allowed for banks or companies, whose right of issue was thus withdrawn, to retire their notes outstanding. It was provided that individuals or partners might establish banks, or joint stock companies with a minimum capital of £25,000 ($100,000) might be formed to carry on the business, but in such cases operations were to be confined to an office in only one place and total liabilities were not to exceed thrice the amount of paid-up capital. In order to issue notes the banks thus formed were obliged to deposit with the Receiver-General provincial or provincially guaranteed securities for not less than £25,000 ($100,000) par value, receiving therefor registered notes. The chartered banks already existing could surrender their right of circulation against assets and secure from the Receiver-General registered notes in return for the deposit of securities, which special issue was not subject to the 1-p.c. tax imposed by the Act of 1841. The legislation included provisions giving effect for the first time to the principle of making bank notes a preferred claim, it being stipulated with respect to any one-office banks established under the Act that, if securities against outstanding notes did not realize sufficient, the general assets of a bank, if wound up, were first to be applied towards the payment of its notes.

Legislation of 1851 increased the period allowed for the retirement of note issues not in conformity with previous legislation from one to five years, provided at least one-fourth of the average circulation during the year 1850—and not secured by the pledge of bonds—was retired annually. Provision was made for partial remission and entire exemption within a specified period from the tax on bank note circulation, subject to certain restriction of such circulation. At the same time permission was granted to issue in excess of the restricted formula against gold or silver coin or bullion, or debentures of any kind issued by the Receiver-General, without requiring the banks actually to deposit such debentures and secure registered notes. The debentures, however, were to be applicable exclusively to the redemption of notes in case of failure. Monthly rather than half-yearly returns now became necessary. In 1853, to encourage the issue of "secured" notes, the issue was permitted in excess of paid-up capital to the extent of specie holdings or debentures receivable, although actual deposit of securities with the Receiver-General was not required. The tax of 1 p.c. was to be calculated only on the average circulation outstanding in excess of such specie and security holdings. Until 1858 banks charging or receiving interest at a rate higher than 6 p.c. were liable to onerous penalties. In that year it was enacted generally that any rate of interest might be

exacted, but banks were prohibited from taking or stipulating for a higher rate than 7 p.c. In 1859, at the urgent request of the banks, a measure was passed authorizing them to make advances on the security of bills of lading and warehouse receipts covering certain commodities.

By 1861-62 free banking had practically run its course. In all, six banks had taken advantage of the legislation, one of which—the Bank of British North America —doubtless found it valuable. The others did not thrive. The Act was finally repealed by the Provincial Notes Act of 1866, which aimed at a gradual reduction in the volume of bank note circulation.

By Section 91 of the British North America Act, the right to legislate respecting banking, the incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money was assigned exclusively to the Dominion Parliament. A temporary measure was passed in 1867, largely by way of re-enactment until 1870 of previous legislation, but extending the powers of banks formerly incorporated by any of the provinces to the territory of the whole Dominion, and subjecting banks in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to a tax of 1 p.c. upon the excess of their average notes in circulation above their average holdings of coin and bullion. (In these provinces there had been no general banking Act, special provisions being embodied in the respective charters which differed in only a few essential respects from those granted in Upper and Lower Canada.) It was re-enacted that banks were entitled to hold and dispose of mortgages on realty as additional security for debts already contracted and to acquire title to mortgaged property if necessary.

The Bank Act of 1870 provided that new banks must have a minimum paid-up capital of $200,000 and that at least 20 p.c. of the subscribed capital must be paid up in each year after the commencement of business. A proposal to limit the liabilities of banks in relation to capital and specie and Government debenture holdings was not translated into legislation. Bank notes in circulation were not to exceed the amount of paid-up capital. The right to issue notes under $4 was withdrawn, largely in consideration of the abolition of the tax of 1 p.c. on note circulation. If possible up to 50 p.c., but in no case less than one-third, of a bank's cash reserves were to be held in Dominion notes. Dividends were limited to 8 p.c. until or unless the bank's reserve fund was the equivalent of 20 p.c. of its paid-up capital. In case of the failure of a bank, double liability of shareholders became enforceable without waiting for the realization of the bank's general assets. Banks were required to transmit certified lists of shareholders annually, to be laid before Parliament. Any existing bank was permitted, on the authority of the shareholders, to apply for an extension of its charter, and the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and the Treasury Board, was empowered to extend such charter to 1881. Any suspension by a bank of payment of its liabilities for a period of 90 days would constitute insolvency, and operate as a forfeiture of its charter.

In 1871 the first comprehensive Banking Act of the Dominion was passed. A large part of the statute was devoted to the re-enactment and consolidation of legislation already in force, although the measure of 1870 contained the main features of the Government's policy. The procedure relative to extension of charters laid down in the preceding year was superseded by this Act, which became the charter of the banks until July 1, 1881, that date being set in contemplation of regular decennial revisions. No new bank was permitted to commence business

with less than $500,000 capital *bona fide* subscribed and $100,000 similarly paid up, with the further proviso that at least $200,000 must be paid up within two years after commencement of business. The sections respecting loans against warehouse receipts, etc., were thoroughly revised and difficulties of procedure removed. Banks were permitted to take security on commodities in store pending marketing, and also while undergoing conversion from the raw to the finished state. Advances were allowed upon security of shares of other banks. It was provided that the rate of interest or discount charged by a bank should not exceed 7 p.c. and that no higher rate should be recoverable. Monthly returns of assets and liabilities were required. Certain technical amendments were made to the Bank Act in 1872, 1873 and 1875. In 1879 the power to lend upon the security of shares of other banks was repealed.

At the first general revision of the Bank Act in 1880 (effective 1881), a note holder was definitely recognized as a preferred creditor, claims of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, respectively, ranking next in order of preference. Banks were prohibited from issuing notes under $5, higher denominations to be multiples of this sum. Dominion notes were now to constitute not less than 40 p.c. of the bank's cash reserves. Monthly returns of a more detailed character were to be made. The Act was amended in 1883 to enforce more effectively the prohibitions, restrictions and duties already imposed upon the banks. The use of certain titles by private bankers not operating under the provisions of the Act was prohibited.

At the revision of 1890 (effective 1891), it was stipulated that not less than $250,000 capital must be paid up before a certificate permitting a bank to commence business could be issued by the Treasury Board. A period of one year from the date of the charter was allowed for the payment of the capital and the carrying out of other preliminaries. Dividends were not to exceed 8 p.c. until or unless the reserve fund was the equivalent of 30 p.c. of the paid-up capital. A fund known as the "Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund" was established, consisting of deposits made by the banks with the Minister of Finance of amounts equal to 5 p.c. of their average note circulation, such deposits to be subject to adjustment annually, and to constitute a guarantee of the payment of all notes of a suspended bank with interest at 6 p.c. from the date of suspension until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. Failing action by the liquidator within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem the notes out of the fund, and such outlay, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be reimbursed by the contributing banks *pro rata* to their contributions. Another major change gave the banks, in certain classes of loans, the same legal power to take security over the borrowers' goods as had previously been granted by warehouse receipts. This enactment served to make general and more clear principles already recognized by previous legislation and practice. Directors' qualifications were set out more clearly and it was now provided that a majority only of directors, instead of all, need be British subjects. Penalties for the excessive issue of circulation were made more severe.

The revision of 1900 (effective 1901) recognized the Canadian Bankers' Association as an agency in the supervision and control of certain activities of the banks. It was charged, under the Treasury Board, with the responsibility of supervising the printing and distribution of notes to the banks and their issue and destruction;

also with control over clearing houses and the appointment of curators to supervise the affairs of suspended banks. The amended Act also included provisions permitting one bank to sell its assets to another. More detailed monthly returns were required and the interest on notes of failed banks was reduced from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop moving season from October to January, when banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and rest or reserve funds, this emergency circulation to be taxed at a rate not exceeding 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912, the period was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision of the Bank Act in 1913 provision was made for an audit of each bank's affairs by auditors appointed by the shareholders. There was also provision for the establishment of Central Gold Reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes for the purpose of issuing additional notes of their own there-against. Annual reports to the Minister of the fair market value of real and immovable property held by the banks for their own use were required. Banks were empowered to lend to farmers upon security of their threshed grain. As a war measure the provision for emergency circulation was extended in 1914 to cover the whole year and banks were further authorized to make payments in their own notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32) resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors were re-defined, while provision was made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and monthly statements were given further attention and more complete returns required, including statements of controlled companies in the names of which any part of a bank's operations were carried on. Other or special returns were to be made if called for by the Minister. Two auditors were now to be appointed by the shareholders instead of one, and the qualifications, duties and responsibilities of auditors were more clearly defined. The personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits was also more definitely expressed. Regulations regarding loans were amended and advances to any officer or clerk of a bank could not, in any circumstances, exceed $10,000. Registration of security for loans under Sec. 88 was provided for. It became necessary for guarantee and pension funds to be invested in trustee securities. The punishment of directors and other bank officials for making false statements of a bank's position was provided for in Sec. 153. In 1924, as a result of the failure of the Home Bank of Canada, provision was made for periodical examination of the chartered banks by an Inspector-General of Banks, who was to be an officer of the Department of Finance.

The sixth revision of the Bank Act was postponed from 1933 to 1934 (c. 24), for adaptation to the establishment of the new Bank of Canada, and most of the alterations were to provide for the relations of the chartered banks with the Bank of Canada when the latter should be organized and authorized to commence business. The chartered banks were then to carry a reserve (consisting of a deposit with or notes of the Bank of Canada) amounting to at least 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities in Canada, and in addition to maintain adequate reserves for external liabilities. The notes of the chartered banks were to be gradually replaced by those of the Bank of Canada as the circulating medium in Canada. To this end notes in circu-

lation of chartered banks were not to exceed their unimpaired paid-up capital from the time the Bank of Canada commenced business and were to be reduced by 5 p.c. per annum for five years from Jan. 1, 1936, and 10 p.c. per annum for five years from Jan. 1, 1941, so that at the end of ten years they should not exceed 25 p.c. of the paid-up capital. At the same time, the liability of shareholders under the double liability provision was limited to that proportion of the par value per share which the authorized note issue at the time bore to the paid-up capital of the bank. Other important changes in general provisions included: (1) the curator of a suspended bank was to be appointed or removed by the Minister of Finance, instead of by the Canadian Bankers' Association; and (2) the terms "bank", "banker" or "banking" could not be applied to any activities in Canada except those of chartered banks or approved savings banks; (3) a limitation of 5 p.c. of the paid-up capital (instead of 10 p.c. as formerly) was placed on loans to directors, or any firm, company or corporation in which the President, the General Manager or a director is a partner or shareholder, without the approval of two-thirds of the directors present at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose; (4) a director was prohibited from being present or voting at a meeting of the Board when loans to himself or any firm, company or corporation of which he is a partner or director, are under consideration, an infraction of this prohibition being attended by severe penalties as well as automatic disqualification of such director; (5) a bank was not permitted to allow its name to appear, except as banker for receiving applications, upon any prospectus or advertisement respecting the issue of securities apart from government or municipal issues and certain others of the specific type mentioned in the Act; (6) changes were made to permit of loans under Section 88 against seed grain, binder twine and fertilizer; (7) a definite prohibition was enacted against the charge of a higher rate of interest or discount than 7 p.c. in any part of Canada except the Territories, any violation of such prohibition being attended by penalties against both the bank and the officer responsible; (8) monthly returns were amplified for the purpose of securing a clearer appreciation of the position of the banks, and certain additional returns called for.

The Bank of Canada.—Chapter 43 of the Statutes of 1934, "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada", provided for the establishment of a central bank in Canada. The capital of the Bank is $5,000,000, divided into shares of $50 par value. These shares were offered for public subscription by the Minister of Finance on Sept. 17, 1934, and were largely oversubscribed. The maximum allotment to any one individual or corporation was 15 shares.

Shares of the Bank may be held only by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, or by corporations controlled by British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada. The maximum holding permitted one person is 50 shares. Directors, officers or employees of the chartered banks may not hold shares of the Bank.

The Bank is authorized to pay cumulative dividends of 4½ p.c. per annum from its profits after making such provision as the board thinks proper for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, pension funds and all such matters as are

properly provided for by banks. The remaining surplus will be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to the rest fund of the Bank, in specified proportions.

The Bank may buy and sell securities of the Dominion, the provinces, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, without restriction if of a maturity not exceeding two years, and in limited amounts if of longer maturity. It may also buy and sell securities of British Dominions and France without restriction, if maturing within six months. Short-term securities of the Dominion or provinces may be rediscounted. The Bank may buy and sell certain classes of commercial paper of limited currency, and if endorsed by a chartered bank may rediscount such commercial paper. Advances for six-month periods may be made to chartered banks, Quebec savings banks, the Dominion or any province against certain classes of collateral, and advances of specified duration may be made to the Dominion or any province in amounts not exceeding a fixed proportion of such government's revenue. The Bank may buy and sell gold, silver, nickel and bronze coin and gold and silver bullion, and may deal in foreign exchange.

The Bank has assumed the liability for Dominion notes outstanding and is replacing them with its own notes in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. The chartered banks are required (under the Bank Act of 1934) to reduce the issue of their own bank notes to 25 p.c. of their paid-up capital during the next 10 years.

The Bank of Canada must maintain a reserve of gold equal to not less than 25 p.c. of its total note and deposit liabilities in Canada. The reserve,* in addition to gold, may include silver bullion, balances with the Bank of England, the Bank for International Settlements, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and central banks in gold standard countries, Treasury bills of the United States of America or the United Kingdom having a maturity not exceeding 3 months, and bills of exchange having a maturity not exceeding 90 days, payable in London, New York, or in a gold standard country, less any liabilities of the Bank payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, or a gold standard country.

The bank has an obligation to sell gold in the form of bars on demand, but this may be, and is at present, suspended by Order in Council.

The chartered banks are required to maintain a reserve of not less than 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities within Canada in the form of deposits with and notes of the Bank.

The Bank will act as the fiscal agent of the Dominion of Canada and may by agreement act as banker or fiscal agent of any province. The Bank must not accept deposits from individuals and thus cannot compete with the chartered banks in commercial banking fields.

*In the weekly statement on pp. 965-966, the net reserve is described as Item 1 of Assets less Item 5 of Liabilities (*i.e.*, sundry liabilities payable in sterling, U.S.A. other foreign gold currencies).

The head office of the Bank is at Ottawa, and it has an agency in each province, namely, at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

The Governor of the Bank is its chief executive officer, and he is assisted by a Deputy Governor and an Assistant Deputy Governor. The first Governors were appointed by the Government and are as follows: Governor, G. F. Towers; Deputy Governor, J. A. C. Osborne; and Assistant Deputy Governor, L. P. St-Amour. Subsequent appointments are to be made by the Board of Directors of the Bank subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

At the first meeting of the shareholders on Jan. 23, 1935, seven directors were elected for terms to run as follows: one until the 3rd annual general meeting, two until the 4th, two until the 5th, and two until the 6th annual general meeting. In future the directors will be elected by the shareholders for terms of 5 years. Directors must hold at least 10 shares of capital stock of the Bank, must be British subjects ordinarily resident in Canada, must not receive remuneration out of public funds in any capacity, and must have no connection with a chartered bank.

There is also an Executive Committee of the Board of Directors consisting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and one member of the board, which must meet once a week. This committee has the same powers as the board, but every decision is submitted to the Board of Directors at its next meeting. The board must meet at least four times a year. The Deputy Minister of Finance is an *ex officio* member of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, but is without a vote.

The Bank commenced business on Mar. 11, 1935. A statement is required of the assets and liabilities of the Bank as at the close of business on each Wednesday. The statement of the Bank as at Wednesday, April 17, 1935, follows:—

BANK OF CANADA.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at Wednesday, April 17th, 1935.

LIABILITIES.	$	$
1. Capital Paid Up		4,999,962.50
2. Rest Fund		
3. Notes in Circulation		92,779,502.82
4. Deposits:		
(a) Dominion Government	16,213,941.92	
(b) Provincial Governments		
(c) Chartered Banks	154,759,747.59	
(d) Other	777,572.19	
Total		171,751,261.70
5. Sundry Liabilities Payable in Sterling, U.S.A. and Foreign Gold Currencies		Nil

ASSETS.	$	$
1. Reserve:		
Gold coin and bullion	106,936,409.99	
Silver bullion	1,124,454.03	
Reserve in Sterling funds	192,470.24	
Reserve in U.S.A. funds	12,376,860.20	
Reserve in funds of other countries on a gold standard	15,729.68	
Total		120,645,924.14
2. Subsidiary Coin		376,238.65
3. Bills Discounted:		
(a) Commercial Bills		
(b) Agricultural Bills, etc		

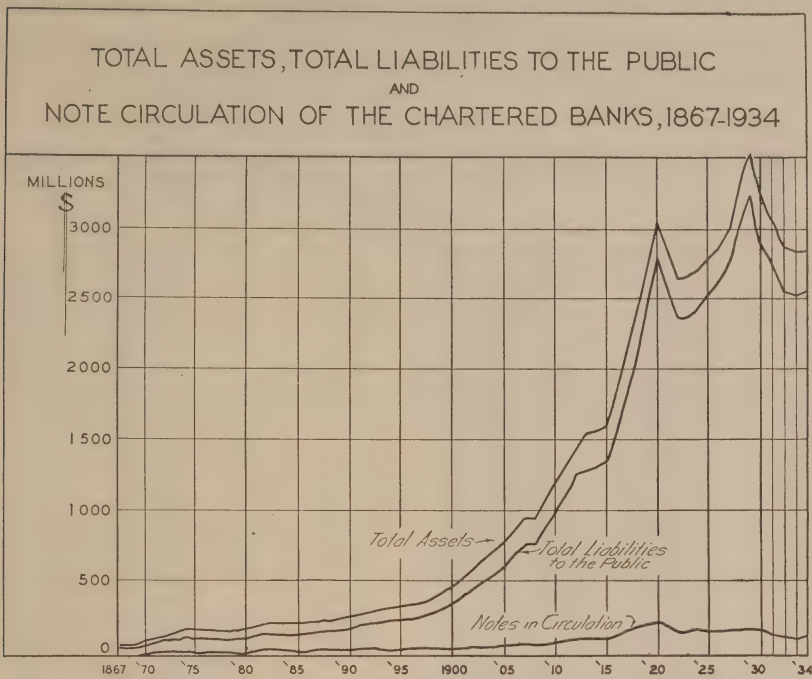
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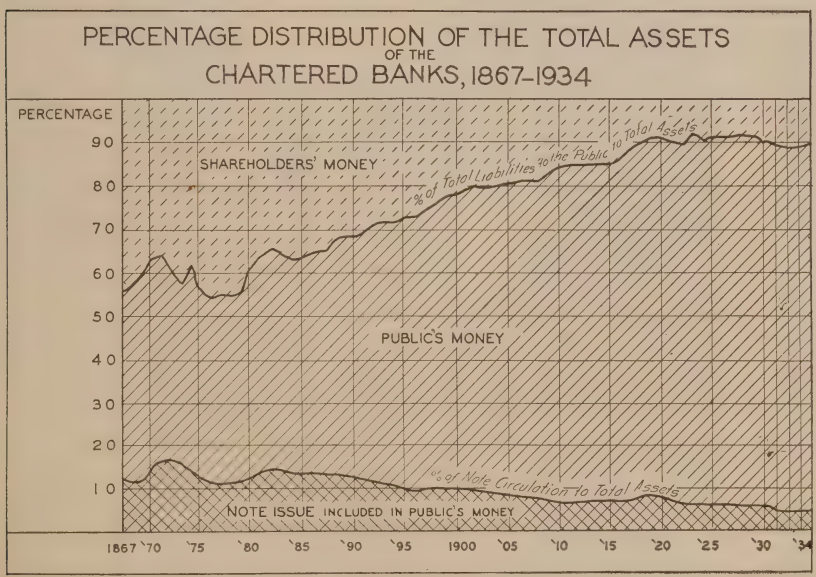
BANK OF CANADA—concluded.

LIABILITIES—concluded.	$	$	ASSETS—concluded.	$	$
6. All Other Liabilities	2,539,619.05		(c) Dominion Government Treasury Bills		
			(d) Provincial Government Treasury Bills		
			Total		Nil
			4. Advances to:		
			(a) Dominion Government		
			(b) Provincial Governments		
			(c) Chartered Banks		
			Total		Nil
			5. Bills Bought in Open Market not Including Treasury Bills		
			6. Investments:		
			(a) Dominion Government short-term securities	33,362,606.83	
			(b) Provincial Government short-term securities		
			(c) Other Dominion Government securities	115,013,636.82	
			(d) Other Provincial Government securities		
			(e) United Kingdom, other British Dominions or U.S.A. securities of a maturity exceeding three months		
			Total		148,376,243.65
			7. Bank Premises		79,110.81
			8. All Other Assets		2,592,828.82
Total		$272,070,346.07	Total		$272,070,346.07

Ratio of Net Reserve (Item 1 of Assets less Item 5 of Liabilities) to Notes and Deposits Liabilities: 45·61 per centum.

Banking Statistics.—In Table **10** is given an historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, only the latter group being ordinarily considered when determining the financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted on the accompanying graphs, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities, and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets. The declining proportion of notes in circulation to total liabilities to the public is also characteristic of the evolution of banking in recent times. Holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government and municipal securities were relatively insignificant prior to the Great War.


TOTAL ASSETS, TOTAL LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC
AND
NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE CHARTERED BANKS, 1867-1934
MILLIONS
$
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Total Assets
Total Liabilities to the Public
Notes in Circulation
1867 '70 '75 '80 '85 '90 '95 1900 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30 '34


PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL ASSETS
OF THE
CHARTERED BANKS, 1867-1934
PERCENTAGE
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
SHAREHOLDERS' MONEY
% of Total Liabilities to the Public to Total Assets
PUBLIC'S MONEY
% of Note Circulation to Total Assets
NOTE ISSUE INCLUDED IN PUBLIC'S MONEY
1867 '70 '75 '80 '85 '90 '95 1900 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30 '34

10.—Historical Summary showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years, 1867-1934.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

LIABILITIES.

Calendar Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Deposits payable on Demand in Canada.	Deposits payable after Notice or on a Fixed Day in Canada.	Total on Deposit.[1]	Total Liabilities to the Public.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1867[3]	30,926,470	–	9,346,081	–	–	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868	30,507,447	–	9,350,646	–	–	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869	30,782,637	–	9,539,511	–	–	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870	33,031,249	–	15,149,031	–	–	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871	37,095,340	–	20,914,637	–	–	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872	45,190,085	–	25,296,454	–	–	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873	54,690,561	–	27,165,878	–	–	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874	60,388,340	–	27,904,963	–	–	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875	64,619,513	–	23,035,039	–	–	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876	66,804,398	–	21,245,935	–	–	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877	65,206,009	–	20,704,338	–	–	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878	63,682,863	–	20,475,586	–	–	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879	62,737,276	–	19,486,103	–	–	73,151,425	96,760,113
1880	60,052,117	–	22,529,623	–	–	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881	59,534,977	–	28,516,692	–	–	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882	59,799,644	–	33,582,080	–	–	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883	61,390,118	–	33,283,302	–	–	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	–	–	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	–	–	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	–	–	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	–	–	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	–	–	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	–	–	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	–	–	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891	60,700,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	–	–	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	–	–	160,668,471	208,062,169
1893	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	–	–	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,003	–	–	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	–	–	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	–	–	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	–	–	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	–	–	236,161,062	281,076,656
1899	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	–	–	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	–	–	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	95,169,631	221,624,664	349,573,327	420,003,743
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	104,424,203	244,062,545	390,370,493	466,963,829
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	112,461,757	269,911,501	424,167,140	507,527,550
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	117,962,023	307,007,192	470,265,744	554,014,076
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	138,116,550	338,411,275	531,243,476	618,678,633
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	165,144,569	381,778,705	605,968,513	713,790,553
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	166,342,144	413,014,657	654,839,711	769,026,924
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	169,721,755	406,103,063	658,367,015	762,077,184
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	225,414,828	464,635,263	783,298,880	882,598,547
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	260,232,399	532,087,627	909,964,833	1,019,177,601
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	304,801,755	568,976,209	980,433,788	1,097,661,393
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	359,431,895	625,705,765	1,102,910,383	1,240,124,354
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	367,214,143	626,199,470	1,126,871,523	1,287,372,534
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	346,069,908	656,760,687	1,144,211,363	1,309,944,006
1915	113,982,741	113,020,310	105,137,092	358,444,252	690,904,274	1,198,340,315	1,353,629,123
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	428,717,781	780,842,383	1,418,035,429	1,596,905,337
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	468,049,790	928,271,838	1,643,203,020	1,866,228,236
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	587,342,904	966,341,499	1,912,395,780	2,184,359,820
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	621,676,065	1,125,202,403	2,189,428,885	2,495,582,568
1920	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	653,862,869	1,239,308,076	2,438,079,792	2,784,068,698
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	551,914,643	1,289,347,063	2,264,586,736	2,556,454,190
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	502,781,234	1,191,637,004	2,120,997,030	2,364,822,657
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	523,170,930	1,197,277,065	2,107,606,111	2,374,308,376
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	511,218,736	1,198,246,414	2,130,621,760	2,438,771,001
1925	118,831,327	123,108,366	165,235,168	531,180,578	1,269,542,584	2,221,160,611	2,532,832,064
1926	116,638,254	125,441,700	168,885,995	553,322,935	1,340,559,021	2,277,192,043	2,604,601,786
1927	121,666,774	130,320,897	172,100,763	596,069,007	1,399,062,201	2,415,132,260	2,758,324,713
1928	122,839,879	134,087,485	176,716,979	677,467,295	1,496,608,451	2,610,594,865	3,044,742,165
1929	137,269,085	150,636,682	178,291,030	696,387,381	1,479,870,058	2,696,747,857	3,215,503,098
1930	144,560,874	160,639,246	159,341,085	622,895,347	1,427,569,716	2,516,611,587	2,909,530,263
1931	144,674,853	162,075,000	141,969,350	578,604,394	1,437,976,749	2,422,834,828	2,741,554,219
1932	144,500,000	162,000,000	132,165,942	486,270,764	1,376,325,128	2,256,639,530	2,546,149,789
1933	144,500,000	157,250,000	130,362,488	488,527,864	1,378,497,944	2,236,841,539	2,517,934,260
1934	144,916,667	132,604,166	135,537,793	513,973,506	1,372,817,869	2,274,607,936	2,548,720,434

[1]Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments and also since 1901 deposits elsewhere than in Canada. [2]Includes other liabilities to the public. [3]Six-month average.

10.—Historical Summary Showing Development of the Canadian Banking Business, calendar years, 1867-1934—concluded.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are yearly averages computed from the twelve monthly returns.

ASSETS.

Calendar Year.	Specie and Dominion Notes (including Deposits in Central Gold Reserves 1913-34).	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities elsewhere than in Canada.	Total Loans.	Total Assets.[1]	Percentage of Liabilities to the Public to Total Assets.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	p.c.
1867[2]	–	–	–	53,889,703	78,294,670	55·27
1868	–	–	–	52,299,050	79,860,976	56·53
1869	–	–	–	56,433,953	86,283,693	59·04
1870	–	–	–	66,276,961	103,197,103	63·65
1871	–	–	–	84,799,841	125,273,631	64·06
1872	–	–	–	106,744,665	148,862,445	61·04
1873	–	–	–	119,274,317	166,056,595	56·60
1874	–	–	–	131,680,111	187,921,031	61·95
1875	–	–	–	136,029,307	186,255,330	56·17
1876	–	–	–	127,621,577	183,499,801	54·29
1877	–	–	–	125,681,658	181,019,194	55·14
1878	–	–	–	119,682,659	175,450,274	54·45
1879	–	–	–	113,485,108	173,548,490	55·75
1880	–	–	–	102,166,115	184,276,190	60·69
1881	–	–	–	116,953,497	200,613,879	63·39
1882	–	–	–	140,077,194	227,426,835	65·86
1883	–	–	–	143,944,957	228,084,650	63·98
1884	–	–	–	130,490,053	219,998,642	62·50
1885	–	–	–	126,827,792	219,147,080	63·32
1886	–	–	–	132,833,313	228,061,872	64·44
1887	–	–	–	139,753,755	230,393,072	64·98
1888	–	–	–	141,002,373	243,504,164	67·35
1889	–	–	–	149,958,980	253,789,803	68·18
1890	–	–	–	153,301,335	254,546,329	68·05
1891	–	–	–	171,082,677	269,307,032	69·56
1892	17,794,201	–	–	193,455,883	291,635,251	71·34
1893	19,714,648	–	–	206,623,042	302,696,715	71·75
1894	22,371,954	–	–	204,124,939	307,520,020	71·87
1895	22,992,872	–	–	203,730,800	316,536,510	72·50
1896	22,318,627	–	–	213,211,996	320,937,643	72·39
1897	24,178,151	–	–	212,014,635	341,163,505	74·06
1898	25,330,564	–	–	223,806,320	370,583,991	75·86
1899	26,682,971	–	–	251,467,076	412,504,768	77·24
1900	29,047,382	–	–	279,279,761	459,715,065	77·52
1901	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176	388,299,888	531,829,324	78·97
1902	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632	430,662,670	585,761,109	79·72
1903	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472	472,019,689	641,543,226	79·11
1904	50,307,871	10,705,202	15,560,145	509,011,993	695,417,756	79·67
1905	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985	559,814,918	767,490,183	80·61
1906	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670	655,869,879	878,512,076	81·25
1907	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817	709,975,274	945,685,708	81·32
1908	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937	670,170,833	941,290,619	80·96
1909	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363	762,195,546	1,067,007,534	82·72
1910	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,987	870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84·13
1911	120,146,690	10,637,580	22,848,170	926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84·23
1912	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119	1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84·36
1913	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162	1,109,493,263	1,530,093,671	84·14
1914	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84·20
1915	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84·75
1916	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86·82
1917	265,389,567	131,078,854	138,341,125	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88·38
1918	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89·81
1919	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715	1,552,971,202	2,754,568.118	90·60
1920	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991	1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90·86
1921	335,081,032	166,688,146	156,552,503	1,781,184,781	2,841,782,079	89·96
1922	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	1,643,643,443	2,638,776,483	89·62
1923	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	1,606,932,483	2,643,773,986	92·16
1924	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90·28
1925	259,714,043	358,344,887	147,563,292	1,562,017,009	2,789,619,061	90·80
1926	252,754,268	343,595,936	127,765,375	1,682,379,658	2.864,019,213	90·94
1927	252,188,447	324,580,796	133,314,843	1,839,905,275	3,029,680,616	91·04
1928	264,804,251	333,837,004	124,996,823	2,072,403,628	3,323,163,195	91·62
1929	261,625,173	341,744,572	104,309,024	2,279,247,504	3,528,468,027	91·13
1930	232,016,616	316,196,343	101,585,131	2,064,597,746	3,237,073,853	89·88
1931	207,983,857	454,386,965	154,829,056	1,764,088,477	3,066,018,472	89·42
1932	206,925,103	489,709,241	150,891,599	1,582,667,313	2,869,429,779	88·73
1933	209,550,285	626,881,709	163,834,318	1,409,067,110	2,831,393,641	88·93
1934	214,419,280	683,498,403	139,850,099	1,373,683,071	2,837.919,961	89·81

[1] Includes other assets. [2] Six-month average.

Bank Assets and Liabilities.—Tables **11** and **12** show in detail the assets and liabilities of Canadian chartered banks for the four years 1931 to 1934, the figures being yearly averages of the totals shown in the monthly statements made to the Minister of Finance.

11.—Assets of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1931-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Assets.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$
Quick Assets—				
Current gold and subsidiary coin	70,616,401	58,581,872	52,900,491	49,523,287
Dominion notes	111,324,018	126,373,999	137,343,062	145,797,586
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves[1]	26,043,438	21,969,232	19,306,732	19,098,407
Notes of other banks	13,088,109	11,247,365	9,737,827	10,418,411
United States and other foreign currencies	16,264,313	16,022,766	21,584,743	20,377,395
Cheques of other banks	101,543,160	82,948,867	84,112,614	93,681,134
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada	4,274,869	3,461,775	3,818,530	3,906,981
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	4,503,753	9,383,994	15,656,660	21,339,301
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	97,749,022	97,999,358	75,809,462	67,516,010
Totals, Quick Assets	**445,407,083**	**427,989,228**	**420,270,121**	**431,658,512**
Other Liquid Assets—				
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities	454,386,965	489,709,241	626,881,709	683,498,403
Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	154,829,056	150,891,599	163,834,318	139,850,099
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	65,141,210	55,157,961	50,435,931	43,377,456
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds	170,185,313	117,224,745	102,360,658	101,592,436
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada	108,574,302	84,227,574	92,234,373	106,698,437
Totals, Other Liquid Assets	**953,116,846**	**897,211,120**	**1,035,746,989**	**1,075,016,831**
Other Assets—				
Other current loans and discounts in Canada	1,123,600,856	1,032,081,481	906,477,585	868,940,687
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada	205,382,064	171,861,621	147,599,021	137,640,771
Loans to the Government of Canada	–	–	–	–
Loans to Provincial Governments	29,072,924	34,386,119	24,650,205	26,321,552
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	117,970,493	130,567,792	121,781,170	118,549,484
Overdue debts	9,302,525	12,317,980	13,964,098	13,939,704
Real estate, other than bank premises	6,244,727	7,141,708	7,734,125	7,810,619
Mortgages on real estate sold by the banks	6,488,987	6,244,908	6,310,749	5,9 1,288
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off	79,112,291	79,714,603	78,840,626	78,132,351
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as *per contra*	67,896,512	48,671,585	46,612,850	52,355,627
Deposits with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation	6,825,601	6,721,355	6,587,189	6,618,517
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	15,597,563	14,520,279	14,818,913	14,994,018
Totals, Other Assets	**1,667,494,543**	**1,544,229,431**	**1,375,376,531**	**1,331,244,618**
Grand Totals, Assets	**3,066,018,472**	**2,869,429,779**	**2,831,393,641**	**2,837,919,961**

[1]To the extent that bank notes are issued against deposits in Central Gold Reserves, this should be regarded as allocated against a corresponding amount of note issue liability.

12.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks in the calendar years 1931-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Liabilities.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$
Liabilities to the Public—				
Notes in circulation	141,969,350	132,165,942	130,362,488	135,537,793
Balances due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc.	48,978,777	55,598,660	38,766,203	35,059,418
Advances under the Finance Act	19,416,666	37,352,667	46,472,666	39,319,250
Balances due to Provincial Governments	24,372,336	26,151,681	23,229,169	30,773,142
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada	578,604,394	486,270,764	488,527,864	513,973,506
Deposits by the public payable after notice or on a fixed day in Canada	1,437,976,749	1,376,325,128	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	332,902,489	312,293,297	307,820,359	321,984,001
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada	12,596,946	10,694,683	11,603,922	12,824,498
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom	5,301,868	5,131,001	5,468,789	5,651,794
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	62,055,917	49,732,341	35,803,916	23,960,959
Bills payable	4,489,370	1,579,945	1,057,647	918,231
Acceptances under letters of credit	67,896,762	48,671,585	46,612,849	52,355,627
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads	4,992,595	4,182,095	3,710,444	3,544,346
Totals, Liabilities to the Public	**2,741,554,219**	**2,546,149,789**	**2,517,934,260**	**2,548,720,434**
Liabilities to Shareholders—				
Capital paid up	144,674,853	144,500,000	144,500,000	144,916,667
Amounts of rest or reserve funds	162,075,000	162,000,000	157,250,000	132,604,166
Totals, Liabilities to Shareholders	**306,749,853**	**306,500,000**	**301,750,000**	**277,520,833**
Grand Totals, Liabilities	**3,048,304,073**	**2,852,649,789**	**2,819,684,260**	**2,826,241,267**

Deposits, Loans and Discounts.—As an index of the course of banking business, of the nature of many transactions undertaken and of the general security of bank assets, loans and discounts are of great value. They illustrate clearly the channels into which a large proportion of the potential earning power of the banks is directed, and, by providing a comparison between investments made in lending operations inside and outside of Canada, afford essential information regarding the conduct by a bank of one of its most important activities.

Bank deposits (the demand deposits being to a large extent the product of lending operations, by which credit is advanced on security followed by the deposit of the proceeds of a loan) are also of considerable importance, and, on account of their derivation, are one of the most valuable records of the volume of business done at any time.

Tables **13** and **14**, following, give the deposits and loans of Canadian chartered banks for the years 1930 to 1934.

13.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits by the public in Canada—					
Payable on demand	622,895,347	578,604,394	486,270,764	488,527,864	513,973,506
Payable after notice or on a fixed day	1,427,569,716	1,437,976,749	1,376,325,128	1,378,497,944	1,372,817,869
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	390,403,559	332,902,489	312,293,297	307,820,359	321,984,001
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments	75,742,965	73,351,113	81,750,341	61,995,372	65,832,560
Totals, Deposits	**2,516,611,587**	**2,422,834,828**	**2,256,639,530**	**2,236,841,539**	**2,274,607,936**

As a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1934 deposits and loans are required to be classified according to size of the deposit, or purpose of the loan, each year. The following is the classification of deposits payable on demand in Canada and payable after notice in Canada as at Oct. 31, 1934:—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS.

	Number.	Amount.
		$
Deposits Payable on Demand—		
(1) Deposits of $1,000 or less	580,929	71,760,883
(2) Deposits over $1,000 to $5,000	35,259	72,266,442
(3) Deposits over $5,000 to $25,000	8,633	88,673,885
(4) Deposits over $25,000 to $100,000	1,877	87,501,586
(5) Deposits in excess of $100,000	599	218,350,690
(6) Adjustment representing drafts issued, certified cheques, items in transit, etc	-	3,890,269
Totals	627,297	542,443,755
Deposits Payable After Notice—		
(1) Deposits of $1,000 or less	3,765,971	416,528,692
(2) Deposits over $1,000 to $5,000	246,057	485,695,559
(3) Deposits over $5,000 to $25,000	28,896	249,589,678
(4) Deposits over $25,000 to $100,000	1,853	82,550,359
(5) Deposits in excess of $100,000	390	131,626,199
(6) Adjustment representing certified cheques, interest accrued on interest-bearing accounts, items in transit, etc	-	4,188,088
Totals	4,043,167	1,370,178,575

14.—Loans of Chartered Banks in Canada and Elsewhere, for the calendar years 1930-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	226,725,099	170,185,313	117,224,745	102,360,658	101,592,436
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	187,706,019	108,574,302	84,227,574	92,234,373	106,698,437
Current loans in Canada[1]	1,386,070,540	1,241,571,349	1,162,649,273	1,028,258,755	987,490,171
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	238,954,152	205,382,064	171,861,621	147,599,021	137,640,771
Loans to governments	17,491,292	29,072,924	34,386,120	24,650,205	26,321,552
Overdue debts	7,650,644	9,302,525	12,317,980	13,964,098	13,939,704
Totals, Loans	**2,064,597,746**	**1,764,088,477**	**1,582,667,313**	**1,409,067,110**	**1,373,683,071**

[1]Includes loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

The following classification of bank loans in Canada as at Oct. 31, 1934, has been made as a result of an amendment to the Bank Act in 1934:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS.	$	$
1. Provincial Governments		26,822,179
2. Municipal governments and school districts		107,414,483
3. Agriculture—		
(a) Farmers' loans, cattle loans, fruit growers	64,229,744	
(b) Loans to grain dealers, grain exporters and seed merchants	150,515,305	
		214,745,049
4. Financial—		
(a) Call loans and other accommodation to brokers and bond dealers	90,748,241	
(b) Loans to trust, loan, mortgage, investment and insurance companies and other financial institutions	69,956,745	
(c) Loans to individuals against approved stocks and bonds not otherwise classified	115,192,444	
		275,897,431
5. Merchandising, wholesale and retail		117,468,420
6. Manufacturers of and dealers in lumber, pulpwood, and products thereof		74,283,150
7. Other manufacturing of all descriptions		140,125,188
8. Mining		6,621,121
9. Fishing, including loans to packers and curers of fish		6,965,205
10. Public utilities, including transportation companies		71,358,370
11. Loans to building contractors and others for building purposes		21,792,645
12. Loans to churches, parishes, hospitals, charitable and religious institutions		19,683,072
13. Other loans		66,532,517
Total		$1,149,708,830

Bank Reserves.—An important change has been made in the regulations governing bank reserves since the Bank of Canada commenced operations. The chartered banks are now required to carry deposits with or notes of the Bank of Canada together constituting a reserve amounting to 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities in Canada in addition to maintaining adequate reserves against their external liabilities. Formerly, however, it was required that 40 p.c. of whatever cash reserves a bank found it expedient to carry should be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructed the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes were held by the banks, was reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other cash element in bank reserves is specie in hand. In addition to this cash on hand, Canadian banks carry three other kinds of assets which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are: (1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York (the favorite call loan market); and (3) readily marketable securities. These are shown, together with net liabilities, in Table **15.** In Table **16,** the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserves is shown.

15.—Bank Reserves in Detail and Total

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly

Calendar Year.	Specie, Dominion Notes and Foreign Currencies.[1]	Cash Due from—			Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.
		Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.	All Outside Banks.	
	$	$	$	$	$
1901	32,088,501	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,620,238
1902	35,478,598	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659
1903	42,510,574	5,638,954	14,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662
1904	50,307,871	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007
1905	56,590,323	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955
1906	61,287,581	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639
1907	70,550,520	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,390,885	52,907,513
1908	80,654,276	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075
1909	95,558,461	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263
1910	104,735,696	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530
1911	120,146,690	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704
1912	132,853,405	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070
1913	135,267,623	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,608,615
1914	159,775,124	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696
1915	200,113,021	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692
1916	207,797,164	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760
1917	210,475,400	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643
1918	256,656,174	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308
1919	257,429,889	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204
1920	259,462,332	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050
1921	255,474,332	12,857,830	60,885,266	73,743,096	172,137,325
1922	251,169,892	10,309,844	87,972,048	98,281,892	178,457,564
1923	234,501,513	8,090,470	54,358,289	62,448,759	198,047,516
1924	235,743,196	7,819,605	66,701,920	74,521,525	181,705,220
1925	230,011,447	8,583,316	59,921,935	68,505,251	225,461,687
1926	214,182,302	11,520,189	59,261,609	70,781,798	250,080,998
1927	210,433,492	9,790,411	61,793,595	71,584,006	268,536,339
1928	216,287,938	6,874,338	67,531,596	74,405,934	267,352,621
1929	221,479,645	4,826,444	86,178,585	91,005,029	301,091,053
1930	210,660,988	6,835,485	94,240,248	101,075,733	187,706,019
1931	198,204,732	4,503,753	97,749,022	102,252,775	108,574,302
1932	200,978,637	9,383,994	97,999,358	107,383,352	84,227,574
1933	211,828,296	15,656,660	75,809,462	91,466,122	92,234,373
1934	215,698,268	21,339,301	67,516,010	88,855,311	106,698,437

[1]Does not include "Deposits with the Minister of Finance for security of the note circulation" of insolvent banks, nor "Deposits in the Central Gold Reserves", instituted in 1913 as a reserve against additional bank-note circulation. The average amounts of these deposits during each of the latest four years are shown in Table 11.

Net Liabilities, calendar years 1901-34.

returns in each year. Figures for 1892-1900 were given on pp. 872-873 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Securities.				Total Reserves.[1]	Total Net Liabilities.[2]	Calendar Year.
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian Municipal, British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.			
$	$	$	$	$	$	
11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	145,322,021	405,915,468	1901
9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	160,911,236	451,052,607	1902
11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	164,251,394	489,439,303	1903
10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	180,905,675	534,147,781	1904
8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	204,834,909	595,027,264	1905
9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	217,277,455	684,185,650	1906
9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	216,834,084	737,505,039	1907
9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	254,031,984	726,443,676	1908
11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	341,522,507	844,098,072	1909
14,741,621	21,696,987	56,194,734	92,633,242	357,341,003	974,731,187	1910
10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	356,457,461	1,044,712,367	1911
9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	384,860,354	1,178,577,787	1912
9,995,237	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	379,329,682	1,222,752,292	1913
11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	424,418,919	1,251,372,615	1914
12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	502,004,738	1,298,018,989	1915
29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	685,538,519	1,520,438,686	1916
131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	812,192,530	1,771,264,882	1917
162,321,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	949,144,061	2,071,307,749	1918
214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	1,009,242,583	2,363,044,215	1919
120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	918,544,961	2,608,151,194	1920
166,688,146	156,552,503	45,728,878	368,969,527	870,324,280	2,393,459,361	1921
198,826,031	90,131,491	43,208,758	332,166,280	860,073,353	2,219,372,799	1922
242,292,315	112,642,627	46,857,264	401,792,206	896,789,994	2,222,479,569	1923
314,099,097	135,597,860	52,864,890	502,561,847	994,531,788	2,314,701,740	1924
358,344,887	147,563,292	59,597,468	565,505,647	1,089,484,032	2,396,104,380	1925
343,595,936	127,765,375	61,455,745	532,817,056	1,067,862,154	2,481,678,160	1926
324,580,796	133,314,843	63,075,762	520,971,402	1,071,525,239	2,616,056,053	1927
333,837,004	124,996,823	62,794,381	522,628,208	1,080,674,701	2,880,242,999	1928
341,744,572	104,309,024	52,961,542	499,015,138	1,112,590,865	3,062,844,009	1929
316,196,343	101,585,131	53,856,068	471,637,542	971,080,282	2,766,706,452	1930
454,386,965	154,829,056	65,141,210	674,357,232	1,083,389,041	2,626,922,950	1931
489,709,241	150,891,599	55,157,961	695,758,801	1,088,348,364	2,451,953,557	1932
626,881,709	163,834,318	50,435,931	841,151,958	1,236,680,749	2,424,083,819	1933
683,498,403	139,850,099	43,377,456	866,725,958	1,277,977,974	2,444,620,889	1934

[2]Net liabilities are obtained by deducting from total liabilities to the public, as shown in Table **10**, the items "Notes of other banks", "Cheques on other banks", and "Loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted", which represent indebtedness within the system and are counterbalanced by credits within the system.

16.—Ratios of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities,[1] calendar years 1901-34.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are based upon the averages given in the preceding table of the twelve monthly returns in each year. Figures for 1892-1900 will be found at p. 874 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

Calendar Year.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from Banks outside of Canada.	Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.	Securities.	Percentage of Total Reserves to Net Liabilities.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1901	8·0	4·5	10·0	13·5	36·0
1902	7·9	4·4	10·2	13·1	35·6
1903	8·9	4·0	7·7	13·0	33·6
1904	9·4	4·5	7·7	12·1	33·7
1905	9·5	4·9	8·6	11·3	34·3
1906	8·9	3·7	8·7	10·4	31·7
1907	9·5	2·9	7·2	9·7	29·3
1908	11·1	5·5	8·3	9·9	34·8
1909	11·3	5·0	14·2	9·9	40·4
1910	10·7	4·8	11·5	9·5	36·5
1911	11·5	4·8	8·7	9·0	34·0
1912	11·3	4·3	8·9	8·1	32·5
1913	11·1	3·4	8·1	8·5	31·1
1914	12·8	3·9	9·0	8·2	33·9
1915	15·4	5·0	9·2	9·1	38·7
1916	13·7	6·4	10·8	14·2	45·1
1917	11·9	4·0	8·9	21·1	45·9
1918	12·4	2·8	7·8	22·8	45·8
1919	10·9	2·7	6·9	22·2	42·7
1920	9·9	3·1	7·7	14·5	35·2
1921	10·7	3·1	7·2	15·4	36·4
1922	11·3	4·4	8·0	15·0	38·7
1923	10·6	2·8	8·9	18·1	40·4
1924	10·2	3·2	7·9	21·7	43·0
1925	9·6	2·9	9·4	23·6	45·5
1926	8·6	2·8	10·1	21·5	43·0
1927	8·0	2·7	10·3	19·9	40·9
1928	7·5	2·6	9·3	18·1	37·5
1929	7·2	2·9	9·8	16·3	36·3
1930	7·6	3·7	6·8	17·0	35·1
1931	7·5	3·9	4·1	25·7	41·2
1932	8·2	4·4	3·4	28·4	44·4
1933	8·7	3·8	3·8	34·7	51·0
1934	8·8	3·6	4·4	35·4	52·3

See Table **15** for actual amounts of reserves and net liabilities.

Subsection 2.—The Individual Chartered Banks of Canada.*

During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891, and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 10 in 1931. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table **10**, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table **17**, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, and shows a growth from 123 at Confederation to 4,083 inclusive of sub-agencies at Dec. 31, 1930. Since then, owing to the shrinkage in commercial activities as a result of the depression, some unprofitable branches have been closed and the total has declined to 3,527, exclusive of 150 branches and agencies in other countries, as at Dec. 31, 1934.

* Revised by A. W. Rogers, Secretary, The Canadian Bankers' Association.

Tables 18 and 18A give the numbers of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1933 and 1934, while Table 19 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which proceeded very rapidly in the war and early post-war period, rising to a total of 206 in 1921. Since then this number has gradually declined to 150 branches and sub-agencies in 1934.

17.—Numbers of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1920, 1926, 1930-34.

Province.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1920.[1]	1926.[1]	1930.[1]	1931.[1]	1932.[1]	1933.[1]	1934.[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	–	9	10	41	28	28	28	28	28	27
Nova Scotia	5	89	101	169	134	138	138	138	136	134
New Brunswick	4	35	49	121	101	102	101	100	99	98
Quebec	12	137	196	1,150	1,072	1,183	1,176	1,131	1,109	1,093
Ontario	100	349	549	1,586	1,326	1,409	1,400	1,351	1,293	1,259
Manitoba	–	52	95	349	224	239	222	202	196	193
Saskatchewan	–	–	–	591	427	447	394	361	339	309
Alberta	–	30	87	424	269	304	278	251	235	215
British Columbia	2	46	55	242	186	229	229	206	198	195
Yukon	–	–	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Totals	**123**	**747**	**1,145**	**4,676**	**3,770**	**4,083**	**3,970**	**3,772**	**3,637**	**3,527**

[1] Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

18.—Number of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries as at Dec. 31, 1933.

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 593 in 1933, including 2 in "Other Countries".

Bank.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	1	14	13	119	207	36
Bank of Nova Scotia	9	36	37	22	131	7
Bank of Toronto	–	–	–	14	104	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada	3	–	13	106	14	–
Canadian Bank of Commerce	7	19	6	62	282	41
Royal Bank of Canada	6	62	22	79	246	69
Dominion Bank	–	–	1	8	99	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale	–	–	–	209	13	8
Imperial Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	115	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)	–	–	–	2	2	–
Totals	**26**	**131**	**92**	**624**	**1,213**	**193**

Bank.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	45	53	51	2	12	553
Bank of Nova Scotia	21	9	6	–	39	317
Bank of Toronto	27	13	9	–	–	179
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	–	–	–	–	136
Canadian Bank of Commerce	88	62	63	2	15	647
Royal Bank of Canada	108	63	51	–	83	789
Dominion Bank	4	4	3	–	2	133
Banque Canadienne Nationale	6	5	–	–	1	242
Imperial Bank of Canada	38	22	12	–	–	198
Barclays Bank (Canada)	–	–	–	–	–	4
Totals	**337**	**231**	**195**	**4**	**152**	**3,198**

18A.—Number of Branches of Individual Canadian Chartered Banks in each Province and in Other Countries as at Dec. 31, 1934.

NOTE.—This table does not include sub-agencies which numbered 612 in 1934, including 2 in "Other Countries".

Bank.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	1	13	13	113	199	36
Bank of Nova Scotia	8	36	36	21	128	7
Bank of Toronto	–	–	–	14	96	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada	3	–	13	106	14	–
Canadian Bank of Commerce	6	18	6	60	261	40
Royal Bank of Canada	6	62	22	78	234	67
Dominion Bank	–	–	1	8	99	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale	–	–	–	205	13	8
Imperial Bank of Canada	–	–	–	3	116	8
Barclays Bank (Canada)	–	–	–	1	1	–
Totals	**24**	**129**	**91**	**609**	**1,161**	**190**

Bank.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bank of Montreal	38	49	51	2	11	526
Bank of Nova Scotia	20	9	6	–	39	310
Bank of Toronto	25	13	10	–	–	170
Banque Provinciale du Canada	–	–	–	–	–	136
Canadian Bank of Commerce	78	55	62	2	13	601
Royal Bank of Canada	100	54	49	–	82	754
Dominion Bank	4	4	3	–	2	133
Banque Canadienne Nationale	6	5	–	–	1	238
Imperial Bank of Canada	35	22	11	–	–	195
Barclays Bank (Canada)	–	–	–	–	–	2
Totals	**306**	**211**	**192**	**4**	**148**	**3,065**

19.—Number of Branches of each of the Canadian Chartered Banks in Other Countries, with their Locations, Dec. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Bank and Location.	1933. Branches.	1934. Branches.
	No.	No.
The Bank of Montreal—		
Newfoundland	5[1]	5[1]
England	2	2
France	1	1
United States	3	3
Mexico	1	–
The Bank of Nova Scotia—		
Newfoundland	12	12
England	1	1
British West Indies	12[1]	12[1]
United States	3	3
Cuba	8	8
Puerto Rico, etc	3	3
The Canadian Bank of Commerce—		
Newfoundland	2	2
England	1	1
British West Indies	3	3
United States	5	5
Cuba	1	1
Mexico	1	–

Bank and Location.	1933. Branches.	1934. Branches.
	No.	No.
The Canadian Bank of Commerce—conc.		
South America	1	–
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	1
The Royal Bank of Canada—		
Newfoundland	5	5
England	2	2
British West Indies	11	11
United States	1	1
Cuba	24	23
Puerto Rico, etc	12	12
France (auxiliary)	1	1
Spain	1	1
Central and South America	26	26
The Dominion Bank—		
England	1	1
United States	1	1
Banque Canadienne Nationale—		
France	1	1
Totals	**152[2]**	**148[2]**

[1]Exclusive of one sub-agency. [2]Exclusive of two sub-agencies.

Earnings of Canadian Banks.—The chartered banks of Canada are for the most part Dominion-wide institutions, doing business in all parts of the country. Their earnings, therefore, reflect with very considerable faithfulness the fluctuations of general business. So far as individual banks are concerned, the changes resulting from amalgamations are apt to render the figures incomparable over a period of years. During the six years covered by Table **20,** however, only one bank, the Imperial Bank of Canada, has absorbed another bank, *viz,* The Weyburn Security Bank.

20.—Net Profits of Canadian Banks and Rates of Dividend Paid, for their business years ended 1929-34.

NOTE.—The profits of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Toronto are stated exclusive of amounts paid for Dominion and provincial taxes; these amounts, however, are included for the other banks.

Bank.	1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	7,070,892	12+2	6,519,031	12+2	5,386,380	12
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,764,117	16	2,535,643	16	2,579,802	16
Bank of Toronto	1,453,436	12+1	1,339,872	12+1	1,168,915	12
Banque Provinciale du Canada	551,022	9	511,457	9	467,440	9
Canadian Bank of Commerce	5,066,229	12+1	5,378,423	12+1	4,774,923	12
Royal Bank of Canada	7,145,137	12+2	6,572,627	12+2	5,468,327	12
Dominion Bank	1,522,809	12+1	1,409,747	12+1	1,322,287	12
Banque Canadienne Nationale	1,053,100	10	1,024,702	10	1,001,940	10
Imperial Bank of Canada	1,561,562	12+1	1,424,081	12+1	1,328,864	12
Weyburn Security Bank[1]	38,147	7	–	–	–	–
Barclays Bank (Canada)[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Net Profits	**28,223,451**	–	**26,715,583**	–	**23,478,878**	–

Bank.	1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.	Net Profits.	Dividend Rate.
	$	p.c.	$	p.c.	$	p.c.
Bank of Montreal	4,663,100	11	4,005,154	8½	4,105,024	8
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,303,434	15	2,035,900	12½	1,850,330	12
Bank of Toronto	1,044,393	11	1,037,922	10	822,499	10
Banque Provinciale du Canada	454,659	8½	410,655	6½	417,366	6
Canadian Bank of Commerce	4,279,424	11	3,648,832	8½	3,413,654	8
Royal Bank of Canada	4,861,849	11	3,901,649	8½	4,398,217	8
Dominion Bank	1,179,931	11	1,139,202	10	1,151,561	10
Banque Canadienne Nationale	972,075	10	970,350	10	935,823	9[3]
Imperial Bank of Canada	1,205,335	11½	1,204,039	10	1,231,992	10
Barclays Bank (Canada)[2]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, Net Profits	**20,964,200**	–	**18,353,703**	–	**18,326,466**	–

[1]Absorbed by Imperial Bank of Canada, May 1, 1931. [2]This bank, which opened in September, 1929, had reported no profits or dividends up to the end of 1934. [3]This bank paid at the rate of 10 p.c. per annum for the first half-year and 8 p.c. for the second.

In Tables **21, 21A, 22** and **22A** will be found statistics showing the positions of the individual chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1933 and 1934.

21.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1933.

Bank.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Dominion Notes.	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.	United States and other Foreign Currencies.	Due from other Banks.
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	16,692,439	45,490,408	4,000,000	354,907	38,379,375
Bank of Nova Scotia	8,994,314	24,253,953	1,250,000	2,089,584	15,600,088
Bank of Toronto	394,904	3,677,485	630,866	23,765	7,579,306
Banque Provinciale du Canada	222,692	387,517	–	65,458	3,246,583
Canadian Bank of Commerce	11,605,685	26,516,774	4,000,000	883,130	32,669,146
Royal Bank of Canada	9,964,039	26,982,594	3,000,000	15,016,960	59,516,916
Dominion Bank	629,896	7,623,723	400,000	69,355	7,703,886
Banque Canadienne Nationale	901,542	881,261	2,400,000	60,933	4,570,247
Imperial Bank of Canada	495,819	3,875,413	2,100,866	49,658	8,306,875
Barclays Bank (Canada)	12,932	43,793	–	1,240	5,659,785
Totals	**49,914,262**	**139,732,921**	**17,781,732**[3]	**18,614,990**	**183,232,207**

Bank.	Securities.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets.[2]
		Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.[1]	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	324,441,394	6,770,422	237,759,273	41,470,617	743,715,416
Bank of Nova Scotia	79,190,271	9,042,136	97,238,615	15,109,766	270,447,064
Bank of Toronto	41,210,064	4,911,128	49,325,083	–	113,252,320
Banque Provinciale du Canada	17,654,264	4,859,204	14,997,141	–	45,120,539
Canadian Bank of Commerce	143,722,668	30,755,124	220,084,071	36,646,988	548,226,286
Royal Bank of Canada	145,969,681	30,764,067	232,145,240	133,598,274	709,835,883
Dominion Bank	33,760,487	7,107,790	54,091,416	1,248,995	121,172,546
Banque Canadienne Nationale	44,321,550	5,346,897	57,668,939	55,848	125,187,754
Imperial Bank of Canada	29,165,163	5,969,221	71,169,672	–	129,262,519
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1,570,609	423,900	1,305,000	–	9,532,477
Totals	**861,006,151**	**105,949,889**	**1,035,784,450**	**228,130,488**	**2,815,752,804**

[1]Includes loans to Provincial Governments and to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.
[2]Includes other assets. [3]$6,498,399 in gold, the remainder being Dominion notes.

21A.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1934.

Bank.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Dominion Notes.	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.	United States and other Foreign Currencies.	Due from other Banks.
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	15,021,978	45,051,762	5,000,000	391,334	43,503,957
Bank of Nova Scotia	9,313,228	19,699,490	1,750,000	2,280,730	22,233,651
Bank of Toronto	408,603	8,094,219	1,230,866	40,104	11,012,365
Banque Provinciale du Canada	250,355	364,551	400,000	47,662	3,683,161
Canadian Bank of Commerce	10,588,262	38,878,058	4,000,000	716,662	31,433,993
Royal Bank of Canada	12,405,678	39,195,138	3,000,000	16,027,615	59,353,468
Dominion Bank	666,788	10,879,472	400,000	69,982	9,748,071
Banque Canadienne Nationale	886,905	2,546,500	1,300,000	76,681	5,922,525
Imperial Bank of Canada	513,247	5,080,647	1,500,866	41,385	10,874,346
Barclays Bank (Canada)	13,287	43,506	–	2,104	7,643,161
Totals	**50,068,331**	**169,833,343**	**18,581,732**[3]	**19,694,259**	**205,408,698**

Bank.	Securities.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets.[2]
		Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.[1]	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	341,842,018	7,401,324	227,807,841	43,373,539	756,794,270
Bank of Nova Scotia	94,527,146	11,458,368	86,000,595	15,785,686	280,698,686
Bank of Toronto	36,803,210	7,235,722	49,044,999	–	119,129,700
Banque Provinciale du Canada	19,966,723	5,068,175	14,120,643	–	47,530,653
Canadian Bank of Commerce	179,058,622	24,359,148	203,310,138	46,627,546	581,505,214
Royal Bank of Canada	172,484,891	27,331,964	223,546,456	124,157,338	731,694,788
Dominion Bank	34,317,603	7,801,873	50,220,133	2,691,227	125,807,123
Banque Canadienne Nationale	48,133,704	4,987,136	53,035,176	51,229	125,882,252
Imperial Bank of Canada	35,667,396	6,359,673	68,157,188	–	136,307,965
Barclays Bank (Canada)	3,746,388	666,350	1,230,029	–	13,936,293
Totals	**966,547,701**	**102,699,733**	**976,473,198**	**232,686,565**	**2,919,286,944**

[1]Includes loans to Provincial Governments and to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts
[2]Includes other assets. [3]$5,181,732 in gold, the remainder being Dominion notes.

22.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1933.

Bank.	Capital (paid up).	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.	Letters of Credit Outstanding.
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	36,000 000	38,000,000	33,342,250	24,453,372	6,589,607
Bank of Nova Scotia	12,000,000	24,000,000	11,501,047	6,335,152	5,722,393
Bank of Toronto	6,000,000	9,000,000	6,018,249	1,053,066	1,103,800
Banque Provinciale du Canada	4,000,000	1,000,000	3,780,095	438,342	56,043
Canadian Bank of Commerce	30,000,000	20,000,000	23,763,025	6,408,355	12,834,419
Royal Bank of Canada	35,000,000	20,000,000	30,076,706	11,505,253	20,315,978
Dominion Bank	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,261,243	4,708,255	1,661,643
Banque Canadienne Nationale	7,000,000	5,000,000	9,294,639	2,501,849	431,974
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,733,983	3,507,599	627,040
Barclays Bank (Canada)	500,000	500,000	287,720	336,200	36,050
Totals	**144,500,000**	**132,500,000**	**132,058,957**	**61,247,443**	**49,378,947**

Bank.	Deposits.			Due to other Banks.	Total Liabilities.[1]
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	134,201,625	382,032,766	65,524,010	10,702,000	741,668,047
Bank of Nova Scotia	34,201,845	132,478,002	34,977,359	4,365,044	269,679,629
Bank of Toronto	24,126,040	61,660,527	–	1,634,005	112,329,550
Banque Provinciale du Canada	4,092,515	30,746,154	–	64,413	44,784,457
Canadian Bank of Commerce	105,438,022	276,364,452	56,666,186	8,101,012	546,645,347
Royal Bank of Canada	129,197,432	262,650,929	160,831,489	18,314,042	708,284,296
Dominion Bank	26,074,876	61,751,134	3,037,364	1,280,402	120,737,202
Banque Canadienne Nationale	16,291,754	76,150,298	1,150,459	1,015,078	124,742,366
Imperial Bank of Canada	26,961,607	70,299,785	–	2,247,916	127,968,951
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1,285,227	2,782,779	–	3,713,552	9,525,531
Totals	**501,870,943**	**1,356,916,826**	**322,186,867**	**51,437,464**	**2,806,365,376**

[1]Includes other liabilities.

22A.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1934.

Bank.	Capital (paid up).	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.	Letters of Credit Outstanding.
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	36,000,000	38,000,000	33,888,821	19,405,262	5,818,229
Bank of Nova Scotia	12,000,000	24,000,000	12,322,202	3,405,299	5,973,315
Bank of Toronto	6,000,000	9,000,000	6,391,054	988,622	831,110
Banque Provinciale du Canada	4,000,000	1,000,000	4,216,396	313,860	99,871
Canadian Bank of Commerce	30,000,000	20,000,000	25,338,437	10,436,723	13,778,555
Royal Bank of Canada	35,000,000	20,000,000	32,383,164	9,807,462	21,369,699
Dominion Bank	7,000,000	7,000,000	6,683,623	1,941,703	2,116,778
Banque Canadienne Nationale	7,000,000	5,000,000	7,594,839	2,045,029	282,079
Imperial Bank of Canada	7,000,000	8,000,000	7,295,758	4,177,138	453,915
Barclays Bank (Canada)	1,500,000	750,000	320,460	96,958	84,760
Totals	**145,500,000**	**132,750,000**	**136,434,754**	**52,618,056**	**50,808,311**

Bank.	Deposits.			Due to other Banks.	Total Liabilities.[1]
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal	154,447,989	388,033,057	61,739,723	7,172,679	755,143,164
Bank of Nova Scotia	40,930,668	135,322,407	35,495,458	6,165,041	279,893,333
Bank of Toronto	25,648,163	65,955,346	–	1,786,042	118,102,184
Banque Provinciale du Canada	4,532,293	32,398,182	–	42,478	47,213,622
Canadian Bank of Commerce	120,440,804	288,668,201	56,603,073	7,650,126	579,975,749
Royal Bank of Canada	151,502,610	273,471,790	165,816,001	10,996,286	730,084,289
Dominion Bank	28,214,657	63,527,293	4,585,505	2,145,192	125,265,980
Banque Canadienne Nationale	20,171,852	79,325,419	1,158,107	1,126,613	125,464,035
Imperial Bank of Canada	26,745,377	77,406,936	–	2,365,349	135,035,531
Barclays Bank (Canada)	2,862,457	3,093,183	–	5,093,835	13,928,979
Totals	**575,496,870**	**1,407,201,814**	**325,397,867**	**44,543,641**	**2,910,106,866**

[1]Includes other liabilities.

Bank Amalgamations and Insolvencies.—Two tables follow which may be of interest to students of Canadian banking history. The first, showing bank insolvencies since 1867, gives the capital paid up, reserves, assets and liabilities of insolvent banks, and shows also the payments to noteholders and depositors. In the majority of cases, both these classes of creditors have received payment in full. The table of bank absorptions gives the dates of absorption of the 36 banks which have been incorporated with other institutions since 1867.

23.—Bank Insolvencies

NOTE.—No bank that has failed since 1895 has paid anything to shareholders in respect of their capital investment. There is no reliable information as to earlier dates. Information is not available from which to compute losses with respect to liabilities other than deposits and circulation. In some instances these liabilities would include liabilities to Governments (having preference) and to banks and others. Note-holders have experienced no losses whatever since the inauguration of the Bank Circulation Redemption Fund in 1890 or, in fact, since the failure of the Bank of Prince Edward Island in 1881. The amount of double liability actually collected from shareholders of the banks which latterly became insolvent was as follows:—

	Name of Bank and Place of Chief Office.	Number of Branches when Operations Ceased.	Date of Charter.	Date of Suspension or Cessation of Normal Operations.	Capital Stock at Date of Suspension.		
					Authorized.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
					$	$	$
1	Commercial Bank of N.B., St. John, N.B.	19	Incorporated 1834 in N.B.	– 1868	–	600,000	600,000
2	Bank of Acadia, Liverpool, N.S.[1]	1	June 14, 1872	April 1873	–	500,000	100,000
3	Metropolitan Bank of Montreal	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1876	1,000,000	1,000,000	800,170
4	Mechanics Bank of Montreal	2	Before Confederation.	May 1879	1,000,000	243,374	194,794
5	Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool, N.S.	1	April 14, 1871	Oct. 1879	500,000	500,000	370,548
6	Consolidated Bank of Canada (City Bank and Royal Can. amalgamated 1879)	16	Sept. 18, 1875	Aug. 1879	2,400,000	2,091,900	2,080,920
7	Stadacona Bank, Quebec	1	June 14, 1872	July 1879	1,000,000	1,000,000	991,890
8	Bank of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1	Local	(Voluntary) Nov. 28, 1881	–	–	120,000
9	Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal	5	April 14, 1871	Sept. 1883	500,000	500,000	500,000
10	Maritime Bank of Dom. of Can., St. John, N.B.	2	June 14, 1872	Mar. 1887	2,000,000	321,900	321,900
11	Pictou Bank, Pictou, N.S.	4	May 23, 1873	Sept. 1887	500,000	500,000	200,000
12	Bank of London in Canada, London, Ont.	3	May 25, 1883	(Voluntary) Aug. 1887	1,000,000	1,000,000	241,101
13	Central Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ont.	4	May 25, 1883	(Voluntary) Nov. 1887	1,000,000	500,000	500,000
14	Federal Bank, Toronto, Ont. (Changed from "Superior Bank.")	11	May 26, 1874	Jan. 1888	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
15	Commercial Bank of Manitoba, Winnipeg	10	April 19, 1884	(Voluntary) June 30, 1893	2,000,000	740,700	552,650
16	Banque de Peuple, Montreal	7	June 27, 1844	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
17	Banque Ville Marie, Montreal	19	June 14, 1872	July 25, 1899	500,000	500,000	479,620
18	Bank of Yarmouth, Yarmouth, N.S.	1	April 15, 1859	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	300,000	300,000
19	Ontario Bank, Toronto[2]	30	May 27, 1857	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
20	Sovereign Bank of Canada, Toronto[3]	85	May 23, 1901	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
21	Banque de St. Jean, St. Jean, P.Q.	5	May 3, 1873	April 28, 1908	1,000,000	500,000	316,386
22	Banque de St. Hyacinthe, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	6	May 23, 1873	June 24, 1908	1,000,000	504,600	331,235
23	St. Stephens Bank, St. Stephens, N.B.[4]	1	About 1836	(Voluntary) Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	200,000	200,000
24	Farmers Bank of Canada, Toronto[5]	27	July 18, 1904	Dec. 19, 1910	1,000,000	584,500	567,579
25	Bank of Vancouver, Vancouver[6]	10	April 3, 1908	Dec. 14, 1914	2,000,000	587,400	445,188
26	Home Bank of Canada, Toronto[7]	68	July 10, 1903	Aug. 17, 1923	5,000,000	2,000,000	1,960,591
	Total	340					

[1]This bank was only in existence three months and twenty-six days. It re-opened for a few days and redeemed a few thousand dollars worth of its notes. This lasted only a day or two, and the remaining note-

in Canada since 1867.

Bank of Yarmouth	$264,667	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	$156,051
Ontario Bank	1,202,510	Farmers Bank of Canada	314,880
Sovereign Bank of Canada	180,500*	The Bank of Vancouver	178,111
Banque de St. Jean	161,975†	The Home Bank of Canada	1,173,629‡

*Apart from amount paid up for subscription to shares of International Assets Limited—see footnote 3, at end of table. †This includes approximately $7,000 collected on unpaid capital stock subscriptions. ‡Includes interest of $56,657.

Reserve Fund.	Rate of Dividend.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Liabilities at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Assets as per Returns at Date of Suspension or Nearest Date of Record.	Paid to— Note-Holders.	Paid to— Depositors.	Approximate Actual or Estimated Loss to Depositors and Note-Holders.	
$	p.c.	$	$	$	$	p.c.	p.c.	$	
–	–	–	304,368	671,420	1,222,454	100	100	–	1
–	–	–	17,959	106,914	213,346	–	–	100,000	2
–	–	40,447	129,731	293,379	779,225	100	100	–	3
–	–	168,132	253,546	547,238	721,155	57½	57½	180,000	4
–	–	3,668	86,263	136,480	207,877	100	96$^{6}/_{17}$	3,000	5
–	–	423,819	1,013,934	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100	–	6
–	–	152,481	188,372	341,500	1,355,675	100	100	–	7
45,000	–	264,000	463,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½	295,000	8
300,000	8	467,385	2,206,377	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66⅔	742,000	9
60,000	6	314,288	1,091,570	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	10⅔	975,000	10
Nil	Nil	49,571	17,474	74,364	277,017	100	100	–	11
50,000	7	209,045	680,954	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100	–	12
45,000	6	492,855	2,125,040	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99⅔	7,000	13
150,000	6	670,492	1,005,446	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100	–	14
50,000	6	396,890	771,456	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100	–	15
600,000	7	818,648	6,874,217	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½	1,702,000	16
10,000	6	261,870	1,504,665	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½	1,242,000	17
35,000	5	50,409	276,505	388,660	723,660	100	100	–	18
700,000	7	1,351,402	12,656,034	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100	–	19
Nil	6	1,988,585	11,215,506	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100	–	20
10,000	4	219,334	340,004	560,781	326,118	100	30·27	237,000	21
75,000	6	253,860	918,770	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100	–	22
55,000	6	149,935	386,160	549,830	818,271	100	100	–	23
Nil	4	429,470	1,314,016	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	Nil	1,314,000	24
–	–	254,762	555,352	912,137	1,532,786	100	–	550,000	25
550,000	7	1,724,165	15,462,569	18,356,373	15,848,400 (Curator's summary)	100		[7]	26
						Total		7,347,000	

holders with the exception of the Government got nothing. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

—(*Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 986.*)

24.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.[1]

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date.[2]
Bank of Montreal	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants' Bank of Canada	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molson's Bank	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Gore Bank	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co	May 30, 1903
	Merchants' Bank of P.E.I.	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships' Bank	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton	Dec. 31, 1923
	Standard Bank of Canada	Nov. 3, 1928
Bank of Nova Scotia	Union Bank of P.E.I.	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada	Union Bank of Halifax	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders' Bank of Canada	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada	Niagara District Bank	June 21, 1875
	The Weyburn Security Bank	May 1, 1931
Banque d'Hochelaga[3]	Banque Nationale	April 30, 1924
Bank of New Brunswick	Summerside Bank	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants' Bank of Canada	Merchants' Bank	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank	The Northern Bank	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada	United Empire Bank	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada	La Banque Internationale du Canada	April 15, 1913
Standard Bank of Canada	Western Bank of Canada	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada	Dec. 31, 1924

[1]The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.
[2]Dates given since 1900 are those of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorptions.
[3]The Banque d'Hochelaga after absorbing the Banque Nationale adopted the name Banque Canadienne Nationale.

(*Footnotes to* Table 23 *concluded.*)—

[2]This bank did not suspend payment, but when difficulties were encountered an arrangement was made whereby all liabilities were taken over by the Bank of Montreal which, with certain other banks, assumed responsibility for any loss which might result after realization of assets and double liability of shareholders. Depositors and other creditors accordingly experienced neither loss nor delay. By winding-up order of Sept. 29, 1908, the bank was placed in liquidation and shareholders proceeded against for double liability, in respect of which $1,202,510 was collected but $601,534 of that amount subsequently returned. Winding-up proceedings terminated in January, 1918.

[3]This bank did not suspend payment. By agreement, certain other banks took over its various branches and assumed all of its liabilities; accordingly depositors and other creditors experienced neither loss nor delay. In 1911, when the assisting banks threatened to place the bank in liquidation for the purpose of enforcing payment of double liability of shareholders, a corporation named International Assets Limited was formed, which assumed all liabilities to the assisting banks and took over the assets of the Sovereign Bank, upon which bonds were issued to the assisting banks for the amount owing them. Numerous shareholders of the Sovereign Bank subscribed to preference shares in the corporation and to the extent that they did so were released from their double liability on shares of the Sovereign Bank; as a result, in excess of $2,000,000 was collected and paid over to the assisting banks. On Jan. 27, 1914, after it became apparent that a number of shareholders would not subscribe, or pay their double liability voluntarily, the Sovereign Bank (at a time when International Assets Limited was its sole creditor) was placed in liquidation.

[4]In addition to realization of general assets, the President of this bank advanced sufficient to permit of all liabilities being paid in full without resort to the double liability of the shareholders.

[5]A Royal Commission inquired into the failure of this bank in 1912 and its report, together with the evidence adduced at the inquiry, are matters of public record.

[6]Liquidation not yet completed. A preferred claim of the province of British Columbia for approximately $100,000 has been settled for $65,000 subject to the proviso that the province may rank with ordinary creditors for the balance, if or when the ordinary creditors have received a dividend of 25 p.c. The remaining assets, however, may realize only sufficient to pay a very small dividend, if any.

[7]Interim dividend of 25 p.c. paid by the liquidator in December, 1923, and he anticipates being able to make a further distribution eventually when the remaining assets are realized. The amount will depend entirely upon future developments but, in any event, is unlikely to exceed 10 p.c. The Government of Canada, pursuant to investigation by a Royal Commission into the responsibility for and causes of the failure, granted relief to the extent of 35 p.c. of the claims of certain classes of creditors, namely, all those individuals with claims of less than $500 as well as those with larger claims who were found upon due inquiry to be in special need or straitened circumstances as a result of the failure. This involved a total outlay of approximately $3,460,000.

Subsection 3.—The Volume of Business Transacted through the Banks.

In advanced industrial societies money is only "the small change of commerce". The great bulk of monetary transfers, particularly in the case of the larger transactions, is made through the banks. Thus it has been estimated that in the United States in 1917 about 6 p.c. of the business transactions of the country were financed by the use of money and the remaining 94 p.c. by the use of cheques. Accordingly, if we knew the aggregate amount of the cheques paid through the banks and charged to accounts, we should have an almost complete record of the volume of business transacted, and thus of the business activity of the country.

Statistics of this character were at first secured through the operation of the clearing houses—places where the representatives of all the banks met daily in the leading cities and presented for payment the notes of other banks and the cheques drawn upon other banks that had been paid into their institutions in the regular course of business. In Canada, the first clearing houses to be established were those of Halifax (1887), Montreal (1889), Toronto (1891), Hamilton (1891) and Winnipeg (1893), and the number has subsequently increased to 32. In recent years, owing to the reduction in the number of the banks through amalgamations, the proportion of the inter-bank transactions recorded by the clearing houses to the grand total of banking transactions has declined, and the place of total bank clearings as a measure of business has been taken by total bank debits—*i.e.*, the totals of cheques charged to accounts at all banks. The total bank debits at all branch banks situated in the clearing-house cities of Canada have been compiled for 1924 and subsequent years by the Canadian Bankers' Association for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which has published the figures monthly and annually with interpretative analyses. Further, in order that an estimate might be made of the proportion of banking transactions outside the clearing-house cities to the total, the Canadian Bankers' Association secured for the month of January, 1929, the grand total of all cheques charged to accounts at all branch banks throughout the Dominion. The results were published in the Bureau's Monthly Review of Bank Debits for February, 1929, and showed that the aggregate of transactions outside the clearing-house cities was in January, 1929, 14½ p.c. of the grand total in the clearing-house cities. The corresponding figures in the five economic areas were as follows: Maritime Provinces 90·6 p.c., Quebec 6·1 p.c., Ontario 17·2 p.c., Prairie Provinces 18·6 p.c., British Columbia 14·3 p.c. Only in the Maritime Provinces does the total of bank debits in clearing-house cities appear to represent inadequately the grand total of business transactions throughout the whole area.

Clearing-House Transactions.—The following table shows for the years 1930-34 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches of the banks in each district.

The following is a description of the operation of the Central Clearing Settlement: From the beginning of 1927 until Mar. 9, 1935, balances due to or by each member of the Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver clearing houses, after having been settled and declared by the clearing-house manager, were communicated daily (in the case of the three latter clearing houses by telegraph) to a trustee—The Royal Trust Company—in Montreal. Each bank lodged with the trustee a substantial sum in Dominion notes. The trustee on receipt of the daily advice, made the appropriate credit or debit entry in each account kept for each bank. In the usual course the trustee made the entries and balanced the accounts

for the day by twelve o'clock noon, and each bank was immediately notified of the state of its account; if the debits of the day on balance exceeded the amount of Dominion notes held for any bank by the trustee, the bank concerned delivered, within an hour of notification thereof, an amount in Dominion notes sufficient to give it a credit balance.

On Mar. 11, 1935, the Bank of Canada and its Agents took over the functions of The Royal Trust Company in this connection. It was arranged that the clearing house at Ottawa should participate directly in the Central Clearing Settlement. Each bank maintains in its account with the Bank of Canada, Ottawa, a balance (in excess of whatever deposit is maintained as part of the 5 p.c. reserve against deposit liabilities in Canada required by statute) deemed sufficient to settle its clearing obligations. The debit or credit balances of the banks at the specified points are daily communicated by the clearing-house manager, and confirmed by the respective bank, to the local Agent of the Bank of Canada (to the Bank of Canada in the case of Ottawa) for transmission to the Bank of Canada at Ottawa by telephone or telegraph, which bank on the same day debits or credits, as the case may be, the account of the respective bank maintained with the Bank of Canada.

Inasmuch as Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver are the settlement points for the clearing houses in their respective zones, practically all the banking transactions of the country are adjusted daily in Ottawa in the accounts maintained by the banks with the Bank of Canada.

25.—Amounts of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1930-34.

Clearing House.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Brandon	26,763,171	21,015,599	17,459,229	14,533,366	15,458,987
Brantford	58,564,628	48,891,417	39,446,268	36,878,757	38,456,332
Calgary	451,673,700	319,987,617	258,257,381	256,392,620	255,085,201
Chatham	32,815,670	27,388,592	22,190,250	21,461,353	22,211,932
Edmonton	293,550,893	237,843,012	194,356,935	173,437,240	189,164,864
Fort William	43,543,156	34,553,840	28,973,198	26,551,158	32,061,443
Halifax	174,720,962	150,986,615	114,384,527	100,859,483	110,685,559
Hamilton	310,976,401	247,414,617	190,818,400	175,111,440	191,235,709
Kingston	44,029,362	35,357,257	28,834,227	25,953,786	26,825,520
Kitchener	63,410,494	52,182,195	43,540,055	43,365,053	50,268,751
Lethbridge	29,064,557	20,849,308	17,287,271	17,301,733	20,785,708
London	168,047,076	145,511,234	127,365,483	116,906,848	128,018,177
Medicine Hat	17,303,187	12,319,717	9,648,413	9,819,336	10,988,541
Moncton	51,039,289	38,911,582	35,040,759	31,577,841	34,991,249
Montreal	6,917,957,798	5,773,473,678	3,971,576,104	4,249,531,044	4,653,226,857
Moose Jaw	59,359,874	37,751,168	27,706,507	25,548,000	24,740,854
New Westminster	43,641,522	30,103,730	23,366,543	21,278,157	25,028,251
Ottawa	372,586,750	323,349,845	227,999,793	196,686,205	219,698,923
Peterborough	47,113,834	38,026,819	30,253,664	27,848,985	30,920,440
Prince Albert	22,887,338	19,749,381	14,143,193	12,108,245	14,357,763
Quebec	339,596,344	285,294,714	210,822,180	191,774,625	200,669,727
Regina	252,351,215	192,876,885	176,858,737	170,858,649	181,277,356
Saint John	124,224,187	115,510,903	85,895,057	74,776,201	84,066,825
Sarnia	36,465,041	25,489,715	19,670,808	18,781,336	20,886,635
Saskatoon	117,775,186	89,784,777	73,353,023	59,500,613	65,343,280
Sherbrooke	45,958,551	37,092,630	29,246,459	27,452,934	28,628,148
Sudbury	57,927,754	36,319,007	24,215,334	26,470,130	34,881,455
Toronto	6,036,838,536	5,134,895,419	4,071,710,500	4,916,531,044	5,643,522,459
Vancouver	994,131,725	795,227,626	637,132,962	667,955,703	755,532,352
Victoria	125,397,653	95,261,092	70,673,038	69,300,609	73,931,173
Windsor	214,689,007	150,917,406	117,006,345	106,323,870	104,459,995
Winnipeg	2,517,469,597	2,253,265,522	1,974,922,067	2,807,734,669	2,676,160,032
Totals	**20,091,874,458**	**16,827,602,919**	**12,914,154,710**	**14,720,611,033**	**15,963,570,498**

Bank clearings, though generally regarded as a leading barometer of business conditions, are defective in that they record only inter-bank transactions—transactions through which one bank becomes either the debtor or the creditor of another. They do not record the numerous transactions in which the transfer of value is made within a single bank, as, for example, where the purchaser and the seller of values that are paid for by cheque carry their accounts in the same bank. As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations, there being only 10 in December, 1934, as compared with 18 in 1923, inter-bank transactions are bearing a steadily decreasing proportion to the total of business transacted, a fact which goes far to explain the relative smallness of the increase in bank clearings from 1926 to 1929 and makes the extent of the subsequent decrease, as shown in Table **25**, open to question.

Bank Debits.—Since bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business, the Bureau of Statistics in 1923 took up with the Canadian Bankers' Association the question of securing a record of bank debits, *i.e.*, of all cheques charged against accounts at all banks. The Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing-house centres of Canada, and the figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) are given for the years 1930-34 in Table **26.**

It will be noted, as establishing the need of the newer record, that bank debits for 1932 decreased 40·6 p.c. as compared with those of 1928, while bank clearings in the later year show a decrease of 47·4 p.c. The bank debits are a comparable record for the five years; the bank clearings, owing to the reduction in the number of banks, are not a comparable record.

26.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1930-34.

Clearing-House Centre.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Maritime Provinces—					
Halifax	361,736,685	330,371,553	257,989,295	254,222,616	275,948,590
Moncton	101,018,427	87,229,007	73,548,793	72,568,809	87,228,253
Saint John	245,595,665	234,942,909	187,632,726	154,222,107	171,074,214
Totals	708,350,777	652,543,469	519,170,814	481,013,532	534,251,057
Quebec—					
Montreal	12,271,206,394	9,756,753,765	7,135,517,032	7,943,786,599	8,834,691,435
Quebec	744,930,005	701,258,405	560,686,426	558,047,475	550,663,976
Sherbrooke	120,921,940	92,060,809	69,997,106	65,236,186	64,354,455
Totals	13,137,058,339	10,550,072,979	7,766,200,564	8,567,070,260	9,449,709,866
Ontario—					
Brantford	126,813,356	106,212,582	85,438,727	80,401,856	84,950,018
Chatham	95,460,287	81,403,262	71,625,208	64,147,944	71,122,708
Fort William	78,028,739	66,540,124	55,335,694	47,791,570	49,838,324
Hamilton	831,837,930	649,599,942	526,940,741	460,728,640	528,307,959
Kingston	79,797,075	64,828,365	55,085,899	51,473,716	52,719,962
Kitchener	139,515,780	116,857,177	96,266,553	93,144,698	108,804,353
London	408,176,670	365,324,602	315,954,273	299,130,638	334,741,204
Ottawa	1,904,804,194	1,869,730,944	1,579,527,632	1,339,009,715	1,914,296,966
Peterborough	84,634,613	70,964,205	55,426,709	49,090,223	53,767,240
Sarnia	124,524,399	104,000,535	95,058,795	86,377,931	78,158,895
Sudbury	87,109,599	58,832,961	40,328,991	41,886,025	48,991,202
Toronto	10,654,982,452	9,512,342,450	8,066,207,006	10,221,687,968	11,389,321,892
Windsor	428,655,192	310,203,205	215,676,051	192,566,981	204,483,372
Totals	15,044,340,286	13,376,840,354	11,258,872,279	13,027,437,905	14,919,504,095

26.—Bank Debits at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years, 1930-34—concluded.

Clearing-House Centre.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
Prairie Provinces—					
Brandon	50,605,166	39,802,614	33,569,832	27,283,657	26,885,135
Calgary	898,426,300	647,871,720	513,557,662	557,891,735	526,966,099
Edmonton	570,301,889	489,783,798	393,433,460	366,409,278	382,681,968
Lethbridge	73,734,543	49,736,330	37,067,143	36,911,296	42,671,124
Medicine Hat	37,887,826	26,122,436	21,077,192	21,505,530	25,377,296
Moose Jaw	112,897,357	79,343,948	61,064,586	48,696,759	51,316,748
Prince Albert	32,683,118	29,802,029	21,124,445	17,844,842	21,106,682
Regina	570,766,671	412,701,024	462,876,073	439,593,195	475,031,328
Saskatoon	194,543,418	143,056,796	114,981,799	100,029,783	102,963,180
Winnipeg	3,712,135,033	3,279,817,622	3,138,453,543	4,798,187,549	4,682,240,160
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank	25,099,552	3,173,413[1]	–	–	–
Totals	6,279,080,873	5,201,211,730	4,797,205,735	6,414,353,624	6,337,239,720
British Columbia—					
New Westminister	93,831,458	67,987,301	51,107,251	47,213,108	52,390,693
Vancouver	1,812,724,948	1,416,428,661	1,190,466,183	1,207,251,145	1,320,856,775
Victoria	415,915,085	321,383,768	261,265,467	237,125,920	252,720,716
Totals	2,322,471,491	1,805,799,730	1,502,838,901	1,491,590,173	1,625,968,184
Grand Totals	**37,491,301,766**	**31,586,468,262**	**25,844,288,293**	**29,981,465,494**	**32,866,672,922**

[1]Three months only, the Weyburn Security Bank having been absorbed by the Imperial Bank of Canada.

Subsection 4.—Government and other Savings Banks.

In a comparatively new country where capital is relatively scarce, it is a natural thing that the banks which finance the business institutions should also absorb the bulk of the people's savings for use in promoting the business of the country. Thus in Canada the great bulk of the current savings of the people is found in the savings or notice deposits of the Canadian chartered banks, the annual average figures of which are given for recent years in Table **10** of this chapter, the 1934 average being $1,372,817,869. Further, the current savings of the Canadian people are going very largely into the purchase of life insurance, the total premiums paid in the single year 1933 aggregating $214,852,668. In comparison with the enormous figures of notice deposits in chartered banks and with total insurance in force, the deposits in the special savings banks are comparatively small, but are none the less significant.

There are three distinct types of savings banks in Canada at the present time, in addition to the savings departments of the chartered banks and of trust and loan companies. First, there is the Post Office Savings Bank, the deposits in which are a direct obligation of the Dominion Government. Secondly, there are Provincial Government savings banking institutions in Ontario and in Alberta, where the depositor becomes a direct creditor of the province. Thirdly, there are in the province of Quebec two important savings banks, the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, established under Dominion legislation and making monthly reports to the Department of Finance.

Dominion Government Savings Banks.—Prior to 1929 there were two classes of Dominion Government savings banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings Bank, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Bank, attached to the Department of Finance. The former was established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10) in order "to enlarge the facilities now

available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him together with the interest due thereon". Branches of the Government Savings Bank proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, were established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receivers-General and in other places, in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. The Dominion Government Savings Bank was amalgamated with the Post Office Savings Bank in 1929. Historical statistics for both systems will be found in Table 27 and more detailed figures covering the last six years in Table 28.

27.—Deposits with Dominion Government Savings Banks,[1] June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-34.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.	At End of Fiscal Year.	Post Office Savings Bank.	Dominion Government Savings Bank.
	$	$		$	$
1868	204,589	1,483,219	1916	40,008,418	13,519,855
1870	1,588,849	1,822,570	1917	42,582,479	13,633,610
1875	2,926,090	4,245,091	1918	41,283,479	12,177,283
1880	3,945,669	7,107,287	1919	41,654,960	11,402,098
1885	15,090,540	17,888,536	1920	31,605,594	10,729,218
1890	21,990,653	19,021,812	1921	29,010,619	10,150,189
1895	26,805,542	17,644,956	1922	24,837,181	9,829,653
1900	37,507,456	15,642,267	1923	22,357,268	9,433,839
1905	45,368,321	16,649,136	1924	25,156,449	9,055,091
1906	45,736,488	16,174,134	1925	24,662,060	8,949,073
1907	47,453,228	15,088,584	1926	24,035,669	8,794,870
1908	47,564,284	15,016,871	1927	23,402,337	8,519,706
1909	45,190,484	14,748,436	1928	23,463,210	7,640,566
1910	43,586,357	14,677,872	1929	28,375,770	[2]
1911	43,330,579	14,673,752	1930	26,086,036	[2]
1912	43,563,764	14,655,564	1931	24,750,227	[2]
1913	42,728,942	14,411,541	1932	23,919,677	[2]
1914	41,591,286	13,976,162	1933	23,920,915	[2]
1915	39,995,406	14,006,158	1934	23,158,919	[2]

[1]Do not include Provincial Government savings banks. [2]Included in Post Office Savings Bank.

28.—Summary of the Financial Business of the Post Office Savings Bank, Mar. 31, 1929-34.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deposits during year	2,910,147	2,746,050	2,535,563	3,582,988	3,669,427	2,565,470
Interest on deposits	842,025	784,582	732,733	706,270	683,814	580,946
Total cash and interest	3,752,172	3,530,632	3,268,296	4,289,258	4,353,241	3,146,415
Withdrawals	4,519,507	5,820,366	4,604,105	5,119,808	4,352,003	3,908,411
At credit of depositors	28,375,770	26,086,036	24,750,227	23,919,677	23,920,915	23,158,919

Provincial Government Savings Banks.—Institutions for the deposit of savings are operated by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Alberta, while a similar institution was in operation in Manitoba from 1924 to 1932 when the depositors' accounts were taken over by the chartered banks.

Ontario.—In the session of 1921, the Legislature of Ontario authorized the establishment of the Province of Ontario Savings Office, and in March, 1922, the first branches were opened. The funds received from this source are used almost exclusively to finance farm loans under the Agricultural Development Act. Interest at the rate of 2 p.c. per annum compounded half-yearly is paid on all accounts. The deposits are all repayable on demand. Total deposits on Mar. 31, 1935, were $22,326,489 and the number of depositors at that date was over 98,000. Eighteen branches are in operation throughout the province.

Alberta.—In Alberta the Provincial Treasury receives savings deposits and issues demand savings certificates bearing interest at 3 p.c., or term certificates for one, two or three years, in denominations of $25 and upwards, bearing interest at 3½ p.c. for one year and 4½ p.c. for two or three years. The total amount in savings certificates on Dec. 31, 1934, was $10,586,023, made up of $5,560,108 in demand certificates and $5,025,915 in term certificates.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846 and now operating under a charter of 1871, had on Dec. 31, 1934, a paid-up capital and reserve of $4,500,000, savings deposits of $52,696,140 and total liabilities of $54,541,338. Total assets amounted to $59,305,992, including over $43,500,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on Dec. 31, 1934, savings deposits of $12,697,544, a paid-up capital and reserve of $2,500,000 and total assets of $16,088,806.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (162 reported to the Provincial Government in 1933) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Thus on Dec. 31, 1933, savings deposits in these banks amounted to $5,586,812, while the amount on loan was $7,667,919. Loans granted in 1933 numbered 11,407 amounting to $1,682,551. Profits realized amounted to $452,220.

29.—Deposits in the Montreal City and District Bank and the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, as at June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-34.

NOTE.—Figures for all intermediate years will be found on p. 833 of the 1926 Year Book.

At June 30—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.	At Mar. 31—	Deposits.
	$		$		$
1868	3,369,799	1910	32,239,620	1923	59,327,961
1870	5,369,103	1911	34,770,386	1924	64,245,811
1875	6,611,416	1912	39,526,755	1925	65,837,254
1880	6,681,025	1913	40,133,351	1926	67,241,344
1885	9,191,895	1914	39,110,439	1927	69,940,351
1890	10,908,987	1915	37,817,474	1928	72,695,422
1895	13,128,483	1916	40,405,037	1929	70,809,603
1900	17,425,472	1917	44,139,978	1930	68,846,366
1905	25,050,966	1918	42,000,543	1931	69,820,422
1906	27,399,194	1919	46,799,877	1932	68,683,324
1907[1]	28,359,618	1920	53,118,053	1933	68,113,501
1908[1]	28,927,248	1921	58,576,775	1934	66,673,219
1909[1]	29,867,973	1922	58,292,920		

[1] At Mar. 31.

Section 3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

Business such as that now transacted by loan and trust companies was first carried on by an incorporated Canadian company in 1844, when the Lambton Loan and Investment Co. was established, while the Montreal Building Society was incorporated by c. 94 of the Statutes of 1845. In order to legalize and encourage such operations in Upper Canada, an Act was passed by the Canadian Legislature in 1846, followed in 1847 and 1849 by Acts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. These early companies were termed building societies; their activities comprised mainly the lending of money on the security of real estate and also the lending of money to members without their being liable to the contingency of losses or profits in the business of the society. In addition to these operations, such companies were authorized by an Act of 1859 to "borrow money to a limited extent". Later, by the Building Societies Act of 1874, authority was given to receive money on deposit and to issue debentures, subject to certain restrictions as to amounts of deposits.

The number of loan and savings societies in operation and making returns to the Government at Confederation was 19, with an aggregate paid-up capital of $2,110,403 and deposits of $577,299. Rapid increases in the number of companies and total volume of business resulted from subsequent legislation until in 1899 102 companies (including trust companies) made returns, showing capital stock paid up of $47,337,544, reserve funds of $9,923,728 and deposits of $19,466,676; total liabilities had increased from $3,233,985 to $148,143,496 between 1867 and 1899. By 1913 the number of companies had declined, through amalgamations and absorptions, to 74 (including 16 trust companies) with a combined paid-up capital of $68,091,042, reserves of $35,959,342, deposits of $32,681,806 and total liabilities of $478,658,228.

The laws relating to trust and loan companies were revised by the Loan and Trust Companies Acts of 1914 (4-5 Geo. V., cc. 40 and 55), with the result that the statistics of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies ceased to be collected. The statistics of Tables **31** and **32** refer only to those companies operating under Dominion charter, except that, beginning in 1925, the statistics of loan companies and trust companies incorporated by the province of Nova Scotia, and brought by the laws of that province under the examination of the Dominion Department of Insurance, have been included. Also, since 1922 provincially incorporated loan and trust companies have made voluntary returns of their statistics to the Dominion Department of Insurance, so that all-Canadian totals are again available for recent years. As indicating the progress of the aggregate of loan company business in Canada, it may be stated that the book value of the assets of all loan companies rose from $188,637,298 in 1922 to $213,649,794 in 1931, although declining slightly to $205,791,934 in 1933. The total assets in the hands of the trust companies increased from $805,689,070 in 1922 to $2,553,694,019 in 1933. The latter figure included $2,328,615,120 of "estates, trusts and agency funds". (Table **30A.**)

Functions of Loan Companies.—The principal function of loan companies is the lending of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

Functions of Trust Companies.—Trust companies act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits, but the lending of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The figures of Tables **30** and **30A** are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their functions, are mainly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces.

30.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1932.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Item.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$
Book values of assets	67,630,093	143,566,386	211,196,479
Liabilities to the public	32,474,829	107,758,082	140,232,911
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	54,156,533	60,150,000	114,306,533
Subscribed	24,567,502	27,247,600	51,815,102
Paid-up	22,102,192	19,506,063	41,608,255
Reserve and contingency funds	12,560,918	14,739,341	27,300,259
Other liabilities to shareholders	3,305,227	1,558,149	4,863,376
Total liabilities to shareholders	37,968,337	35,803,553	73,771,890
Net profits realized during year	1,105,476	1,699,005	2,804,481

TRUST COMPANIES.

Assets—			
Company funds	66,089,950	15,361,656	81,451,606
Guaranteed funds	118,672,237	25,222,913	143,895,150
Estates, trusts and agency funds	2,061,933,697	215,702,235	2,277,635,932
Totals	2,246,695,884	256,286,804	2,502,982,688
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	73,480,000	22,350,000	95,830,000
Subscribed	32,242,072	11,951,640	44,193,712
Paid-up	29,082,987	10,601,822	39,684,809
Reserve and contingency funds	20,439,706	3,461,760	23,901,466
Unappropriated surpluses	2,471,918	358,183	2,830,101
Net profits realized during year	3,171,013	326,327	3,497,340

30A.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1933.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Item.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$
Book value of assets	67,231,553	138,560,381	205,791,934
Liabilities to the public	29,751,516	101,666,653	131,418,169
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	51,211,477	61,150,000	112,361,477
Subscribed	26,585,500	27,714,400	54,299,900
Paid-up	22,643,929	20,230,120	42,874,049
Reserve and contingency funds	12,253,336	15,205,070	27,458,406
Other liabilities to shareholders	505,475	1,430,585	1,936,060
Total liabilities to shareholders	35,402,740	36,865,775	72,268,515
Net profits realized during year	962,864	1,423,041	2,385,905

30A.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Dominion and Provincial Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, as at Dec. 31, 1933—concluded.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Item.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	$	$	$
Assets—			
Company funds	63,314,856	15,351,418	78,666,274
Guaranteed funds	119,015,917	27,396,708	146,412,625
Estates, trusts and agency funds	2,103,130,969	225,484,151	2,328,615,120
Totals	2,285,461,742	268,232,277	2,553,694,019
Capital Stock—			
Authorized	73,575,000	22,350,000	95,925,000
Subscribed	31,577,768	11,968,340	43,546,108
Paid-up	27,751,407	10,630,335	38,381,742
Reserve and contingency funds	18,588,111	3,555,585	22,143,696
Unappropriated surpluses	2,847,548	354,912	3,202,460
Net profits realized during year	2,611,359	439,081	3,050,440

31.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-33.

LIABILITIES.

Year.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
				Debentures and Debenture Stock.				
	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Total.[1]	Canada.	Elsewhere and Sundries.	Deposits.	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total.[2]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,688,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917	19,813,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	–	–	9,347,096	–	42,405,175
1920	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	–	51,302,620
1921	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	54,651,433
1922	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,013,363	20,360,480	22,390,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,093
1924	22,592,057	13,734,681	37,122,138	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,989,554
1925[5]	23,632,474	14,555,603	38,461,375	30,052,139	21,600,001	18,660,122	538,755	71,066,398
1926[5]	23,498,336	14,861,280	38,977,937	36,613,088	21,572,810	21,316,150	663,987	80,447,480
1927[5]	20,699,710	14,867,432	38,596,121	47,818,386	19,965,321	27,019,323	868,694	95,895,897
1928[5]	20,139,831	14,113,871	36,179,771	51,269,133	15,292,362	30,671,257	940,528	98,453,583
1929[5]	20,292,840	14,438,022	35,806,640	52,857,277	14,813,287	29,602,789	942,178	98,847,526
1930[5]	20,475,116	14,632,128	35,799,585	58,058,682	15,063,313	31,581,913	978,891	106,378,655
1931[5]	20,680,307	14,753,181	36,078,600	63,158,214	14,837,565	30,823,662	1,027,677	110,779,994
1932[5]	19,506,063	14,739,341	35,803,553	61,959,437	14,858,798	29,418,924	989,303	107,758,082
1933[5]	20,230,120	15,205,070	36,865,775	60,483,299	15,161,505	24,287,270	996,132	101,666,653

For footnotes see end of table, p. 996.

31.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-33—concluded.

ASSETS.

Year.	Real Estate.[3]	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company Property.	Cash on hand and in Banks	Interest, Rents, etc., Due and Accrued.	Total.[4]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	1,763,892	53,710,084	–	11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915	1,779,030	52,807,357	–	12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916	1,485,267	51,981,926	–	13,482,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917	1,577,576	49,712,872	–	14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918	1,512,520	48,293,988	–	16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919	–	–	–	–	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,305	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,635	3,467,822	3,353,822	104,866,102
1924	4,035,532	71,468,506	1,722,803	18,568,856	3,636,592	2,470,756	101,919,837
1925[5]	3,982,921	79,106,407	1,532,366	20,210,387	3,442,928	2,180,700	110,638,667
1926[5]	4,150,307	89,873,578	1,161,886	18,426,169	4,284,648	2,274,535	120,321,095
1927[5]	3,999,808	102,501,193	1,585,891	18,884,434	5,672,479	2,020,087	134,669,734
1928[5]	4,172,704	105,121,365	2,610,947	17,874,808	3,258,762	1,746,138	134,793,527
1929[5]	6,156,227	103,806,670	2,700,720	17,654,463	3,195,801	1,834,297	135,358,095
1930[5]	7,069,914	105,503,098	3,019,202	20,834,907	4,313,669	2,559,065	143,308,774
1931[5]	8,112,501	106,628,854	1,797,490	23,430,382	3,295,037	3,529,451	147,921,556
1932[5]	8,271,679	102,661,879	1,135,726	21,521,472	4,549,735	4,366,369	143,566,386
1933[5]	8,860,817	98,357,741	1,468,250	18,767,937	4,639,653	5,437,535	138,560,381

[1] Includes other liabilities to shareholders. [2] Includes other liabilities to the public.
[3] Book value of real estate for companies' use and other real estate. [4] Includes other assets.
[5] Includes statistics of loan companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance.

32.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-33.

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, Borrowed Money, etc.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	7,206,473	620,470	7,826,943
1917	5,297,130	1,275,789	352.153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918	6,266,203	1.477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,836,137
1919	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920	7,465,376	1.908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,659	499,264	9,945,923
1922	7,678.401	1,912,123	46,068	9.636,592	329,827	9,966,419
1923	7,772,749	1,908,887	5.674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924	8,796,479	1,918,567	169,390	10,884,436	766,783	11,651,219
1925[1]	9,523,618	2,261,890	184,153	11,969,661	232,813	12,202,474
1926[1]	9,666,449	2,313,464	393,932	12,373,845	580,380	12,954,225
1927[1]	9,824,031	2,653,673	443,377	12,921,081	571,279	13,492,360
1928[1]	10,424,249	2,877,766	549,905	13,851,920	741,364	14,593,284
1929[1]	10,512,879	3,325,020	257,288	14,095,187	325,914	14,421,101
1930[1]	10,260,025	3,431,538	718,240	14,409,803	294,897	14.704.700
1931[1]	10,493,608	3,478,889	629,215	14,601,712	464,719	15,066,431
1932[1]	10,601,822	3,461,760	457,518	14,521,100	368,279	14,889,379
1933[1]	10,630,336	3,555,585	444,302	14,630,223	206,372	14,836,595

For footnotes see end of table, p. 997.

32.—Classification of Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies Chartered by the Dominion Government, as at Dec. 31, 1914-33—concluded.

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Year.	Loans.			Real Estate.	Government, Municipal and School Securities Owned.	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	All other Assets belonging to the Companies.	Total Assets of the Companies.
	On Real Estate, First Liens.	On Real Estate, Second Liens.	On Stocks and Securities.						
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	–	787,400	–	179,928	3,033,756	9,861,601
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	–	876,760	–	172,448	1,529,522	7,301,169
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	–	1,116,110	–	266,964	1,585,513	7,794,712
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	–	1,145,815	–	173,130	1,789,364	7,652,961
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	–	1,829,000	–	724,689	1,936,365	8,830,272
1919....	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	–	2,170,618	–	706,763	1,635,773	9,999,549
1920....	4,736,064	–	512,800	701,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	847,463	10,224,252
1921....	4,408,914	–	344,302	908,618	2,400,914	263,779	603,618	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922....	5,254,434	–	391,475	973,022	1,584,234	264,186	473,687	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923....	5,402,752	–	375,129	1,048,682	1,656,304	292,564	481,672	1,573,406	10,830,509
1924....	5,114,753	–	446,001	1,551,673	1,598,971	336,818	524,368	2,483,675	12,056,259
1925[1]....	5,143,123	–	618,250	1,969,737	2,323,064	432,956	203,431	1,763,355	12,453,916
1926[1]....	5,450,907	–	580,128	2,091,322	2,318,344	477,917	705,064	1,571,595	13,195,277
1927[1]....	5,668,574	–	977,514	2,140,344	1,993,823	494,083	804,469	1,603,906	13,682,713
1928[1]....	5,651,201	–	1,156,698	2,148,354	2,808,630	495,094	917,019	1,589,288	14,766,284
1929[1]....	5,652,084	–	1,121,536	1,959,581	3,228,722	425,077	659,466	1,623,031	14,669,497
1930[1]....	5,573,596	–	1,183,298	2,049,285	3,176,348	458,392	732,025	1,779,338	14,952,282
1931[1]....	6,034,794	–	1,035,169	2,140,792	3,211,183	488,995	551,595	1,996,819	15,459,347
1932[1]....	6,057,336	–	628,586	2,306,950	3,105,079	447,940	773,537	2,042,228	15,361,656
1933[1]....	5,413,800	–	706,146	2,655,924	3,418,374	451,552	624,363	2,081,259	15,351,418

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Year.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.	Total.
	Principal.[2]	Interest Due and Accrued.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$
1914	8,560,468	–	8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915	9,727,099	–	9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916	10,405,318	–	10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917	11,149,958	–	11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918	12,743,379	–	12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919	12,704,672	–	12,704,672	52,084,047	64,788,719
1920	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,802,281
1922	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924	14,027,120	133,583	14,160,703	123,082,289	137,242,992
1925[1]	15,897,339	–	15,897,339	131,420,502	147,317,841
1926[1]	17,979,412	–	17,979,412	139,777,235	157,756,647
1927[1]	22,464,753	–	22,464,753	161,040,061	183,504,814
1928[1]	24,105,724	–	24,105,724	202,655,185	226,760,909
1929[1]	24,465,263	–	24,465,263	210,005,726	234,470,989
1930[1]	26,408,829	–	26,408,829	205,282,593	231,691,422
1931[1]	25,718,221[3]	–	25,718,221[3]	215,698,469[3]	241,416,690[3]
1932[1]	25,222,913	–	25,222,913	215,702,235	240,925,148
1933[1]	27,396,708	–	27,396,708	225,484,151	252,880,859

[1] Includes statistics of trust companies chartered by the Government of Nova Scotia but inspected by the Dominion Department of Insurance.

[2] Includes money in trust for investment amounting to $2,562,455 in 1914, $3,113,170 in 1915, $3,799,149 in 1916, $3,443,682 in 1917, and $5,170,463 in 1918; corresponding amounts are included under the heading "Estate, trust and agency funds" for the years 1920 to 1933. The figures for 1919 are not available.

[3] Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Section 4.—Sales of Canadian Bonds.

Interesting aspects of public financing and of the investment of capital in Canadian development during the twentieth century are illustrated by the sales of Canadian bonds since 1911 shown in Table **33.** (The figures are reproduced from the *Monetary Times Annual,* 1935.) In the first part of this table, the bonds sold in each year are divided according to whether the financing was for Dominion or Provincial Governments, or for municipalities, railways or other corporations, while in the second part of the table the sales in each year are distributed according to sales in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The total sales of Canadian bonds naturally reached a very high mark toward the close of the War owing to the Dominion Government financing required to cover the war expenditures. However, the total sales were greater in 1931 than in any other year, owing largely to the Dominion Government's conversion loans.

Dominion Government financing through bond sales since 1907 may be divided into three periods: the first from 1908 to 1914, when the money was required largely for internal development of the country, public works and Government railways; the second from 1915 to 1919, when war expenditures required very large borrowings; and the third since the War, when the issues have been largely required for refunding former loans at lower interest rates and for expenditures in connection with public works and railways.

Provincial bond issues have been on a much larger scale since the War than formerly, probably due to the development of provincially-owned public utilities and of improved highways. Sales of the bonds of Canadian municipalities, on the other hand, were greater in 1913, toward the end of the "land boom", than they have been in any other year, although sales in 1930 almost reached the record. However, allowing for the increased population in cities and towns, there has not been the same marked increase in the average annual sales of municipal bonds in the period since the War, as compared with the period before the War, that is noticeable in the case of provincial bonds.

Sales of corporation bonds, which from 1926 to 1930 had averaged over $257,000,000 per year, dropped to $10,550,000 in 1932, and to $4,385,000 in 1933, this being largely due to the uncertainty of the industrial outlook. Railway bonds showed a somewhat similar decline to $12,500,000 in 1932, and to only $1,000,000 in 1933. In 1934 substantial recoveries were shown in both classes.

A very striking change has taken place during the present century in the market in which Canadian bond issues are principally sold. Prior to the War, a great part of the capital required for Canadian development came from the United Kingdom, and the major portion of Canadian bond issues was sold there. The outbreak of war temporarily eliminated that market, and Canadians turned largely to the United States for outside capital. However, the great increase in wealth during and since the War has enabled a much greater proportion of public and industrial financing to be done at home, and beginning with the Victory Loan campaings, Canadians not only learned how to invest their money in bonds, but had the necessary funds to invest on a large scale in bond issues. These facts are reflected by the figures in Table **33** showing that since 1915 a greatly increased proportion of the total issues of Canadian bonds has been sold within Canada. Thus, in 1934, 83 p.c. of all bonds issued were sold in Canada, 8 p.c. in the United States and 9 p.c. in the United Kingdom.

33.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, calendar years 1911-34.

(From the *Monetary Times Annual*. Figures for 1904-10 inclusive will be found at p. 921 of the 1933 Year Book.)

CLASSES OF BONDS.

Calendar Year.	Dominion.	Provincial.	Municipal.	Railway.	Corporation.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1911	–	11,375,000	30,295,838	85,611,265	139,530,885	266,812,988
1912	25,000,000	25,639,700	47,159,288	45,014,925	130,124,069	272,937,982
1913	34,066,666	36,850,000	110,600,936	65,895,880	126,381,813	373,795,295
1914	48,666,666	56,100,000	79,133,996	59,719,000	29,315,405	272,935,067
1915	170,000,000	48,105,000	67,393,328	33,675,000	15,933,000	335,106,328
1916	175,000,000	33,173,000	93,977,542	22,240,000	32,492,000	356,882,542
1917	650,000,000	15,300,000	24,198,079	17,700,000	18,850,000	726,039,079
1918	689,016,000	18,605,000	43,570,361	19,600,000	4,565,000	775,356,361
1919	753,000,000	52,374,000	26,274,089	35,359,133	42,930,000	909,937,222
1920	–	125,993,000	56,371,391	96,500,000	46,050,276	324,914,667
1921	–	160,745,400	84,776,931	96,733,000	61,335,825	403,591,156
1922	200,000,000	114,918,000	87,088,877	13,505,100	76,885,500	492,397,477
1923	200,000,000	106,279,000	83,686,422	27,500,000	97,352,320	514,817,742
1924	175,000,000	89,640,000	88,731,612	157,375,000	69,179,180	579,925,792
1925	169,333,333	106,970,000	46,218,987	40,925,195	120,085,833	483,533,348
1926	105,000,000	76,633,267	65,020,194	34,500,000	250,919,200	532,072,661
1927	45,000,000	114,795,500	72,742,114	80,000,000	289,680,067	602,217,681
1928	–	92,992,500	27,120,588	48,396,000	285,083,000	453,592,088
1929	–	119,960,500	98,667,809	199,200,000	243,330,600	661,158,909
1930	140,000,000	160,004,000	109,648,063	137,238,000	220,335,000	767,245,063
1931	858,109,300	126,239,205	85,290,066	121,750,000	59,432,000	1,250,820,571
1932	226,250,000	128,217,000	95,600,632	12,500,000	10,550,000	473,117,632
1933	440,000,000	82,889,000	41,282,513	1,000,000	4,385,000	569,556,513
1934	400,000,000	139,868,000	24,690,132	32,500,000	40,902,696	637,960,828

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES.

Calendar Year.	Sold in Canada.	Sold in United States.	Sold in United Kingdom.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1911	44,989,878	17,553,967	204,269,143	266,812,988
1912	37,735,182	30,966,406	204,236,394	272,937,982
1913	45,603,753	50,720,762	277,470,780	373,795,295
1914	32,999,860	53,944,548	185,990,659	272,935,067
1915	115,325,214	178,606,114	41,175,000	335,106,328
1916	102,938,778	206,943,764	47,000,000	356,882,542
1917	546,330,714	174,708,365	5,000,000	726,039,079
1918	727,446,361	33,310,000	14,600,000	775,356,361
1919	705,385,419	199,446,670	5,105,133	909,937,222
1920	101,830,667	223,084,000	–	324,914,667
1921	213,326,543	178,113,613	12,151,000	403,591,156
1922	250,184,984	242,212,493	–	492,397,477
1923	427,868,742	84,517,000	2,432,000	514,817,742
1924	336,758,887	239,544,405	3,622,500	579,925,792
1925	271,251,682	181,870,000	30,411,666	483,533,348
1926	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000 000	532,072,661
1927	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828

Section 5.—Corporation Dividends.

(From the *Financial Post Business Year Book.*)

The 1934 improvement in Canadian business, as indicated by higher corporate earnings, was reflected in the total annual dividend payments of $185,759,716, compared with $134,679,359 in 1933, or a gain of 37·9 p.c. Every month of the year except September showed an increase; the then decrease was due to the change of dividend policies of Imperial Oil and International Petroleum, whereby these two organizations went on a semi-annual basis as contrasted to their former quarterly payments. Bonus payments from a few large industrial companies and a number of mining companies, plus initial dividends by some of the new mines, helped to swell the December total far above the 1933 figure. In Table **34** below there is given a six-year record of aggregate monthly dollar payments and yearly totals for all companies paying dividends in Canada:—

34.—Dividend Payments by Canadian Companies, 1929-34.

Month.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	27,263,809	30,310,039	27,959,397	20,400,598	13,854,450	14,416,545
February	5,056,962	7,946,299	5,101,369	4,095,424	3,335,428	3,783,396
March	14,735,211	22,770,591	24,376,795	18,944,825	16,754,000	17,267,509
April	29,615,366	32,634,632	32,126,789	21,273,875	11,602,414	12,265,579
May	5,705,616	6,580,454	5,301,127	4,674,523	2,931,000	4,793,184
June	25,591,671	33,847,306	28,899,218	19,342,689	17,497,407	41,938,738
July	27,606,526	29,301,051	21,908,004	16,008.127	12,672,273	16,422,866
August	4,405,879	7,037,106	4,967,051	4,391,902	3,260,000	4,405,879
September	22,542,905	23,668,503	19,765,080	16,049,340	14,271,323	9,731,678
October	34,179,929	35,885,965	24,451,599	15,919,557	11,807,000	13,849,280
November	6,072,009	6,738,450	4,756,132	3,652,381	3,656,148	4,188,056
December	35,771,604	47,921,152	26,738,555	20,209,250	23,037,916	42,638,981
Totals	**238,547,487**	**284,641,548**	**226,351,116**	**164,962,492**	**134,679,359**	**185,759,716**

Section 6.—Foreign Exchange.

The Canadian dollar, adopted as our currency in 1857, was equivalent to 15/73 of the pound sterling; in other words, the pound was equal to $4·866 in Canadian currency at par, and remained so, with minor variations between the import and export gold points representing the cost of shipping gold in either direction, until the outbreak of the Great War. Further, during the first eleven years after Confederation, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in the United States, as the United States dollar was not, after the Civil War, redeemable in gold until 1878. From the latter date, the dollar in the two countries was equivalent at par, and the variation was only between the import and export gold points or under $2 per $1,000.

At the outbreak of the Great War, both the pound sterling and the Canadian dollar were made inconvertible into gold and fell to a discount in New York, though this discount was "pegged" or kept at a moderate percentage by sales of United States securities previously held in the United Kingdom, borrowing in the United States, and, after the United States entered the War, by arrangements with the United States Government. After the War, the exchanges were "unpegged" about November, 1920, and the British pound went as low as $3.18 and the Canadian dollar as low as 82 cents in New York. In the course of the next year or two, exchange was

brought practically back to par, and the United Kingdom resumed gold payments in 1925 and Canada on July 1, 1926. From then until 1928 the exchanges were within the gold points, but in 1929 the Canadian dollar again fell to a moderate discount in New York.

Recent Movements in Canadian Exchange.*—Because Canada has no foreign exchange mechanism of her own, Canadian transactions in exchange and monetary gold have been governed by New York and London. The United Kingdom buys much more from Canada than Canada buys from her, but the reverse is the case as regards the trade between Canada and the United States. The result is that there is a supply of bills on London in excess of the amount needed to meet current obligations in the United Kingdom. By offering these for sale for United States funds in London or New York, a triangular balance is approximated by book transactions and without the cross transfers of the larger quantities of gold which would otherwise be necessary. The volume of sterling exchange on Canadian account thus passed to the New York market does not greatly influence New York rates of sterling exchange under normal conditions; on the contrary, the volume of the New York-London transactions is sufficient to carry the Canadian rates along with them. Canadian exchange transactions with other countries are handled through London or New York and are unimportant of themselves, depending on the relationships with Canadian-New York and Canadian-London transactions.

In September, 1931, the equilibrium of international exchange was seriously disturbed. This unfortunate turn of events followed a period of over six years during which the nations of the world had worked steadily towards the stabilization of their currency systems upon a gold basis. Within two months of the time when the United Kingdom found it necessary to suspend free gold shipments, however, only a very small number of countries, including the United States and France, were left with currencies unshaken by preceding abnormal gold movements. The decision of the United Kingdom to go off the gold standard (Sept. 21, 1931) resulted in a sharp depreciation of sterling in New York, and partly owing to the triangular nature of the situation, but in some measure due to the immediate withdrawals of funds from Canadian banks by United States interests, short selling of Canadian exchange and other influences, Canadian rates depreciated also and fluctuated broadly with sterling until the United States dollar dropped from the ranks of gold standard currencies on April 19, 1933.†

During the balance of that year, the premium on United States dollars at Montreal gradually diminished from approximately 20 p.c. until in November it was replaced by a small discount of about 1 p.c. The pound sterling meanwhile advanced from $4·234 in April to $5·082 in November. The course of foreign exchanges throughout 1934 was more stable than it had been since 1931. Sterling reacted gradually until it reached its former parity of $4·866 in September, and subsequent fluctuations centered around that level. This movement was accompanied by minor irregular changes in the United States dollar, which regained a fractional premium early in 1935. The Montreal premium on gold currencies has risen until it stood in the early part of 1935 at approximately 65 p.c.

*Revised by Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S., Chief, Internal Trade Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

†The U.S. dollar was subsequently replaced on a gold basis on Jan. 31, 1934, but the gold content of that dollar was reduced from 23·22 grains to 15 5/11 grains, or 1/35 of an ounce. The new U.S. gold dollar, therefore, has a gold content equal to 59·06 p.c. of that of the former gold dollar.

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35.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1933 and 1934.

NOTE.—The nominal closing quotations in Canadian funds upon which these averages are based, have been supplied by the Bank of Montreal.

Month.	Australia. Pound.		Austria. Schilling.		Belgium. Belga.		Czecho-slovakia. Krone.		Denmark. Krone.		Finland. Markka.	
Par.	4·8666		·1407		·1390		·0296		·2680		·0252	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	3·071	4·053	·161	·181	·159	·222	·034	·048	·195	·229	·017	·022
February	3·273	4·055	·169	·188	·168	·231	·036	·045	·184	·227	·018	·023
March	3·292	4·081	·170	·190	·168	·234	·036	·042	·186	·228	·019	·023
April	3·378	4·110	·167	·191	·173	·234	·038	·042	·190	·230	·019	·023
May	3·585	4·072	·173	·190	·187	·234	·041	·042	·202	·228	·020	·023
June	3·680	4·003	·162	·189	·191	·232	·042	·041	·207	·224	·021	·022
July	3·936	3·980	·168	·188	·207	·231	·045	·041	·222	·223	·022	·022
August	3·816	3·952	·172	·187	·205	·232	·045	·041	·215	·222	·022	·022
September	3·862	3·877	·177	·187	·216	·231	·046	·041	·217	·217	·022	·022
October	3·824	3·868	·170	·187	·213	·230	·046	·041	·215	·216	·021	·022
November	4·056	3·891	·181	·184	·221	·228	·048	·041	·228	·218	·023	·022
December	4·066	3·903	·179	·187	·217	·231	·047	·041	·228	·218	·023	·022

Month.	France. Franc.		Germany. Reichs-mark.		Holland. Guilder.		Italy. Lira.		Norway. Krone.		Spain. Peseta.	
Par.	·0392		·2382		·4020		·0526		·2680		·1930[1]	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·045	·063	·272	·378	·460	·641	·059	·084	·198	·256	·094	·131
February	·047	·065	·285	·393	·484	·667	·062	·087	·211	·256	·099	·135
March	·047	·066	·286	·398	·485	·675	·062	·086	·213	·257	·102	·138
April	·049	·066	·289	·395	·499	·678	·064	·086	·218	·259	·106	·137
May	·053	·066	·314	·394	·538	·678	·070	·085	·230	·257	·115	·137
June	·054	·066	·322	·381	·547	·673	·071	·085	·234	·252	·116	·136
July	·058	·065	·353	·382	·597	·670	·079	·085	·249	·251	·124	·135
August	·057	·065	·348	·386	·590	·669	·077	·085	·242	·249	·122	·135
September	·060	·065	·368	·392	·622	·667	·081	·084	·244	·244	·129	·135
October	·060	·065	·363	·396	·616	·668	·081	·084	·242	·244	·128	·135
November	·062	·064	·377	·392	·639	·660	·084	·084	·257	·245	·131	·134
December	·061	·065	·372	·397	·627	·668	·082	·084	·257	·246	·123	·135

For footnote see end of table, p. 1003.

35.—Monthly Averages of Exchange Quotations at Montreal, 1933 and 1934— concluded.

Month.	Sweden. Krona.		Switzerland. Franc.		Argentina. Peso. (paper.)		Brazil. Milreis.		Mexico. Peso.		Hong Kong. Dollar.	
Par.	·2680		·1930		·4244		·1196		·4985		·3000[1]	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·210	·262	·212	·309	·296	·264	·086	·087	·351	·279	·251	·382
February	·220	·262	·233	·321	·310	·285	·090	·087	·343	·279	·267	·388
March	·220	·264	·233	·324	·309	·257	·089	·087	·343	·278	·278	·390
April	·214	·265	·240	·324	·314	·253	·088	·087	·334	·276	·289	·383
May	·232	·263	·259	·325	·324	·238	·088	·085	·333	·278	·315	·365
June	·238	·259	·264	·323	·344	·246	·088	·084	·311	·277	·329	·365
July	·256	·257	·287	·322	·376	·247	·091	·085	·299	·276	·353	·374
August	·248	·256	·283	·322	·374	·269	·090	·084	·301	·272	·339	·380
September	·251	·251	·299	·321	·393	·265	·088	·082	·290	·271	·346	·385
October	·248	·250	·296	·321	·391	·260	·087	·082	·290	·273	·343	·400
November	·263	·251	·307	·317	·407	·253	·087	·082	·278	·272	·368	·406
December	·264	·252	·302	·320	·287	·248	·088	·081	·277	·275	·373	·420

Month.	India. Rupee.		Japan. Yen.		Shanghai. Dollar.[2]		London. Sterling.		New York. Dollar.	
Par.	·3650		·4985		·4167[1]		4·8666		1·00	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
January	·291	·385	·240	·305	·321	·347	3·847	5·070	1·143	1·005
February	·312	·385	·251	·302	·344	·350	4·099	5·078	1·197	1·008
March	·313	·385	·260	·302	·352	·350	4·135	5·107	1·199	1·002
April	·324	·388	·266	·304	·348	·342	4·234	5·148	1·179	·998
May	·343	·384	·278	·303		·328	4·498	5·100	1·141	·998
June	·350	·377	·291	·298	Not	·329	4·615	5·012	1·112	·992
July	·374	·375	·309	·296	avail-	·337	4·931	4·985	1·058	·988
August	·363	·373	·288	·294	able	·342	4·787	4·951	1·061	·977
September	·368	·365	·285	·290		·345	4·839	4·855	1·036	·971
October	·363	·365	·287	·282		·344	4·787	4·843	1·024	·979
November	·387	·367	·303	·285	·329	·328	5·082	4·872	·990	·976
December	·390	·368	·308	·286	·338	·339	5·096	4·887	·995	·988

[1]Par rates given are those recognized in pre-war years, no post-war financial readjustment having been effected.

[2]Shanghai dollar from November 1933 onwards.

CHAPTER XXIII.—INSURANCE.*

Insurance business is transacted in Canada by companies of the following classes, *viz.*, (1) companies incorporated under the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the former "Province of Canada", (2) companies incorporated under the laws of the provinces of Canada, and (3) companies incorporated or formed under the laws of British and foreign countries. The word "companies" as here used, includes fraternal benefit societies, associations and exchanges which transact the business of insurance. The Dominion Insurance Acts provide that companies of classes (1) and (3) above may not transact business anywhere in Canada unless registered† by the Dominion, but these Acts also provide that fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected in companies of class (3) even though not registered, if the insurance is effected without solicitation, advertising or the use of the mails, and if an office is not maintained in Canada, though property to be insured may be inspected and losses may be adjusted. Insurance so effected is generally known as "unlicensed insurance". Companies of class (2) above may transact business in the province of incorporation, subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or in any other province subject to compliance with the laws thereof, or, on compliance with the Dominion laws, may be granted Dominion registration. Most of these companies limit their business to the province of incorporation or to one or more other provinces; a few only have been granted Dominion registration.

What has been said above implies that jurisdiction concerning insurance companies and insurance business is divided between the Dominion and the provinces. There have been many references to the courts and appeals to the Privy Council with a view to determining the respective legislative domains, both in respect of insurance legislation specifically and in respect of legislation affecting companies generally, including insurance companies. The last Privy Council decision was handed down in 1931. It may now be taken as established that the Parliament of Canada may require companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada to obtain Dominion registration and continue to be so registered as a condition of transacting business in Canada, and these companies may be required to make returns from time to time of their business and doings in Canada and to furnish evidence of their solvency. The powers of the Dominion go much farther in reference to companies incorporated by the Parliament of Canada, but include all of the powers which may be exercised over companies formed or incorporated outside of Canada and registered by the Dominion. The Acts passed in 1932‡ implement the powers of the Dominion as determined by the Privy Council decisions.

The Dominion Acts under which companies are registered are administered by the Department of Insurance under the Minister of Finance. The chief officer of the Department of Insurance is the Superintendent of Insurance. The first Superintendent was appointed in 1875 as head of a newly created Insurance Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1910 the Insurance Branch was constituted into a separate Department, the Department of Insurance, under the Minister of Finance.

*The statistics of Fire, Life and Miscellaneous Insurance have been revised by G. D. Finlayson, Superintendent of Insurance, and those pertaining to Government Annuities (Section 4) by W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour.

†Prior to 1932, the Dominion Insurance Acts provided for the "licensing" of companies; the Acts passed in 1932 provide for "registration". The change in terminology does not indicate any change in substance.

‡The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 Geo. V, c. 46). The Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (22-3 Geo. V, c. 47).

Precedent to obtaining first registration, in addition to filing certain documents, including a full and complete financial statement, a company must satisfy the Minister that it is sound and solvent and must make the required initial deposit of securities, varying from $10,000 to $100,000, depending on the class of business to be undertaken. Annual returns are required of all registered companies and the Acts require an examination to be made, by the Superintendent or on his behalf, of the books and records of companies with a view to substantiating the accuracy of the statements filed and the soundness of the companies. Should any company show an unsatisfactory financial condition, the Acts require immediate remedial measures to be taken. British and foreign companies are required to maintain in Canada assets sufficient to cover all of their liabilities in Canada, while Canadian companies are required to maintain in Canada all of their assets, except such as it may be necessary to deposit outside of Canada as security for "outside of Canada" business.

The statistics herein given in respect of companies registered by the Dominion are divided into three classes relating to: (1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance, and (3) miscellaneous insurance, *viz.*, accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, sickness, steam boiler, title, tornado and weather insurance. These statistics are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance; throughout they apply to calendar years.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has collected statistics, included herein, of business transacted by provincial companies licensed by the provinces, classified as to: (1) business transacted within the province of incorporation, and (2) business transacted in other provinces.

Returns in respect of "unlicensed insurance", above referred to, were required under Section 16 of the Special War Revenue Act for taxation purposes, and statistics compiled from these returns were published in the Canada Year Book, prior to the 1933 edition, as Table 8. This section of the Act having been held unconstitutional by Privy Council decision, Oct. 22, 1931, on an appeal from the Court of the King's Bench of the province of Quebec, the returns for 1930 were incomplete and were not published in the 1933 Year Book. By an amendment to the Act at the 1932 session of Parliament, a section analogous to Section 16 was enacted, applicable to unlicensed insurance and Table 8 is therefore revived in the present edition (see p. 1016).

Statistics of Dominion Government annuities are given at the end of this chapter. The Department of Labour administers the Acts under which these annuities are sold.

Section 1.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phœnix Fire Office of London, now the Phœnix Assurance Co., Ltd., which commenced business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is available. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association, it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919,

when it was granted a Dominion licence. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following: the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851, and, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two United States companies, the Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, shows that at that date there were 240 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion licences; of these 49 were Canadian, 67 were British and 124 were foreign companies, whereas in 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Department of Insurance, 27 companies operated in Canada—11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 p.c. to almost 80 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices have materially reduced the danger of serious conflagrations and have placed the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business, besides the large percentage of British and foreign companies, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada follow, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869 and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1933. The net amount of fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1933, with companies holding Dominion licences, was $9,008,262,736, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was $1,190,180,426. In addition, policies amounting to $442,826,911 were in force during the year 1933 with companies, associations or underwriters not authorized to transact business in Canada. Thus the grand total fire insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1933, probably approximated $10,600,000,000.*

Table **1** shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies registered by the Dominion, the relationship between losses paid and net premiums written, and the variation in the cost per $100 of insurance. It will be observed that the cost of insurance reached a maximum in 1904 and 1905; there has since been a steady decrease with the exception of the years 1921, 1922 and 1924, when temporary reversals of the downward swing were in evidence. It is noteworthy that the cost of fire insurance has decreased by 53·75 p.c. since 1905. Table **2** shows the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1933, while in Tables **3, 4** and **5** are given figures of the assets, liabilities, incomes and expenditures during the years 1929 to 1933, classified by nationality of companies. A further summary of

*According to preliminary figures fire insurance in force in companies registered by the Dominion decreased by $171,660,559 in 1934.

business is given by provinces in Table **6** for the years 1932 and 1933, showing premiums and losses classified by provinces and by nationality of companies. Further, a summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table **7**, and a general summary of the business of companies not registered under Section 148 of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, or Section 65 of the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932, is given in Table **8**.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance in Companies Operating under Dominion Licences, calendar years 1869-1934.

Year.	Amount in Force at End of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Average Cost per $100 of Insurance.
	$	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1869	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57·56	171,540,475	[1]	[1]
1870	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84·77	199,102,070	[1]	[1]
1871	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66·73	244,437,172	[1]	[1]
1872	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72·66	277,387,271	[1]	[1]
1873	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,682,184	55·67	271,095,928	[1]	[1]
1874	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54·68	329,178,974	[1]	[1]
1875	364,421,029	3,594,764	2,563,531	71·31	331,098,419	[1]	[1]
1876	404,608,180	3,708,006	2,867,295	77·33	401,148,747	[1]	[1]
1877	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225·58	385,736,566	3,817,360	0·99
1878	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54·11	359,847,757	3,723,530	1·35
1879	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66·47	360,704,419	3,608,501	1·00
1880	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47·90	384,051,861	3,958,437	1·03
1881	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82·83	441,416,238	4,414,728	1·00
1882	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,664,986	63·01	478,044,416	4,850,717	1·01
1883	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63·14	513,580,302	5,379,950	1·05
1884	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65·16	513,983,378	5,934,773	1·15
1885	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55·22	486,002,908	5,684,758	1·17
1886	586,773,022	4,932,335	3,301,388	66·93	505,752,907	5,854,172	1·16
1887	634,767,337	5,244,502	3,403,514	64·90	532,757,088	6,145,188	1·15
1888	650,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56·53	541,580,007	6,390,296	1·18
1889	684,538,378	5,588,016	2,876,211	51·47	572,782,104	6,628,336	1·16
1890	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55·97	620,723,945	7,019,319	1·13
1891	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63·31	623,418,422	7,248,495	1·16
1892	821,410,072	6,512,327	4,377,270	67·22	687,175,688	8,086,503	1·18
1893	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74·37	687,604,239	8,115,594	1·18
1894	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68·38	653,589,428	8,158,033	1·25
1895	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71·92	667,639,048	8,243,605	1·23
1896	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,173,501	58·98	669,288,650	8,397,876	1·25
1897	868,522,217	7,157,661	4,701,833	65·69	663,698,309	8,304,227	1·25
1898	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65·09	681,160,689	8,564,124	1·26
1899	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65·51	756,257,098	9,316,685	1·23
1900	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93·31	803,428,654	10,031,735	1·25
1901	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70·20	821,522,854	11,688,958	1·42
1902	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39·26	892,049,886	13,087,251	1·47
1903	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51·57	933,274,764	14,038,182	1·50
1904	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107·06	1,002,305,105	16,006,969	1·60
1905	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42·00	1,140,095,372	18,262,037	1·60
1906	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44·83	1,210,099,865	18,554,730	1·53
1907	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52·41	1,364,204,991	20,492,863	1·50
1908	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60·37	1,466,294,021	21,968,432	1·50
1909	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50·72	1,579,975,867	22,293,633	1·41
1910	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54·96	1,817,055,685	24,684,296	1·36
1911	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53·16	1,987,640,591	26,867,170	1·35
1912	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52·25	2,374,161,732	30,639,867	1·29
1913	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,759	54·39	2,925,200,553	36,032,461	1·21
1914	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,347,284	55·81	3,104,101,568	36,185,927	1·17
1915	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53·49	3,111,552,903	36,048,345	1·16

[1]Figures from 1869–76 not available.

1.—Summary Statistics of Fire Insurance in Companies Operating under Dominion Licences, calendar years 1869-1934—concluded.

Year.	Amount in Force at end of Year.	Net Premiums Received during Year.	Losses Paid during Year.	Percentage of Losses to Premiums.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Average Cost per $100 of Insurance.
	$	$	$	p.c.	$	$	$
1916	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,063	54·40	3,418,238,860	37,231,691	1·09
1917	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52·42	4,049,059,999	43,515,822	1·07
1918	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,352	53·84	4,606,035,056	48,770,112	1·06
1919	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41·67	5,423,569,961	57,577,632	1·06
1920	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43·41	6,790,670,610	71,143,917	1·05
1921	6,020,513,832	47,312,564[1]	27,572,560[1]	58·28	6,139,531,168	68,161,786	1·11
1922	6,348,637,436	48,168,310[1]	32,848,020[1]	68·19	6,471,133,294	68,347,294	1·06
1923	6,806,937,041	51,169,250[1]	32,142,494[1]	62·82	7,311,835,110	73,037,471	1·00
1924	7,224,475,267	49,833,718[1]	29,186,904[1]	58·57	6,987,536,461	71,146,802	1·02
1925	7,583,297,899	51,040,075[1]	26,943,089[1]	52·79	7,646,026,535	74,679,130	0·98
1926	8,051,444,136	52,595,923[1]	25,705,975[1]	48·87	8,716,166,834	81,104,612	0·93
1927	8,287,732,966	51,375,637[1]	20,831,931[1]	40·55	8,531,139,424	76,423,855	0·90
1928	8,761,579,512	54,826,851[1]	25,544,664[1]	46·57	9,187,224,958	80,413,215	0·88
1929	9,431,169,594	56,112,457[1]	30,209,839[1]	53·84	10,791,096,165	87,317,411	0·81
1930	9,672,996,973	52,646,520[1]	30,427,968[1]	57·71	10,311,193,608	82,700,147	0·80
1931	9,544,641,293	50,342,669[1]	29,938,409[1]	59·47	10,789,737,477	86,741,056	0·80
1932	9,301,747,991	46,911,929[1]	30,068,923[1]	64·10	10,339,649,769	81,823,235	0·79
1933	9,008,262,736	41,573,986[1]	21,655,460[1]	52·09	10,644,787,101	78,980,010	0·74
1934[2]	8,836,602,177	41,493,762	16,967,067	40·82	9,539,849,420	68,955,200	0·72

[1]These figures show premiums written and losses incurred. [2]Figures for 1934 are subject to revision.

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, 1933.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Canadian Companies.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Acadia	60,264,880	508,529	·84	205,723	108,319	52·65
Antigonish	222,700	2,576	1·16	2,576	3,158	22·59
Beaver	11,430,191	88,137	·77	27,058	9,054	33·46
British America	67,147,100	560,547	·83	343,402	165,051	48·06
British Canadian	9,581,174	111,555	1·16	60,825	24,898	40·93
British Colonial	23,385,846	247,178	1·06	98,350	102,029	103·74
British Empire	13,640,442	154,949	1·14	86,795	48,169	55·50
British Northwestern	63,783,331	342,993	·54	168,615	85,795	50·88
Canada Accident and Fire	48,482,402	639,967	1·32	188,571	87,336	46·31
Canada Security	30,742,046	280,641	·91	134,596	64,868	48·19
Canadian Fire	55,729,329	468,419	·84	334,178	135,390	40·51
Canadian General	31,857,147	270,656	·85	132,422	54,273	40·98
Canadian Indemnity	20,584,270	170,773	·83	116,382	50,703	43·57
Canadian Surety	12,229,013	86,131	·70	37,580	14,669	39·04
Casualty Company	9,095,613	70,487	·77	37,585	17,534	46·65
Commerce Mutual	14,812,715	628,726	4·24	288,664	139,638	48·37
Consolidated Fire	11,003,683	111,704	1·02	64,339	31,501	48·96
Cumberland	212,650	3,190	1·50	3,136	1,085	34·60
Dominion Fire	50,842,091	445,653	·88	275,426	107,744	39·12
Dominion of Canada General	50,356,927	354,730	·70	179,134	55,087	30·75
Ensign	11,170,564	103,707	·93	64,153	24,915	38·84
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada	59,279,318	595,509	1·00	282,531	145,990	51·67
General Accident of Canada	22,211,921	167,587	·75	79,504	28,910	36·36
Globe Indemnity	68,947,709	446,131	·65	159,903	75,806	47·41
Grain	57,819 372	591,918	1·02	483,277	61,573	12·74
Guardian Insurance	35,052,914	240,203	·69	108,594	63,722	58·68
Halifax	47,050,609	384,665	·82	210,159	89,930	42·79
Hudson Bay	140,971,963	711,469	·50	197,281	98,653	50·01
Imperial Guarantee	14,544,965	82,018	·56	42,581	22,441	52·70
Imperial Insurance	34,086,372	251,455	·74	118,800	61,555	51·81

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, 1933—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Canadian Companies—concluded.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Kings Mutual	2,860,905	41,556	1·45	40,753	16,343	40·10
Liverpool-Manitoba	99,002,026	651,279	·66	255,847	121,289	47·41
London and Lancashire G'tee	9,379,620	68,396	·73	27,048	9,157	33·86
London-Canada	24,637,805	232,339	·94	136,390	78,659	57·67
Mercantile	46,536,171	253,827	·55	103,523	34,329	33·16
National-Liverpool	38,225,885	318,069	·83	129,456	60,645	46·85
North Empire	34,972,910	307,491	·88	137,149	71,711	52·29
North West Fire	14,915,550	243,378	1·63	67,824	36,336	53·57
Occidental	43,347,554	322,964	·75	142,636	80,212	56·24
Pacific Coast	39,092,507	412,833	1·06	115,791	61,028	52·71
Pictou County	1,078,150	10,045	·93	9,958	4,744	47·64
Pioneer	49,533,566	345,720	·70	110,327	55,456	50·26
Portage la Prairie	41,282,164	695,863	1·69	434,794	231,389	53·22
Quebec	41,682,623	319,926	·77	135,570	56,425	41·62
Reliance	18,836,668	134,752	·72	63,220	22,878	36·19
Scottish Canadian	21,431,282	156,588	·73	78,033	25,812	33·08
Trans-Canada	24,467,054	262,419	1·07	174,398	81,486	46·72
Wawanesa	126,167,915	1,332,156	1·06	852,091	430,354	50·51
Western	107,851,786	779,006	·72	438,910	235,699	53·70
Totals, Canadian	**1,861,841,398**	**16,010,810**	**·86**	**7,985,858**	**3,693,748**	**46·25**
British Companies.						
Alliance	86,884,907	477,261	·55	409,584	167,614	40·92
Anglo-Scottish	37,267,326	436,730	1·17	147,285	75,023	50·94
Atlas	118,394,738	749,329	·63	505,493	245,700	48·61
Bankers' and Traders'	3,493,001	40,294	1·15	35,547	11,153	31·38
British and European	13,099,491	143,415	1·09	42,729	22,260	52·10
British Crown	59,694,736	359,489	·60	258,694	178,717	69·08
British General	28,965,816	272,807	·94	71,254	47,260	66·33
British Law	54,305,497	158,493	·29	82,419	37,760	45·81
British Oak	17,671,986	145,129	·82	104,288	69,706	66·84
British Traders'	46,253,373	217,581	·47	153,591	67,234	43·77
Caledonian	50,455,945	391,322	·78	305,111	153,645	50·36
Car and General	45,995,890	258,308	·56	143,615	48,722	33·93
Central	38,508,405	307,038	·80	127,889	60,645	47·42
Century	58,533,905	520,636	·89	134,658	106,904	79·39
China	5,539,518	29,132	·53	21,164	4,634	21·90
Commercial Union	262,888,637	2,858,537	1·09	676,390	343,440	50·78
Cornhill	41,514,772	280,564	·68	221,781	148,824	67·10
Eagle Star	71,847,862	397,869	·55	311,445	118,730	38·12
Employers' Liability	149,272,666	840,877	·56	585,076	224,280	38·33
Essex and Suffolk	44,554,253	273,131	·61	78,835	29,722	37·70
General Accident Fire	68,353,656	412,506	·60	277,916	147,352	53·02
Guardian Assurance	124,517,677	1,051,970	·84	784,316	449,962	57·37
Guildhall	25,242,879	130,373	·52	63,941	37,097	58·02
Indemnity Mutual Marine	None	None	–	None	None	–
Law Union and Rock	52,490,474	370,699	·71	296,129	150,537	50·83
Legal and General	40,190,882	273,652	·68	191,741	115,044	60·00
Liverpool and London and Globe	678,313,564	4,613,671	·68	1,152,384	612,221	53·13
Local Government	11,169,629	109,743	·98	57,855	29,464	50·93
London and County	9,640,331	104,994	1·09	69,181	35,591	51·45
London and Lancashire	214,437,442	1,353,610	·63	1,025,623	487,343	47·52
London and Provincial	5,935,657	53,767	·91	40,925	18,138	44·32
London and Scottish	18,965,493	133,136	·70	86,809	38,922	44·84
London Assurance	77,781,245	534,227	·69	368,158	197,755	53·71
London Guarantee	39,957,116	350,654	·88	137,149	72,212	52·65
Marine	None	None	–	None	None	–
Merchants' Marine	39,919,819	221,269	·55	149,434	63,316	42·37
Motor Union	13,635,703	96,815	·71	66,597	29,298	43·99
National Provincial	25,245,700	178,319	·71	117,969	68,878	58·39
North British	171,641,819	1,085,599	·63	732,365	472,415	64·51
Northern Assurance	88,244,006	613,098	·69	449,833	272,374	60·55
Norwich Union	139,848,266	1,047,464	·75	781,112	410,732	52·58
Ocean Accident and Guarantee	44,016,358	336,319	·76	229,721	151,673	66·02

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, 1933—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
British Companies—concluded.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Palatine	62,469,121	701,968	1·12	194,670	123,927	63·66
Patriotic	30,726,547	202,971	·60	132,961	85,477	64·29
Pearl	65,966,008	327,316	·50	267,056	81,512	30·52
Phœnix of London	287,248,376	2,075,836	·72	874,666	582,322	66·58
Planet	22,529,828	144,322	·64	73,275	35,235	48·11
Provincial	37,918,335	363,665	·96	258,576	172,189	66·59
Prudential	181,276,979	772,777	·43	470,936	218,199	46·33
Queensland	765,005	10,284	1·34	9,126	132	1·45
Railway Passengers	9,495,177	68,554	·72	40,113	19,683	49·07
Royal Exchange	120,690,153	707,465	·59	478,227	230,727	48·25
Royal Insurance	718,393,959	5,642,425	·79	1,735,261	773,560	44·58
Royal Scottish	28,835,278	179,912	·62	115,798	81,803	70·64
Scottish Metropolitan	27,506,661	202,969	·74	125,478	50,410	40·17
Scottish Union	52,683,268	433,637	·82	357,633	178,130	49·81
Sea	25,048,447	133,264	·53	106,436	63,809	59·95
Southern	9,131,616	134,718	1·48	63,718	20,488	32·15
State Assurance	24,026,241	135,646	·56	93,131	48,724	52·32
Sun Insurance	143,861,008	910,254	·63	616,832	359,379	58·26
Union Assurance	111,002,437	1,052,758	·95	277,431	166,848	60·14
Union of Canton	57,760,905	358,288	·62	246,284	95,157	38·64
Union Marine	34,390,156	301,124	·88	116,984	64,940	55·51
United British	10,572,024	79,217	·75	55,709	23,280	41·79
Westminster	16,674,243	91,522	·55	None	None	–
World Marine	19,694,374	95,003	·48	60,902	53,969	88·62
Yorkshire	43,879,614	373,004	·85	293,464	137,074	46·71
Totals, British	**5,267,336,200**	**37,728,666**	**·72**	**18,560,673**	**9,689,271**	**52·20**
Foreign Companies.						
Ætna	78,254,352	410,489	·52	351,538	274,951	78·21
Affiliated Underwriters	16,119,673	91,348	·57	76,438	21,263	27·82
Agricultural	19,413,512	128,656	·66	72,104	31,982	44·32
Alliance Insurance	82,702,730	182,447	·22	111,356	49,538	44·49
American Alliance	17,002,412	138,463	·81	47,125	29,162	61·88
American Central	24,776,867	250,580	1·01	83,828	37,500	44·73
American Colony	246,900	1,848	·75	−44,663	−1,398	–
American Equitable	30,606,810	224,347	·73	178,204	74,204	41·64
American Exchange	3,640,350	12,862	·35	12,640	438	3·47
American Home Fire	11,900,357	121,393	1·02	76,560	69,330	90·56
American Insurance	27,815,939	153,008	·55	87,557	44,716	51·07
American Reserve	9,085,491	101,892	1·12	81,597	40,770	49·97
Automobile	990,839	3,767	·38	2,730	589	21·58
Baloise	16,840,081	199,432	1·18	134,966	68,655	50·87
Bee Fire	28,774,694	156,725	·54	131,790	27,722	21·03
Boston	17,843,292	95,103	·53	62,975	26,862	42·66
Caledonian-American	8,583,148	77,925	·91	47,413	20,570	43·38
California	19,815,951	180,363	·91	40,903	34,800	85·08
Camden	12,015,976	79,489	·66	48,956	25,464	52·02
Central Manufacturers'	11,366,846	101,185	·89	74,777	18,397	24·60
Central Union	10,640,408	95,103	·89	18,031	5,993	33·24
Citizens	13,609,683	72,897	·54	28,273	5,374	19·01
City of New York	13,947,464	83,619	·60	None	None	–
Columbia	24,402,397	195,256	·80	68,574	35,856	52·29
Commercial Union of N.Y.	3,424,756	38,592	1·13	21,683	7,662	35·34
Connecticut	43,338,318	277,403	·64	141,014	67,562	47·91
Continental	70,470,217	422,506	·60	310,046	149,363	48·17
County Fire	40,959,996	410,380	1·00	11,781	7,291	61·89
Equitable Fire and Marine	20,062,743	117,956	·59	28,203	13,512	47·91
Federal	None	None	–	None	None	–
Fidelity-Phenix	65,028,595	417,462	·64	310,733	154,889	49·85
Fire Association of Penna	24,505,844	161,550	·66	89,562	54,193	60·51
Fireman's Fund	41,690,816	246,954	·59	166,992	97,762	58·54
Firemen's Insurance	22,764,043	224,017	·98	167,818	68,395	40·76
Fireproof Sprinklered	6,688,500	9,681	·14	7,704	1,521	19·74
First American	7,543,310	63,650	·84	45,613	41,633	91·28
First National	14,867,534	119,505	·80	None	None	–
La Foncière	21,610,730	216,731	1·00	138,208	58,126	42·06

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, 1933—continued.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Foreign Companies—continued.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Franklin	15,011,113	149,331	·99	None	None	–
General of Paris	32,412,842	275,329	·85	168,471	93,501	55·50
General Insurance of America	41,770,090	337,123	·81	271,574	84,375	31·07
Girard	4,166,920	38,474	·92	30,199	9,764	32·33
Glens Falls	38,582,960	216,829	·56	141,978	99,640	70·18
Globe and Rutgers	[1]	[1]	–	−333,885	118,082	–
Granite State	6,236,077	42,512	·68	26,814	14,388	53·66
Great American	90,445,808	707,444	·78	535,966	318,838	59·49
Hanover	25,324,892	129,685	·51	79,828	47,403	59·38
Hardware Dealers'	20,208,604	308,429	1·53	238,543	64,682	27·12
Hartford Fire	122,197,694	823,436	·67	703,266	329,990	46·92
Home Fire and Marine	17,568,340	99,056	·56	74,922	31,667	42·27
Home Insurance	206,708,620	1,701,567	·82	1,288,408	1,003,069	77·85
Homestead	5,416,955	64,720	1·19	None	None	–
Imperial Assurance	52,891,289	345,198	·65	137,149	71,711	52·29
Indiana Lumbermen's	4,327,067	62,187	1·44	45,875	22,019	48·00
Individual Underwriters	34,837,946	89,351	·26	73,784	21,518	29·16
Insurance Co. of North America	171,991,748	694,520	·40	491,261	258,273	52·57
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania	10,151,509	67,077	·66	19,387	37,525	193·56
Inter-Insurers Exchange	573,000	2,241	·39	2,035	433	21·28
Lincoln	2,502,553	31,747	1·27	−19,179	24,826	–
Lumbermen's Insurance	13,376,524	100,170	·75	82,561	37,445	45·35
Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance	6,501,147	85,754	1·32	62,729	27,945	44·55
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	9,234,631	134,355	1·45	106,582	62,249	58·40
Lumber Mutual	8,153,381	118,991	1·46	86,962	56,167	64·59
Manufacturing Lumbermen's	9,209,838	141,706	1·54	113,314	82,953	73·21
Maryland Insurance	10,019,243	92,056	·92	67,964	36,305	53·42
Mechanics' and Traders'	466,310	6,548	1·40	504	141	27·96
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	27,725,257	241,137	·87	164,396	101,534	61·76
Merchants' Fire	28,938,526	223,815	·77	183,598	78,543	42·78
Mercury	16,607,770	104,649	·63	70,988	31,235	44·00
Metropolitan Fire	16,873,994	122,369	·73	81,281	51,362	63·19
Metropolitan Inter-Insurers	20,619,552	56,293	·27	47,649	7,909	16·60
Michigan Fire	9,726,800	86,423	·89	28,481	19,191	67·38
Millers' National	21,262,612	180,720	·85	142,374	52,830	37·11
Mill Owners'	56,375,031	373,517	·66	245,290	101,675	41·45
Minnesota Implement	20,208,604	308,429	1·53	238,543	64,682	27·12
National-Ben Franklin	22,033,559	222,500	1,01	170,289	60,921	35·78
National Fire of Hartford	69,159,327	380,393	·55	318,982	242,505	76·02
National Liberty	7,563,904	82,780	1·09	None	None	–
National Union	19,702,565	127,455	·65	97,871	63,833	65·22
La Nationale	51,043,333	545,299	1·07	458,905	286,942	62·53
Newark	60,674,261	419,528	·69	131,261	66,192	50·43
New Brunswick	17,285,267	92,016	·53	None	None	–
New Hampshire	28,493,918	197,494	·69	125,612	81,016	64·50
New Jersey	7,959,100	62,457	·78	50,260	17,767	35·35
New York Fire	24,216,308	246,032	1·02	176,789	93,987	53·16
New York Reciprocal	30,851,227	63,236	·20	54,220	3,997	7·37
New York Underwriters	50,390,305	328,773	·65	32,632	11,830	36·25
Niagara	40,093,707	209,702	·52	152,699	67,723	44·35
North River	22,448,360	113,116	·50	76,433	30,903	40·43
Northwestern Mutual	68,057,437	1,030,261	1·51	613,473	262,209	42·74
Northwestern National	28,887,934	288,899	1·00	187,463	63,687	33·97
Ohio Farmers'	4,209,189	39,977	·95	34,286	12,274	35·80
Pacific Fire	43,089,010	337,852	·78	249,329	103,495	41·51
Pennsylvania Lumbermen's	5,303,443	74,044	1·40	51,175	25,291	49·42
Phenix of Paris	30,425,784	268,190	·88	155,941	89,056	57·11
Philadelphia	6,291,561	49,459	·79	30,936	12,529	40·50
Phœnix of Hartford	82,002,455	532,345	·65	233,680	111,959	47·91
Pilot Reinsurance	None	None	–	None	None	–
Providence of Paris	15,792,103	99,900	·63	68,577	29,680	43·28

[1] Not available for the three months during which the company wrote business in 1933.

2.—Fire Insurance Business Transacted in Canada, by Companies, 1933—concluded.

Company.	Gross Amount of Risks Taken during Year.	Premiums Charged thereon.	Rate of Premiums per cent of Risks.	Net Premiums Written.	Net Losses Incurred.	Percentage of Losses Incurred to Premiums Written.
Foreign Companies—concluded.	$	$	p.c.	$	$	p.c.
Providence Washington	24,976,011	127,475	·51	72,902	50,248	68·93
Queen of America	246,186,154	1,664,978	·68	576,437	283,464	49·18
Retail Hardware	20,208,604	308,429	1·52	238,543	64,682	27·12
Retail Lumbermen's	5,092,647	42,280	·83	32,283	6,016	18·64
Rhode Island	8,320,884	77,301	·93	53,846	15,455	28·70
Rossia	27,718,806	220,635	·80	127,164	70,604	55·39
St. Paul Fire	43,780,124	248,167	·57	159,926	84,365	52·75
Security	19,747,980	132,168	·67	75,780	38,417	50·70
Sentinel	12,373,610	81,244	·66	7,120	4,798	67·39
Springfield	70,049,487	464,690	·66	273,775	178,510	65·20
Stuyvesant	6,430,082	54,231	·84	−102,734	16,920	–
Sussex	5,941,127	62,025	1·04	48,182	25,001	51·91
Svea	26,500	142	·54	−7,838	−172	–
Tokio	10,262,582	41,365	·40	35,316	19,718	55·83
Transcontinental	4,613,540	25,319	·55	19,586	10,580	54·02
Travelers' Fire	32,392,937	186,829	·58	151,311	41,119	27·18
Underwriters Exchange	3,773,000	11,366	·30	9,798	602	6·14
L'Union of Paris	31,433,712	214,043	·68	173,072	121,361	70·12
United Firemen's	16,406,851	134,799	·82	68,574	35,856	52·29
United Mutual	11,847,203	170,046	1·44	104,080	55,775	53·59
United States Fire	54,557,802	354,401	·65	256,210	147,993	57·76
Universal	None	None	–	−309	None	–
L'Urbaine	20,004,123	102,409	·51	86,322	42,593	49·34
Westchester	29,901,317	166,727	·56	93,130	54,145	58·14
World Fire and Marine	11,613,542	89,985	·77	71,468	38,077	53·28
Totals, Foreign	**3,515,609,503**	**25,240,534**	**·72**	**15,027,458**	**8,272,440**	**55·05**
Grand Totals	**10,644,787,101**	**78,980,010**	**·74**	**41,573,989**	**21,655,459**	**52·09**

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Canadian Companies.	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	2,425,285	2,511,558	2,511,543	2,525,736	2,085,756
Loans on real estate	3,229,804	1,778,085	1,735,227	1,623,502	1,220,132
Stocks, bonds and debentures	46,724,485	48,499,291	45,313,224	44,960,198	44,080,324
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	4,272,065	4,388,152	3,775,499	3,378,107	3,200,097
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	4,937,126	4,735,137	5,199,251	4,429,593	4,782,809
Interest and rents	531,186	559,546	539,846	537,858	511,366
Other assets	4,863,564	4,879,270	4,288,504	4,049,393	4,295,782
Totals, Assets	**66,983,515**	**67,351,039**	**63,363,094**	**61,504,387**	**60,176,266**
British Companies.					
Real estate	2,998,944	3,006,944	2,992,944	2,914,810	2,935,910
Loans on real estate	2,570,318	2,256,382	2,776,577	2,879,540	2,738,679
Stocks, bonds and debentures	43,887,793	46,793,525	46,630,770	46,647,883	46,925,785
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	5,394,016	5,039,725	4,466,151	4,181,109	3,890,121
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	5,664,481	5,077,833	4,248,425	3,224,750	3,916,951
Interest and rents	329,998	323,866	299,431	330,703	293,393
Other assets in Canada	770,214	1,098,075	1,196,188	1,235,939	1,022,852
Totals, Assets in Canada	**61,615,764**	**63,596,350**	**62,605,486**	**61,414,734**	**61,723,691**

[1]Or deposited with the Government.

3.—Assets of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1929-33—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Foreign Companies.	$	$	$	$	$
Real estate	–	–	–	–	–
Loans on real estate	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Stocks, bonds and debentures	31,244,947	35,828,399	36,685,893	36,808,509	34,133,891
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	3,428,161	3,534,565	3,404,319	3,000,938	2,695,116
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	7,014,035	5,730,878	6,101,626	6,342,273	5,409,339
Interest and rents	328,536	378,566	341,324	319,977	296,283
Other assets in Canada	133,228	187,056	270,017	256,425	199,810
Totals, Assets in Canada	**42,161,907**	**45,672,464**	**46,816,179**	**46,741,122**	**42,747,439**
All Companies.					
Real estate	5,424,229	5,518,502	5,504,487	5,440,546	5,021,666
Loans on real estate	5,813,122	4,047,467	4,524,804	4,516,042	3,971,811
Stocks, bonds and debentures	121,857,224	131,121,215	128,629,887	128,416,590	125,140,000
Agents' balances and premiums outstanding	13,094,242	12,962,442	11,645,969	10,560,154	9,785,334
Cash on hand and in banks[1]	17,615,642	15,543,848	15,544,302	13,996,616	14,109,099
Interest and rents	1,189,720	1,261,978	1,180,601	1,188,538	1,101,042
Other assets in Canada	5,767,006	6,164,401	5,754,709	5,541,757	5,518,444
Totals, Assets in Canada	**170,761,185**	**176,619,853**	**172,784,759**	**169,669,243**	**164,647,396**

[1]Or deposited with the Government.

4.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Canadian Companies.	$	$	$	$	$
Reserve for unsettled losses	5,074,467	5,236,160	5,413,329	5,135,795	4,871,034
Reserve of unearned premiums	15,578,583	15,461,848	14,750,374	13,747,055	12,765,072
Sundry items	6,122,091	6,359,644	7,671,793	7,590,953	7,197,726
Totals, Liabilities, not Including Capital	**26,775,141**	**27,057,652**	**27,835,496**	**26,473,803**	**24,833,832**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	40,208,374	40,293,387	35,527,597	35,030,584	35,342,433
Capital stock paid up	17,304,479	17,383,197	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004
British Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	5,639,411	5,529,407	5,465,151	4,639,231	4,225,657
Reserve of unearned premiums	21,901,257	20,782,701	19,184,178	18,058,163	16,774,248
Sundry items	1,606,263	1,821,925	3,566,704	3,009,101	1,959,979
Totals, Liabilities in Canada	**29,146,931**	**28,134,033**	**28,216,033**	**25,706,495**	**22,959,884**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	32,468,833	85,462,316	34,389,452	35,708,239	38,763,807
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	2,161,713	2,303,806	2,140,705	2,411,555	1,832,977
Reserve of unearned premiums	13,509,480	13,254,976	13,183,442	12,334,525	10,678,271
Sundry items	950,737	996,381	1,048,678	990,333	918,349
Totals, Liabilities in Canada	**16,621,930**	**16,555,163**	**16,372,825**	**15,736,413**	**13,429,597**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	25,538,977	29,117,300	30,443,354	31,004,709	29,317,842
Capital stock paid up	–	–	–	–	–
All Companies.					
Reserve for unsettled losses	12,875,591	13,069,373	13,019,185	12,186,581	10,929,668
Reserve of unearned premiums	50,989,320	49,499,525	47,117,994	44,139,743	40,217,591
Sundry items	8,679,091	9,177,950	12,287,175	11,590,387	10,076,054
Totals, Liabilities in Canada, not Including Capital	**72,544,002**	**71,746,848**	**72,424,354**	**67,916,711**	**61,223,313**
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital	98,216,184	154,873,003	100,360,403	101,743,532	103,424,082
Capital stock paid up[1]	17,304,479	17,383,197	17,787,337	17,076,446	16,741,004

[1]Canadian companies only.

5.—Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies Selling Fire Insurance, or Fire Insurance and other Classes of Insurance, and Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian Transacting such Business in Canada, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
INCOME.					
Canadian Companies.					
Net premiums written, Fire and other insurance	29,535,545	28,685,788	26,640,708	24,197,136	22,304,621
Interest and dividends earned	2,755,933	2,848,595	2,760,482	2,429,914	2,243,109
Sundry items	3,974,197	1,464,070	1,267,791	1,011,964	1,667,657
Totals, Income	**36,265,675**	**32,998,453**	**30,668,981**	**27,639,014**	**26,215,387**
British Companies.[1]					
Net cash for premiums	40,058,966	36,695,357	32,297,387	28,944,515	26,482,376
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc.	1,814,056	1,864,956	1,792,392	1,660,570	1,418,894
Sundry items	149	1,021	613	6,697	7,644
Totals, Income[1]	**41,873,171**	**38,561,332**	**34,099,392**	**30,611,782**	**27,908,908**
Foreign Companies.[1]					
Net premiums written	26,186,699	25,194,339	23,023,408	21,013,821	17,020,224
Interest and dividends earned, etc.	1,426,353	1,538,774	1,470,804	1,463,149	1,434,697
Sundry items	6,147	1,985	3,995	40,120	12,067
Totals, Income[1]	**27,619,199**	**26,735,098**	**24,498,207**	**22,517,090**	**18,466,988**
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies.					
Incurred for losses (Fire)	7,657,105	8,295,493	8,428,505	7,334,323	5,535,097
General expenses (Fire)	8,121,625	8,796,488	9,322,508	6,863,370	7,022,317
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	13,585,866	14,333,965	14,390,806	12,207,206	11,535,019
Dividends or bonus to shareholders	1,491,558	1,480,357	3,244,089	1,474,712	958,223
Taxes	735,357	822,900	775,942	1,042,411	1,005,538
Totals, Expenditure	**31,591,511**	**33,729,203**	**36,161,850**	**28,922,022**	**26,056,194**
Excess of income over expenditure	4,674,164	−730,750	−5,492,869	−1,283,008	159,193
British Companies.[1]					
Incurred for losses (Fire)	14,237,389	13,608,322	13,131,973	12,495,764	9,689,271
General expenses (Fire)	10,579,134	10,154,554	9,684,462	8,626,703	8,584,709
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	12,639,292	12,176,221	10,828,756	8,170,740	7,670,487
Taxes	917,127	953,010	908,673	1,233,827	1,129,150
Totals, Expenditure[1]	**38,372,942**	**36,892,107**	**34,553,864**	**30,527,034**	**27,073,617**
Excess of income over expenditure	3,500,229	1,669,225	−463,472	84,748	835,291
Foreign Companies.[1]					
Incurred for losses (Fire)	11,459,589	11,943,324	11,757,919	12,969,086	8,272,440
General expenses (Fire)[2]	8,595,696	8,727,443	8,871,031	7,692,132	7,187,426
On account of branches other than Fire or Life	4,166,589	5,569,255	3,360,589	2,308,319	1,737,754
Taxes	743,442	724,449	735,956	1,030,117	919,544
Totals, Expenditure[1]	**24,965,316**	**26,964,471**	**24,725,495**	**23,999,654**	**18,117,164**
Excess of income over expenditure	2,653,883	−229,373	−227,288	−1,482,564	349,824

[1]Income and expenditure in Canada. [2]Including dividends returned to policyholders.

6.—Amounts of Net Premiums Written and Net Losses Incurred in Canada by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies Transacting Fire Insurance Business, by Provinces, 1932 and 1933.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Province.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
1932.	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	37,873	61,677	145,843	202,713	74,930	78,205
Nova Scotia	372,121	282,186	919,058	498,736	925,901	588,354
New Brunswick	265,218	153,726	893,990	417,955	704,318	441,307
Quebec	1,916,073	1,411,334	5,057,052	4,596,287	5,191,910	4,162,712
Ontario	3,214,245	1,821,621	7,166,521	4,288,762	5,578,469	4,497,247
Manitoba	968,267	364 814	1,346,132	384,547	1,161,248	414,601
Saskatchewan	1,223,235	478,782	1,320,739	498,389	1,221,760	484,570
Alberta	871,297	458,769	1,415,495	705,134	1,374,616	864,752
British Columbia	726,568	398,712	2,139,289	902,289	1,735,181	1,437,698
Yukon	2,603	None	7,122	None	3,276	100
Totals[1]	**9,643,532**	**5,431,658**	**20,413,468**	**12,495,757**	**18,052,407**	**12,969,078**
1933.						
P.E. Island	39.889	14.279	142,055	69,302	56.698	16,878
Nova Scotia	327,542	242,597	836,032	493,335	747,037	599,043
New Brunswick	210,205	184,854	839,430	730,224	540,189	727,990
Quebec	1,846,097	1,202,940	4,755,315	3,452,116	4,295,420	2,912,140
Ontario	3,049,221	1,572,239	6,518,562	3,340,544	4,675,530	2,502,734
Manitoba	934,268	315,894	1,222,825	370,459	974,399	334,447
Saskatchewan	1,163,167	375,199	1,074,110	447,905	978,541	365,664
Alberta	853,079	285,104	1,264,354	516,837	1,224,097	456,790
British Columbia	705,943	260,068	1,890,090	597,249	1,510,270	492,380
Yukon	2,424	5	9,297	11	11,651	21
Totals[1]	**9,149,956**	**4,453,179**	**18,560,674**	**10,030,930**	**15,027,458**	**8,421,309**

[1]Totals include in many cases small items unapportioned by provinces.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1933.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during each year, a part is sold by companies holding provincial licences and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province of incorporation, but may be allowed to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is transacted by companies registered by the Dominion. Operations in 1933 are summarized in Table 7.

7.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1933.

Item.	Net Insurance Written.	Net in Force at end of Year.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Losses Paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion Licensees	10,644,787,101	9,008,262,736	41,573,986	21,655,460
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial Companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	423,196,396	1,130,113,820	4,938,653	3,324,021
(b) Provincial Companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	28,322,661	60,066,606	400,899	235,169
Totals, Provincial Licensees	451,519,057	1,190,180,426	5,339,552	3,559,190
Grand Totals	**11,096,306,158**	**10,198,443,162**	**46,913,538**	**25,214,650**

8.—Fire Insurance Carried on Property in Canada in 1933, by Companies, Associations, or Underwriters not Registered under Section 148 of the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, or Section 65 of the Foreign Insurance Companies Act, 1932, to Transact Business in Canada.

	$
Amount by Classes of Insurers—	
Lloyd's Associations	47,676,750
Reciprocal Underwriters	1,034,000
Mutual Companies	365,439,201
Stock Companies	28,676,960
Total	**442,826,911**
Amount by Description of Properties Insured—	
Lumber and Lumber Mills	533,497
Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments	424,411,990
Miscellaneous (including Railway Property and Equipment, Grain and Grain Elevators)	17,881,424
Total	**442,826,911**

Amount by Provinces—

	$		$
Prince Edward Island	–	Saskatchewan	13,580,633
Nova Scotia	5,771,857	Alberta	3,626,415
New Brunswick	13,747,532	British Columbia	8,699,701
Quebec	168,550,068	Yukon	–
Ontario	206,644,706		
Manitoba	2,215,699	**Total**	**442,826,911**[1]

[1]Includes $19,990,300 unapportioned by provinces.

Section 2.—Life Insurance.

An article descriptive of the growth and development of life insurance in Canada, contributed by A. D. Watson, of the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, appeared on pp. 937-944 of the Canada Year Book, 1933.

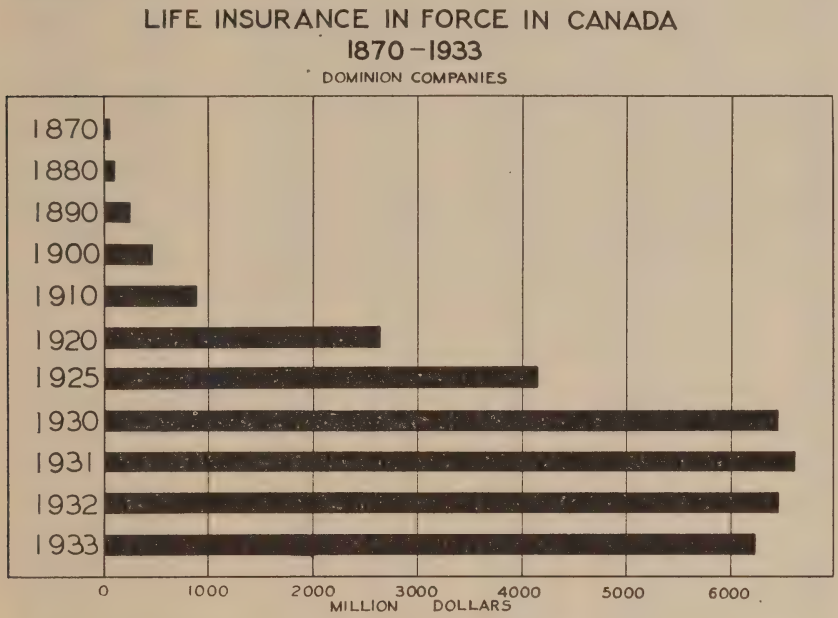
Life Insurance Statistics.—Life insurance business was transacted in Canada in 1933 by 42 companies licensed by the Dominion, including 27 Canadian, 6 British and 9 foreign companies. There were also 6 British and 5 foreign companies registered to write insurance but which had practically ceased to write new insurance, while 4 other British and 4 other foreign companies were authorized under the Act to transact business in connection with policies written prior to Mar. 31, 1878. One British company which retired as a writer of new insurance in 1878 has ceased all operations and has withdrawn from Canada. One foreign company, which also retired in 1878, was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1933 and has since reinsured all its Canadian policies with a Canadian company. One other foreign company was licensed to transact business in 1931, but has not yet written any life insurance business in Canada.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 9, life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total net life insurance in force in all companies licensed by the Dominion in 1869 being only $35,680,082, while in 1933 it was $6,247,625,974,* the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1919—an evidence of the general

*This total does not include $170,713,510 of fraternal insurance. Preliminary figures for 1934 indicate $6,220,102,835 of life insurance in force in Dominion companies not including $167,559,340 of fraternal insurance.

recognition of the value of life insurance for the adequate protection of dependants against misfortune. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total net amount of new insurance effected during the year 1933 was $578,585,659*, as compared with $653,249,366 in 1932, $782,716,064 in 1931, $884,749,748 in 1930 and $978,141,485 in 1929, while the premiums paid were $206,954,224, as compared with $216,132,957 in 1932, $225,100,571 in 1931, $220,523,727 in 1930 and $210,728,479 in 1929.

The following diagram shows the rapid increase of life insurance in force in companies licensed by the Dominion between 1870 and 1931, and the slight decline between the latter year and 1933.



In Table **10** detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies, respectively, by companies, in 1933, while Table **11** is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past 5 years. Table **12** shows the ordinary and industrial policies in force and effected during the year ended Dec. 31, 1933. Table **13** gives the insurance death-rate by classes of companies, and Tables **14, 15** and **16** show, respectively, the assets, liabilities, cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1929-33. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table **17** and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table **18**, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1933, the total life insurance in force in Canada was $6,589,133,575.

*The net amount of new insurance effected in 1934 was $596,062,050 according to preliminary figures. This is the first time an increase has been indicated since 1929.

9.—Life Insurance in Force and Effected in Canada, calendar years 1869-1933.[1]

Year.	Net Amounts in Force.				Insurance in Force per Head of Estimated Population.[2]	Net Amount of New Insurance Effected during Year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1869	5,476,358	16,318,475	13,885,249	35,680,082	10·01	12,854,132
1870	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	11·78	12,194,696
1871	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	12·42	13,332,626
1872	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	17·91	21,070,101
1873	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	20·26	21,053,618
1874	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22·01	19,108,221
1875	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21·50	15,074,258
1876	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21·02	13,890,127
1877	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21·08	13,534,667
1878	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20·57	12,169,755
1879	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20·62	11,354,224
1880	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21·45	13,906,887
1881	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23·88	17,618,011
1882	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26·30	20,112,755
1883	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28·04	21,572,960
1884	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30·19	23,303,412
1885	74,591,139	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,146	33·05	26,767,488
1886	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37·41	34,800,598
1887	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41·44	37,381,810
1888	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,094	211,761,583	45·27	40,923,529
1889	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	49·05	43,912,187
1890	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51·98	39,802,956
1891	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,745,229	54·16	37,609,287
1892	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57·16	44,062,440
1893	167,475,872	33,543,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59·95	44,802,847
1894	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	61·89	49,111,010
1895	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63·52	44,101,898
1896	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64·60	42,293,322
1897	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	67·16	47,710,165
1898	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	71·21	54,387,303
1899	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	77·21	66,184,063
1900	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81·32	67,729,115
1901	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86·35	72,854,859
1902	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	92·61	79,638,914
1903	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	97·05	90,732,415
1904	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100·89	97,617,402
1905	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105·02	104,719,585
1906	420,864,847	45,655,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106·46	93,722,510
1907	450,573,724	46,462,314	188,487,447	685,523,485	106·93	88,784,250
1908	480,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	108·61	98,644,410
1909	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	114·76	130,122,008
1910	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	122·51	150,785,305
1911	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,942	950,220,771	131·85	173,341,738
1912	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	144·85	212,772,151
1913	750,637,902	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	153·12	225,606,787
1914	794,520,423	60,710,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	157·65	212,977,464
1915	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	164·34	218,205,427
1916	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	177·75	227,210,162
1917	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	196·66	277,532,095
1918	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	219·08	307,279,759
1919	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	263·25	517,863,639
1920	1,664,348,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,657,025,493	310·55	630,110,900
1921	1,860,026,952	84,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333·96	514,654,111
1922	2,013,722,848	93,791,180	1,063,874,968	3,171,388,996	355·58	502,279,333
1923	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	381·03	548,640,800
1924	2,413,853,480	103,519,236	1,246,623,756	3,763,996,472	411·64	615,372,723
1925	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848	447·44	712,091,889
1926	2,979,946,768	111,375,336	1,518,874,230	4,610,196,334	487·65	797,940,009
1927	3,277,050,348	113,883,716	1,653,474,770	5,044,408,834	523·44	838,475,057
1928	3,671,325,188	115,340,577	1,820,979,858	5,607,645,623	570·16	918,742,064
1929	4,051,612,499	116,545,637	1,989,104,071	6,157,262,207	613·94	978,141,485
1930	4,319,370,209	117,410,860	2,055,502,125	6,492,283,194	636·00	884,749,748
1931	4,409,707,938	119,262,511	2,093,297,344	6,622,267,793	638·17	782,716,064
1932	4,311,747,692	115,831,319	2,044,029,535	6,471,608,546	615·99	653,249,366
1933	4,160,351,570	113,807,916	1,973,466,488	6,247,625,974	584·93	578,585,659
1934[3]	4,139,297,799	116,756,554	1,964,048,482	6,220,102,835	574·08	596,062,050

[1]Figures do not include insurance in force and effected by Fraternal Societies operating under Dominion charters. The amount of insurance in force in such societies amounted to $167,559,340 in 1934, according to preliminary figures. Corresponding figures for the years 1929-33 are given in Table **17**, pp. 1025-1026.

[3]Subject to revision.

10.—Life Insurance In Force and Effected in Canada, by Compan es, 1933.

NOTE.—The statistics of this table do not include the business of Canadian companies outside of Canada.

Company.	Policies Effected.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims.[1]
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
Canadian Companies—		$		$	$	$
Canada	6,049	17,810,901	125,546	395,282,783	11,685,674	4,994,887
Capital	1,239	1,993,773	8,664	14,435,932	401,256	164,939
Commercial	710	845,172	4,608	9,650,403	313,714	99,234
Confederation	7,677	18,111,380	102,910	215,812,792	7,204,021	2,271,003
Continental	1,914	3,151,581	20,706	33,684,604	1,089,065	342,016
Crown	4,910	10,389,460	48,599	101,357,457	3,016,722	970,263
Dominion	4,657	14,350,512	56,020	129,295,024	4,300,909	1,032,979
Dominion of Canada	652	1,130,538	4,136	6,842,502	208,259	42,096
T. Eaton	1,230	2,142,987	11,870	23,193,919	853,575	205,734
Excelsior	3,521	8,001,044	43,010	83,239,033	2,624,754	740,976
Great West	11,744	28,840,399	213,408	474,040,239	15,527,376	3,714,376
Imperial	4,894	13,195,289	85,766	209,293,168	7,334,813	1,920,009
London	127,033	92,090,602	511,888	476,758,727	13,919,139	2,877,641
Manufacturers'	9,699	22,047,397	125,930	263,973,931	8,763,726	2,441,341
Maritime	461	909,694	3,249	6,485,804	151,975	37,395
Monarch	3,304	5,851,150	28,311	50,563,953	1,529,812	262,927
Montreal	3,046	5,415,303	16,317	33,200,896	1,001,488	340,699
Mutual of Canada	14,538	36,534,484	202,041	481,445,918	17,693,254	4,615,214
National of Canada	2,652	5,082,391	25,491	50,360,341	1,527,869	431,746
North American	5,150	11,635,206	77,215	161,368,680	5,688,695	1,605,820
Northern	1,931	3,706,267	27,991	43,474,861	1,374,073	424,474
Royal Guardians	1,083	484,021	6,532	3,522,035	116,040	64,430
Saskatchewan	820	838,736	6,275	8,971,799	237,803	40,500
Sauvegarde	1,928	2,699,608	17,557	24,977,319	732,216	173,934
Sovereign	984	2,239,999	12,584	24,091,270	764,196	130,441
Sun	14,947	42,845,558	268,049	827,832,328	25,440,011	6,796,463
Western	882	1,381,685	4,396	7,195,852	193,307	34,467
Totals	**237,655**	**353,725,137**	**2,059,069**	**4,160,351,570**	**133,693,742**	**36,776,004**
British Companies—						
Commercial Union[2]	–	–	79	360,594	7,638	5,000
Edinburgh[2]	–	–	2	3,129	19	–
Gresham[2]	–	–	968	2,035,595	64,297	77,867
Life Association of Scotland[2]	–	–	15	29,322	46	6,077
Liverpool and London and Globe[2]	–	–	3	8,458	22	–
London and Scottish	505	1,343,624	6,478	15,016,237	505,404	471,335
Mutual Life and Citizens (Australia)	20,251	5,431,425	107,650	30,293,404	1,110,704	248,425
North British and Mercantile[2]	–	–	209	873,273	32,498	42,256
Norwich Union[2]	–	–	33	30,696	347	14,090
Phœnix of London	22	66,500	1,479	5,702,353	146,730	163,557
Prudential of London	1,647	3,618,827	3,131	8,177,242	275,776	4,000
Royal	431	1,423,223	5,479	22,208,070	681,420	278,299
Scottish Amicable[2]	–	–	3	6,959	115	206
Standard	601	2,046,446	9,929	29,016,117	845,596	616,772
Star[2]	–	–	26	46,467	623	3,406
Totals	**23,457**	**13,930,045**	**135,484**	**113,807,916**	**3,671,235**	**1,931,290**
Foreign Companies—						
Ætna	725	3,946,160	13,898	79,759,443	1,824,770	1,021,677
Connecticut Mutual[2]	–	–	1	2,000	43	–
Equitable[2]	–	–	7,419	20,025,912	585,917	594,404
Guardian	2	6,000	36	135,573	5,106	–
Metropolitan	296,182	128,906,308	2,612,536	1,008,078,516	37,294,540	7,581,191
Mutual of New York	29	99,500	25,007	66,184,906	2,236,913	725,436
National of United States[2]	–	–	9	3,517	–	–
New York	2,768	6,020,600	75,178	169,636,570	5,597,146	2,312,347
Northwestern Mutual[2]	–	–	12	11,919	31	–
Occidental	141	465,900	3,206	7,555,909	187,524	102,000
Pan American[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–
Phœnix Mutual[2]	–	–	35	16,081	121	5,790
Provident Savings[2]	–	–	176	243,517	5,172	12,000
Prudential	196,095	64,801,984	1,390,881	494,944,766	18,716,431	3,252,389
State	1	4,125	177	1,148,999	28,214	80,403
Travelers of Hartford	1,698	6,416,400	24,930	118,864,909	2,895,711	969,997
Union Labour	8	12,500	43	82,500	2,715	–
Union Mutual	132	213,500	2,608	6,159,328	189,534	89,309
United States	13	37,500	202	612,123	19,359	23,002
Totals	**497,794**	**210,930,477**	**4,156,354**	**1,973,466,488**	**69,589,247**	**16,769,945**

[1]Including matured endowments. [2]Ceased transacting new business in Canada. [3]Registered but not active.

10.—Life Insurance In Force and Effected in Canada, by Companies, 1933—concluded.

Company.	Policies Effected.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of Policies Become Claims.[1]
	No.	Net Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
SUMMARY.		$		$	$	$
Canadian companies	237,655	353,725,137	2,059,069	4,160,351,570	133,693,742	36,776,004
British companies	23,457	13,930,045	135,484	113,807,916	3,671,235	1,931,290
Foreign companies	497,794	210,930,477	4,156,354	1,973,466,488	69,589,247	16,769,945
Grand Totals	**758,906**	**578,585,659**	**6,350,907**	**6,247,625,974**	**206,954,224**	**55,477,239**

[1]Including matured endowments.

11.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada, calendar years, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Canadian Companies[1]—					
Policies effected.....No.	329,989	308,490	273,945	247,256	237,655
Policies in force at end of year .... "	2,098,282	2,173,363	2,191,340	2,131,824	2,059,069
Policies become claims..... "	22,608	22,721	20,396	23,267	21,851
Net amount of policies effected ... $	645,201,646	594,704,790	491,340,864	399,498,023	353,725,137
Net amount of policies in force..... $	4,051,612,499	4,319,370,209	4,409,707,938	4,311,747,692	4,160,351,570
Net amount of policies become claims..... $	31,788,773	34,803,687	35,785,716	37,800,409	36,776,004
Amount of premiums in year..... $	137,319,487	142,059,595	145,990,909	138,805,014	133,693,742
Claims paid[2]..... $	33,221,451	36,017,299	36,994,531	39,148,951	38,514,102
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	2,871,841	3,297,337	4,164,333	4,051,937	4,082,544
Resisted..... $	54,017	54,211	92,641	142,650	126,977
British Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	16,709	14,536	15,445	15,690	23,457
Policies in force at end of year..... "	137,803	138,007	138,209	132,835	135,484
Policies become claims..... "	1,467	1,377	1,329	1,561	1,814
Net amount of policies effected.... $	11,138,775	10,769,103	13,735,682	13,054,139	13,930,045
Net amount of policies in force..... $	116,545,637	117,410,860	119,262,511	115,831,319	113,807,916
Net amount of policies become claims..... $	2,217,823	1,963,563	1,935,905	2,134,503	1,931,290
Amount of premiums in year..... $	4,000,064	4,924,980	3,952,048	3,821,016	3,671,235
Claims paid[2]..... $	2,030,705	2,074,962	1,854,214	2,041,201	1,989,965
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	381,383	224,187	316,545	342,714	257,546
Resisted..... $	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	615,481	548,578	589,587	546,053	497,794
Policies in force at end of year..... "	4,364,004	4,422,273	4,442,864	4,322,793	4,156,354
Policies become claims..... "	47,553	44,029	41,109	40,650	39,292
Net amount of policies effected.... $	321,801,064	279,275,855	277,639,518	240,697,204	210,930,477
Net amount of policies in force..... $	1,989,104,071	2,055,502,125	2,093,297,344	2,044,029,535	1,973,466,488
Net amount of policies become claims..... $	15,272,011	15,859,124	16,688,968	17,817,735	16,769,945
Amount of premiums in year..... $	69,408,928	73,539,152	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247
Claims paid[2]..... $	16,042,494	16,777,780	17,730,613	18,903,444	18,250,412
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	971,364	850,456	1,166,436	1,173,282	1,167,959
Resisted..... $	53,491	114,473	115,242	136,706	195,266
All Companies—					
Policies effected.....No.	962,179	871,604	878,977	808,999	758,906
Policies in force at end of year..... "	6,600,089	6,733,643	6,772,413	6,587,452	6,350,907
Policies become claims..... "	71,628	67,677	62,834	65,478	62,957
Net amount of policies effected.... $	978,141,485	884,749,748	782,716,064	653,249,366	578,585,659
Net amount of policies in force..... $	6,157,262,207	6,492,283,194	6,622,267,793	6,471,608,546	6,247,625,974
Net amount of policies become claims..... $	49,278,607	52,626,374	54,410,589	57,752,647	55,477,239
Amount of premiums in year..... $	210,728,479	220,523,727	225,100,571	216,132,957	206,954,224
Claims paid[2]..... $	51,294,650	54,870,041	56,579,358	60,093,596	58,754,479
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted..... $	4,224,588	4,371,980	5,647,314	5,567,933	5,508,049
Resisted..... $	107,508	168,684	207,883	279,356	322,243

[1]Figures of Canadian business only.
[2]Death claims, matured endowments and disability claims.

12.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in Force and Issued in Canada, 1933.

Type of Policy and Nationality of Company.	Newly Issued.			In Force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
		$	$		$	$
ORDINARY POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	139,756	344,573,537	2,466	1,660,846	3,815,248,264	2,297
British companies.....	4,240	10,368,209	2,445	38,037	100,915,324	2,653
Foreign companies.....	108,215	151,102,846	1,396	724,471	1,219,504,460	1,683
All Companies.....	**252,211**	**506,044,592**	**2,006**	**2,423,354**	**5,135,668,048**	**2,119**
INDUSTRIAL POLICIES—						
Canadian companies.....	113,103	49,297,095	436	396,460	151,715,120	383
British companies.....	19,596	4,668,557	238	97,445	16,032,368	165
Foreign companies.....	403,187	80,619,533	200	3,431,510	624,088,453	182
All Companies.....	**535,886**	**134,585,185**	**251**	**3,925,415**	**791,835,941**	**202**

13.—Insurance Death-Rates in Canada, 1930-33.

Type of Insurer.	1930.			1931.		
	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of Policies Exposed to Risk.	Number of Policies Terminated by Death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
All companies, ordinary.....	2,408,286	13,777	5·7	2,510,889	14,365	5·7
All companies, industrial....	4,279,895	31,365	7·3	4,261,714	29,275	6·9
Fraternal benefit societies...	223,816	3,158	14·1	219,418	3,134	14·3
Totals.....	**6,911,997**	**48,300**	**7·0**	**6,992,021**	**46,774**	**6·7**
	1932.			1933.		
All companies, ordinary.....	2,513,684	14,769	5·9	2,462,673	14,301	5·8
All companies, industrial....	4,186,083	29,332	7·0	4,024,931	26,855	6·7
Fraternal benefit societies...	213,403	3,137	14·7	207,843	3,068	14·8
Totals.....	**6,913,170**	**47,238**	**6·8**	**6,695,447**	**44,224**	**6·6**

14.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1929-33.

NOTE.—Certain British companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not included here, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 3 on pp. 1012-1013.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate	34,939,006	47,165,903	53,819,137	58,337,559	63,073,581
Real estate held under agreements of sale	–	14,269,209	11,698,617	13,037,053	13,932,171
Loans on real estate	327,211,037	338,122,114	345,431,316	335,551,887	323,148,767
Loans on collaterals	5,148,478	820,811	295,013	133,165	138,574
Policy loans	195,566,166	229,108,632	267,576,694	295,133,868	294,299,076
Stocks, bonds and debentures	733,077,513	785,905,290	860,467,536	853,612,304	885,174,606
Interest and rent due and accrued	21,921,633	25,818,997	29,489,244	31,683,251	31,780,768
Cash on hand and in banks	6,325,633	18,764,106	13,273,995	17,139,284	31,424,004
Outstanding and deferred premiums	38,809,327	46,289,991	49,426,002	47,408,318	44,595,013
Other assets	3,299,825	3,598,119	2,995,016	3,067,348	3,475,114
Totals, Assets[1]	**1,366,298,618**	**1,509,863,172**	**1,634,472,570**	**1,655,104,037**	**1,691,041,674**
British Companies—					
Real estate	769,670	724,117	738,249	766,288	765,390
Real estate held under agreements of sale	–	58,704	78,931	68,268	72,328
Loans on real estate	12,986,877	12,501,381	12,283,851	12,120,340	11,699,041
Loans on collaterals	76,613	2,741	12,331	10,773	13,850
Policy loans	3,985,632	4,136,916	4,698,574	4,846,743	4,661,193
Stocks, bonds and debentures	32,121,391	36,912,816	38,579,807	40,807,801	42,767,734
Interest and rent due and accrued	502,247	583,919	629,823	607,922	620,861
Cash on hand and in banks	815,090	860,221	671,698	812,017	845,193
Outstanding and deferred premiums	536,879	534,847	562,484	540,977	505,370
Other assets	58,543	141,706	183,390	14,468	20,673
Totals, Assets in Canada	**51,852,942**	**56,457,368**	**58,439,138**	**60,595,597**	**61,971,633**
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate	2,378,116	2,448,397	2,399,011	2,562,060	2,581,001
Real estate held under agreements of sale	–	11,701	–	–	–
Loans on real estate	23,416,508	30,488,337	31,191,807	30,339,447	29,550,019
Loans on collaterals	–	–	–	–	–
Policy loans	37,035,100	43,325,671	50,847,585	57,986,328	60,478,765
Stocks, bonds and debentures	267,489,395	311,786,613	331,352,030	340,762,120	340,788,017
Interest and rent due and accrued	4,549,393	5,330,201	5,742,800	6,000,489	6,224,729
Cash on hand and in banks	4,660,803	5,757,270	7,179,661	6,018,138	6,641,751
Outstanding and deferred premiums	7,168,453	8,380,578	8,906,278	8,812,455	8,538,695
Other assets	767,079	10,344	6,043	7,200	6,527
Totals, Assets in Canada	**348,464,847**	**407,539,112**	**437,625,215**	**452,488,237**	**454,809,504**

[1]The figures in the table give the book values; the authorized values of these assets were $1,414,783,529 in 1929, $1,511,411,068 in 1930, $1,611,093,987 in 1931, $1,632,528,293 in 1932 and $1,673,787,245 in 1933.

15.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims	9,957,894	10,994,745	12,227,216	11,364,699	12,100,194
Net re-insurance reserve	1,140,615,583	1,259,253,948	1,363,738,458	1,382,510,308	1,425,125,109
Sundry liabilities	164,778,155	169,337,563	182,738,585	195,435,568	193,018,372
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital	**1,315,351,632**	**1,439,586,256**	**1,558,704,259**	**1,589,310,575**	**1,630,243,675**
Surplus of assets, excluding capital	99,431,897	71,824,812	52,389,728	43,217,718	43,543,570
Capital stock paid up	10,736,558	11,140,654	10,946,497	10,917,714	10,849,899
British Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	381,384	224,188	316,545	342,715	257,546
Net re-insurance reserve	31,496,050	32,861,364	33,618,926	33,477,760	33,164,530
Sundry liabilities	339,041	444,118	1,562,586	1,086,249	527,033
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital[1]	**32,216,475**	**33,529,670**	**35,498,057**	**34,906,724**	**33,949,109**
Surplus of assets	19,688,473	22,979,884	23,001,461	25,695,188	28,028,839
Foreign Companies[1]—					
Unsettled claims	1,024,856	964,929	1,281,677	1,309,988	1,363,223
Net re-insurance reserve	303,264,419	331,104,374	352,485,637	363,342,761	368,556,297
Sundry liabilities	17,358,608	18,949,502	20,047,887	19,748,735	19,330,173
Totals, Liabilities, not including Capital[1]	**321,647,883**	**351,018,805**	**373,815,201**	**384,401,484**	**389,249,693**
Surplus of assets	26,816,964	56,520,307	63,810,014	68,086,753	65,559,811

[1]Liabilities in Canada.

16.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
INCOME.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies[1]—					
Net premium income	258,392,082	273,381,096	289,968,212	268,073,016	246,770,876
Consideration for annuities	21,904,175	24,816,263	30,943,652	18,818,166	27,895,586
Interest, dividends and rents	74,076,246	78,424,368	77,191,229	73,702,893	72,963,331
Sundry items	32,496,340	28,746,973	31,252,614	31,273,618	31,830,679
Totals, Cash Income[1]	**386,868,843**	**405,368,700**	**429,355,707**	**391,867,693**	**379,460,472**
British Companies[2]—					
Net premium income	4,000,064	4,927,869	3,954,937	3,823,905	3,671,235
Consideration for annuities	–	7,857	93,058	31,891	130,674
Interest, dividends and rents	2,260,650	2,319,073	2,432,176	2,488,544	2,378,363
Sundry items	57,434	68,420	90,128	125,961	145,660
Totals, Cash Income[2]	**6,318,148**	**7,323,219**	**6,570,299**	**6,470,301**	**6,325,932**
Foreign Companies[2]—					
Net premium income	69,408,928	73,539,152	75,157,614	73,506,927	69,589,247
Consideration for annuities	401,236	403,889	488,235	739,367	969,074
Interest, dividends and rents	17,396,145	20,290,992	23,034,373	25,043,772	25,074,984
Sundry items	2,083,815	2,249,119	2,338,618	2,075,486	2,404,369
Totals, Cash Income[2]	**89,290,124**	**96,483,152**	**101,018,840**	**101,365,552**	**98,037,674**

[1]Includes income on business outside of Canada. [2]Income in Canada.

16.—Totals of Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of British and Foreign Life Companies, by Principal Items, 1929-33—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
EXPENDITURE.	$	$	$	$	$
Canadian Companies[1]—					
Payments to policyholders	152,626,413	177,179,476	203,011,738	240,290,876	232,651,353
General expenses	71,784,899	77,271,147	72,011,435	62,764,123	55,818,105
Dividends to stockholders	2,515,406	3,022,993	2,148,144	1,284,255	978,401
Other disbursements	8,813,307	12,775,135	19,202,852	27,673,482	22,083,535
Totals, Expenditure[1]	**235,740,025**	**270,248,751**	**296,374,169**	**332,012,736**	**311,531,394**
Excess of income over expenditure	151,128,818	135,119,949	132,981,538	59,854,957	67,929,078
British Companies[2]—					
Payments to policyholders	3,393,542	4,402,299	3,511,983	3,982,297	4,115,646
General expenses	971,130	984,147	1,085,483	1,076,476	1,057,672
Other disbursements	50,990	38,679	57,100	79,529	178,513
Totals, Expenditure[2]	**4,415,662**	**5,425,125**	**4,654,566**	**5,138,302**	**5,351,831**
Excess of income over expenditure	1,902,486	1,898,094	1,915,733	1,331,999	974,101
Foreign Companies[2]—					
Payments to policyholders	34,304,593	40,277,675	48,233,349	58,311,755	60,260,889
General expenses	15,597,059	15,474,742	14,970,837	14,310,784	13,511,680
Other disbursements	1,806,954	2,092,437	2,165,686	1,995,514	2,018,185
Totals, Expenditure[2]	**51,708,606**	**57,844,854**	**65,369,872**	**74,618,053**	**75,790,754**
Excess of income over expenditure	37,581,518	38,638,298	35,648,968	26,747,499	22,246,920

[1]Includes expenditure on business outside of Canada. [2]Expenditure in Canada.

Life Insurance Effected through Fraternal Benefit Societies.—In addition to life insurance, some fraternal benefit societies grant other insurance benefits to members, notably sickness benefits, but these are relatively unimportant. Table **17** gives statistics of life insurance effected with fraternal benefit societies by Canadian members, together with statistics of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure relating to the whole business of Canadian societies and to the business in Canada of foreign societies. The rates charged by these societies are computed to be sufficient to provide the benefits granted, having regard for actuarial principles. Each benefit fund of every society must be valued annually by a qualified actuary (Fellow, by examination, of the Institute of Actuaries, London; of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland; of the Actuarial Society of America; or of the American Institute of Actuaries), and unless the actuary certifies to the solvency of each fund a readjustment of rates or benefits must be made. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government. These numbered 9 in 1933, *viz.*, Alliance Nationale, Ancient Order of Foresters, Artisans Canadiens-Français, Canadian Woodmen of the World, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, Independent Order of Foresters, Grand Orange Lodge of British America and the Ukrainian Mutual Benefit Association of St. Nicholas of Canada.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, effective Jan. 1, 1920, all foreign fraternal benefit societies were requested to obtain Dominion authority precedent to transacting business in Canada, but any such societies which at that date were transacting business under provincial licences, while forbidden to accept new members, were permitted to continue all necessary transactions in respect of the insurance of their then members. Most of these societies have since obtained Dominion

authority to transact business, also some foreign societies which had not previously been licensed by the provinces. Of both classes of societies, 25 transacted business in Canada in 1933, *viz.*, Aid Association for Lutherans, Association Canado-Américaine, Catholic Order of Foresters, Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America (accident business only), Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association, First Catholic Slovak Union, First Catholic Slovak Ladies' Union, Jewish National Workers' Alliance, Knights of Columbus, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Lutheran Brotherhood, Lutheran Mutual Aid Society, Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America, National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, National Slovak Society of U.S.A., Royal Arcanum, Royal Clan (Order of Scottish Clans), Slovene National Benefit Society, Sons of Norway, United Commercial Travelers of America (accident business only), Women's Benefit Association, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, Workmen's Circle and Yeomen Mutual Life Insurance Company which is continuing the business issued by the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

17.—Statistics of Fraternal Benefit Societies' Insurance, 1929-33.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
CANADIAN SOCIETIES.					
(Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected	20,079	14,598	12,793	9,661	9,836
Numbers of certificates become claims	3,250	3,320	3,150	3,272	3,202
	$	$	$	$	$
Amounts paid by members	2,981,508	2,907,347	2,938,267	2,707,106	2,460,916
Amounts of certificates effected	15,095,645	11,255,675	9,599,293	7,447,664	7,895,886
Net amounts in force	136,107,164	129,852,173	127,947,418	122,608,742	118,005,740
Amounts of certificates become claims	2,776,499	2,847,823	2,706,332	2,978,692	2,806,596
Benefits paid	3,213,574	3,376,260	3,278,621	3,474,082	3,576,423
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted	227,555	196,006	221,466	202,585	189,731
Resisted	–	–	4,000	3,500	1,750
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	2,227,415	2,173,822	2,112,390	2,205,094	2,059,143
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	17,172,287	16,216,935	15,207,149	14,288,153	13,851,151
Totals, Terminated	19,399,702	18,390,757	17,319,539	16,493,247	15,910,294
Assets (whole business)—					
Real estate	2,141,627	2,175,663	4,854,070	5,494,042	7,033,220
Loans on real estate	17,205,743	17,897,910	22,317,457	22,067,172	21,189,642
Policy loans	9,959,596	9,892,340	9,894,384	10,381,483	10,382,167
Stocks, bonds and debentures	35,363,109	36,495,997	40,273,777	40,649,374	39,673,098
Cash on hand and in banks	857,160	728,528	733,819	964,143	768,465
Interest and rent due and accrued	849,206	885,435	995,524	1,047,379	1,160,153
Dues from members	275,843	284,242	383,124	347,324	224,523
Other assets	2,712,074	2,609,696	2,716,965	2,562,840	1,755,639
Totals, Assets	**69,364,358**	**70,969,811**	**82,169,120**	**83,513,757**	**82,186,907**
Liabilities (whole business)—					
Claims, unsettled	298,934	248,754	287,548	467,986	287,377
Reserves	61,578,374	62,062,212	71,063,568	69,184,229	67,413,206
Other liabilities	2,023,571	2,150,987	3,123,118	4,764,128	3,672,270
Totals, Liabilities	**63,900,879**	**64,461,953**	**74,474,234**	**74,416,343**	**71,372,853**
Income (whole business)—					
Assessments	5,795,297	5,585,562	5,543,026	5,730,869	5,183,021
Fees and dues	536,441	516,238	496,290	471,719	462,595
Interest and rents	3,455,537	3,551,694	3,588,780	3,822,615	3,556,741
Other receipts	79,557	70,334	119,290	56,217	98,626
Totals, Income	**9,866,832**	**9,723,828**	**9,747,386**	**10,081,420**	**9,300,983**
Expenditure (whole business)—					
Paid to members	5,987,451	6,058,918	5,961,192	7,379,724	7,460,236
General expenses	1,518,668	1,428,655	1,722,926	1,658,318	1,606,328
Other expenditure	180,896	148,894	96,176	264,442	124,454
Totals, Expenditure	**7,687,015**	**7,636,467**	**7,780,294**	**9,302,484**	**9,191,018**
Excesses of income over expenditure	2,179,817	2,087,361	1,967,092	778,936	109,965

[1]The figures given are the book values: the authorized values of these assets were: $69,410,022 in 1929, $71,510,045 in 1930, $82,195,624 in 1931, $82,884,579 in 1932 and $80,585,739 in 1933.

17.—Statistics of Fraternal Benefit Societies' Insurance, 1929-33—concluded.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
FOREIGN SOCIETIES.					
(Life Insurance in Canada.)					
Numbers of certificates effected	4,965	4,315	5,766	4,198	3,199
Numbers of certificates become claims	786	868	886	760	725
	$	$	$	$	$
Amounts paid by members	1,061,584	1,065,271	1,105,412	1,010,579	936,918
Amounts of certificates effected	5,396,175	4,709,995	5,883,799	4,308,350	3,569,550
Net amounts in force	51,921,366	55,436,601	55,698,821	53,299,968	52,707,770
Amounts of certificates become claims	808,840	920,161	871,560	769,851	771,704
Benefits paid	812,695	899,186	867,624	918,553	901,237
Unsettled Claims—					
Not resisted	91,688	79,680	80,656	64,253	95,742
Resisted	-	-	917	-	-
Amounts Terminated by—					
Death	733,671	746,679	733,006	702,685	712,768
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc	5,095,397	5,070,780	5,727,668	7,261,921	5,660,344
Totals, Terminated	5,829,068	5,817,459	6,460,674	7,964,606	6,373,112
Assets (Canadian business)—					
Real estate	-	-	-	-	-
Loans on real estate	-	4,500	6,275	6,275	6,275
Policy loans	45,505	97,606	178,365	279,866	426,319
Stocks, bonds and debentures	2,225,355	2,533,842	2,699,294	2,943,642	3,137,522
Cash on hand and in banks	355,104	162,313	346,654	309,433	291,330
Interest and rent due and accrued	30,323	31,683	34,624	37,019	37,569
Dues from members	72,204	77,524	113,365	115,382	122,136
Other assets	468	-	503	−2,572	2
Totals, Assets	**2,728,959**	**2,907,468**	**3,379,080**	**3,689,045**	**4,021,153**
Liabilities (Canadian business)—					
Claims unsettled	97,704	90,889	109,398	91,250	118,079
Reserves	7,376,121	7,967,836	8,227,310	8,550,606	9,132,448
Other liabilities	15,173	18,515	23,100	32,091	49,586
Totals, Liabilities	**7,488,998**	**8,077,240**	**8,359,808**	**8,673,947**	**9,300,113**
Income (Canadian business)—					
Assessments	1,146,134	1,174,686	1,217,118	1,121,650	1,041,419
Fees and dues	273,525	281,461	279,914	246,649	236,640
Interest and rents	123,814	128,549	111,514	130,889	139,769
Other receipts	8,115	7,819	6,581	8,500	9,913
Totals, Income	**1,551,588**	**1,592,515**	**1,615,127**	**1,507,688**	**1,427,741**
Expenditure (Canadian business)—					
Paid to members	894,513	1,008,530	981,857	1,061,158	1,003,937
General expenses	171,383	185,820	196,802	187,449	159,167
Other expenditure	6,646	6,830	7,391	7,162	7,905
Totals, Expenditure	**1,072,542**	**1,201,180**	**1,186,050**	**1,255,769**	**1,171,009**
Excesses of income over expenditure	479,046	391,335	429,077	251,919	256,732

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1933.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies registered by the Dominion, a considerable volume of business is also transacted by companies licensed by the provinces. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table **18,** showing policies effected and in force, premiums received and losses paid, in Canada in 1933, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies, whether registered by the Dominion or licensed by the provinces.

18.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1933.

Business Transacted by—	New Policies Effected (net).	Net In Force Dec. 31.	Net Premiums Received.	Net Claims Paid.
	$	$	$	$
1. Dominion Licensees—				
(a) Life insurance companies	578,585,659	6,247,625,974	206,954,224	58,754,479
(b) Fraternals	11,465,436	170,713,510	3,397,834	3,488,045
Totals for Dominion Companies	**590,051,095**	**6,418,339,484**	**210,352,058**	**62,242,524**
2. Provincial Licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies	7,777,957	63,959,623	1,811,852	946,860
(2) Fraternals	2,345,728	42,671,302	1,149,908	1,062,255
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(1) Life companies	3,460,046	26,566,947	786,137	523,520
(2) Fraternals	2,444,336	37,596,219	752,713	636,366
Totals for Provincial Companies	**16,028,067**	**170,794,091**	**4,500,610**	**3,169,001**
Grand Totals	**606,079,162**	**6,589,133,575**	**214,852,668**	**65,411,525**

Section 3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been steady. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The report for the year 1933 shows that miscellaneous insurance in Canada now includes: accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, credit, earthquake, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, leakage, live-stock, steam boiler, title, tornado, weather insurance, etc. In 1880, 10 companies transacted business of the miscellaneous kind but in 1933 such insurance was issued by 243 companies, of which 50 were Canadian, 61 British and 132 foreign; 182 of these 243 companies also transacted fire insurance. In addition, 17 fraternal orders or societies carried on sickness insurance as well as life insurance business.

Accident Insurance.—The first licence of this kind was issued to the Travelers' Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first licence to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. Much accident insurance has also been sold by companies doing primarily a life insurance business. Seventy-seven companies transacted accident insurance in 1933.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from $80,446 in 1910 to $573,604 in 1915 and to $18,260,176 in 1930; for 1933 they were $11,933,574, showing decreases of 17·5 p.c. compared with 1932 and 34·6 p.c. compared with 1930. There has been an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 170 during the 23-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., a United States concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882 to avoid business restrictions. The 79 companies operating in Canada in 1933 received premiums of $468,120 and incurred claims of $243,627, compared with premiums of $510,543 and claims of $244,152 for 1932.

Burglary Insurance.—In 1893 only one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905 and in 1910 five companies were operating, while 75 companies sold this type of insurance during 1933. The premium income of these companies amounted in 1933 to $1,126,613, and the losses incurred amounted to $519,045.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1933, 40 companies undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to $494,402, and the losses incurred to $236,632. The total premiums for the 24 years during which this business had been carried on in Canada amounted to $66,438,192 and the total losses paid to $45,695,801.

19.—Insurance other than Fire and Life in Canada, by Classes of Insurance, 1933.[1]

Class of Insurance.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not Resisted.	Resisted.
	$	$	$	$
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,135,866	365,432	315,119	32,590
Guarantee (surety)	640,981	317,444	305,825	264,775
Personal accident	2,677,423	1,263,357	590,263	74,712
Personal accident and sickness	1,570,384	988,730	213,181	1,802
Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	326,645	66,738	1,194,143	–
Other accident insurance	1,375,892	470,030	376,985	49,660
Sickness	1,232,558	880,465	354,865	5,475
Burglary	1,126,613	519,045	114,564	2,752
Steam boiler	381,408	14,110	20,248	–
Hail	494,402	236,362	750	576
Inland transportation	993,725	299,266	57,243	11,163
Plate glass	468,120	243,627	25,123	–
Automobile	11,933,574	5,235,197	2,905,702	246,077
Live-stock	22,048	21,501	3,000	–
Tornado	120,860	125,510	7,252	–
Earthquake	2,452	–	–	–
Forgery	56,934	9,947	18,717	357
Rain	6,463	1,628	175	–
Credit	180,888	136,968	78,710	–
Machinery	147,762	26,618	16,704	–
Fraud	16,266	5,075	–	–
Aviation	20,474	10,662	–	–
Falling aircraft	8,609	4,114	–	–
Sprinkler	6,313	997	424	–
Explosion (riot and civil commotion)	3,991	92	–	–

[1]Dominion licensees only.

20.—Income and Expenditure, and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1933.

Company.	Income.	Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities.[1]	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Boiler Inspection	278,544	422,467	– 143,923	916,403	455,171	461,232
Chartered Trust	304,316	267,542	36,774	4,037,668[2]	2,915,463	1,122,205
Confederation Life	32,052	29,717	2,335	110,610	6,928	103,682
Fidelity Insurance	191,668	191,853	– 185	479,443	161,649	317,794
T. Eaton General	17,402	30,208	– 12,806	180,718	7,085	173,633
Guarantee Co. of North America	635,975	605,777	30,198	4,322,384	1,116,626	3,205,758
London Life	165,836	170,977	– 5,141	166,029	50,292	115,737
Merchants' Casualty	280,416	320,768	– 40,352	295,566	200,655	94,911
North American Accident	112,432	70,134	42,298	471,907	34,441	437,466
Protective Association	371,864	392,493	– 20,629	293,706	152,523	141,183
Royal Guardians	3,018	2,417	601	21,764	9,984	11,780
Totals	**2,393,523**	**2,504,353**	**– 110,830**	**11,296,198**	**5,110,817**	**6,185,381**

[1]Not including capital stock. [2]Including $1,046,846 loans on collateral, and $11,764 deposits with trust companies for investment.

21.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1932.

Company.	Income.			Expenditure.			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Premiums.	Interest and Dividends Earned.	Total Income.	Net Losses Incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ætna Casualty	37,518	9,741	70,232	2,314	40,140	42,454	27,778
Ætna Life	36,199	5,503	41,701	25,698	5,922	31,620	10,081
Alliance Casualty	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
American and Foreign	None	1,854	1,854	None	10	10	1,844
American Automobile Fire	150,182	2,007	152,188	37,015	73,906	110,921	41,267
American Automobile	433,309	1,894	435,204	202,526	216,981	419,507	15,697
American Credit	141,855	7,085	149,176	84,696	63,205	147,901	1,275
American Surety	31,057	5,885	36,942	10,144	15,260	25,405	11,537
Bee Hail	4,397	3,746	8,142	929	2,798	3,727	4,415
British and Foreign	3,909	6,938	10,846	200	2,532	2,732	8,114
Central West Casualty	−2,192	720	−830	10,281	7,757	18,038	−18,868
Century Indemnity	−760	14,426	13,666	328	6,511	6,839	6,827
Continental Casualty	485,634	24,719	510,353	341,422	275,157	616,579	−106,226
Employers' Reinsurance	166,612	8,234	174,846	41,587	67,673	109,259	65,587
Fidelity and Casualty	9,809	None	9,809	−1,868	5,729	3,862	5,947
Fireman's Fund Indemnity	332	None	332	108	1,693	1,801	−1,469
Foncière Transport and Accident Insurance Company	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
General Casualty of America	108,691	5,164	113,855	40,018	57,305	97,323	16,532
General Casualty of Paris	272,257	20,458	293,714	111,175	168,593	279,768	13,946
General Exchange	272,349	16,165	289,741	97,286	70 885	168,171	121,570
General Indemnity	97	625	722	956	128	1,084	−362
General Reinsurance	None	7,257	7,257	None	None	None	7,257
Great American Indemnity	77,937	9,341	87,278	37,079	54,457	91,536	−4,258
Hartford Accident	154,074	15,158	169,231	65,959	89,302	155,261	13,970
Hartford Live Stock	16,437	3,126	19,564	16,697	9,033	25,731	−6,167
Hartford Steam Boiler	7,154	None	7,154	None	920	920	6,234
Home Indemnity	11,606	4,500	16,106	11,531	8,938	20,468	−4,362
Indemnity Insurance	131,124	17,362	148,486	87,855	80,705	168,560	−20,074
International Fidelity	4,341	None	4,342	487	790	1,277	3,065
Lloyds Insurance	−3,609	None	−3,609	7,478	12,312	19,790	−23,399
Loyal Protective	216,683	6,885	223,568	122,231	47,317	169,549	54,019
Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty	310,362	11,931	322,292	160,357	83,136	317,524	4,768
Maryland Casualty	144,534	32,857	177,391	114,107	96,082	210,188	−32,797
Metropolitan Casualty	74,817	24,000	98,818	27,779	60,411	88,190	10,628
Metropolitan Life	526,179	17,150	543,329	328,003	134,820	471,053	72,276
National Surety	167,520	27,580	197,887	106,195	101,591	207,786	−9,899
New York Casualty	−76	1,415	1,340	−3,955	1,070	−2,885	4,225
North West Casualty	14,752	2,064	16,816	6,706	6,412	13,118	3,698
Occidental Life	129	3,275	3,404	4	43	47	3,357
Ocean Marine	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Preferred Accident	10,467	10,000	20,467	13,704	24,329	38,033	−17,566
Prudential Insurance	3,211	None	3,211	28	484	974	2,237
St. Paul-Mercury	15,829	2,635	18,465	5,642	17,148	22,790	−4,325
Standard Marine	None	500	500	None	None	None	500
Tornado Inter-Insurance	520	495	1,015	None	213	1,470	−455
Travelers' Indemnity	424,288	36,211	460,499	146,037	209,694	355,731	104,768
Travelers' Insurance	624,436	62,065	686,501	238,875	297,127	536,002	150,499
United States Fidelity	533,855	52,800	586,655	259,951	312,995	572,945	13,710
United States Guarantee	25,881	230	26,113	2,339	14,288	16,627	9,486
Zurich	320,214	30,498	350,712	172,212	168,817	341,028	9,684
Totals	**5,964,926**	**514,499**	**6,507,285**[1]	**2,932,116**	**2,914,619**	**5,939,714**[2]	**576,571**

[1]Including $27,866, sundry income. [2]Including $83,979, dividends returned to policyholders.

22.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1933.

NET PREMIUMS WRITTEN.

Class of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.			Grand Total.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within Provinces by which they are Incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. in Provinces other than those by which they are Incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	$	$	$	$	$
Accident—					
(1) Personal	2,677,423	25,605	10,959	36,564	2,713,987
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	326,645	334,299	49,352	383,651	710,296
(3) Other	1,375,892	36,837	11,445	48,282	1,424,174
Combined accident and sickness	1,570,384	63,974	64,267	128,241	1,698,625
Falling aircraft	8,609	None	None	None	8,609
Automobile	11,933,574	1,028,421	281,134	1,309,555	13,243,129
Aviation	20,474	None	None	None	20,474
Burglary	1,126,613	25,010	10,779	35,789	1,162,402
Credit	180,888	None	None	None	180,888
Earthquake	2,452	None	None	None	2,452
Electrical machinery	147,762	None	None	None	147,762
Explosion (riot and civil commotion)	3,991	None	None	None	3,991
Forgery	56,934	None	None	None	56,934
Fraud	16,266	None	None	None	16,266
Guarantee (fidelity)	1,135,866	28,733	19,802	48,535	1,184,401
Guarantee (surety)	640,981	28,002	33,854	61,856	702,837
Hail	494,402	15,795	None	15,795	510,197
Inland transportation	993,725	7,218	7,505	14,723	1,008,448
Live-stock	22,048	None	None	None	22,048
Plate glass	468,120	44,265	4,360	48,625	516,745
Rain	6,463	None	None	None	6,463
Sickness	1,232,558	2,796	None	2,796	1,235,354
Sprinkler[1]	6,313	None	None	None	6,313
Steam boiler	381,408	None	None	None	381,408
Title	None	None	None	None	None
Tornado	120,860	2,764	385	3,149	124,009
Weather	None	77,924	6,183	84,107	84,107
Totals	**24,959,651**	**1,721,643**	**500,025**	**2,221,668**[2]	**27,172,319**[2]

NET LOSSES INCURRED.

Accident—					
(1) Personal	1,263,357	15,898	2,563	18,461	1,281,818
(2) Employers' liability and workmen's compensation	66,738	60,040	23,443	83,483	150,221
(3) Other	470,030	19,562	13,389	32,951	502,981
Combined accident and sickness	988,730	27,995	22,155	50,150	1,038,880
Falling aircraft	4,114	None	None	None	4,114
Automobile	5,235,197	527,365	126,097	653,462	5,888,659
Aviation	10,662	None	None	None	10,662
Burglary	519,045	13,635	3,140	16,775	535,820
Credit	136,968	None	None	None	136,968
Earthquake	None	None	None	None	None
Electrical machinery	36,618	None	None	None	36,618
Explosion (riot and civil commotion)	92	None	None	None	92
Forgery	9,947	None	None	None	9,947
Fraud	5,075	None	None	None	5,075
Guarantee (fidelity)	365,432	9,919	7,770	17,689	383,121
Guarantee (surety)	317,444	7,827	4,608	12,435	329,879
Hail	236,362	7,891	None	7,891	244,253
Inland transportation	299,266	2,106	1,787	3,893	303,159
Live-stock	21,501	None	None	None	21,501
Plate glass	243,627	25,231	1,181	26,412	270,039
Rain	1,628	None	None	None	1,628
Sickness	880,465	1,428	None	1,428	881,893
Sprinkler[1]	997	None	None	None	997
Steam boiler	14,110	None	None	None	14,110
Title	None	None	None	None	None
Tornado	125,510	1,131	75	1,206	126,716
Weather	None	96,391	4,897	101,288	101,288
Totals	**11,252,915**	**816,419**	**211,105**	**1,027,524**[3]	**12,280,439**[3]

[1] This business was transacted by companies not holding certificates of registry to transact fire insurance.
[2] Excluding $1,466,989, premiums of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.
[3] Excluding $939,465, losses of fraternal benefit societies for accident, sickness and funeral business.

Section 4.—Government Annuities.

In the early years of the 20th century, there arose throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens, whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement at first took the form of providing, by establishing Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.* The cost of administering these annuities is borne by the Dominion Government.

Under the Government Annuities Act (c. 7, R.S.C., 1927, amended by c. 33, R.S.C., 1931), His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than $10 nor more than $1,200 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c., compounded yearly.

From Sept. 1, 1908, the date of the inception of the Annuities Branch, up to and inclusive of Mar. 31, 1934, the total number of annuity contracts issued was 18,806. Of these contracts, 2,241 have been cancelled, leaving in force on Mar. 31, 1934, 16,565 contracts. The total amount of purchase money received during the same period was $43,285,490. Table 23 gives the details of annuities contracted for and purchase money received from 1909 to 1934, by years.

*A Dominion-Provincial non-contributory scheme of old age pensions, providing for the payment, to persons 70 years and over, of pensions not exceeding $20 per month, contributed by the Dominion and the provinces which become parties to the scheme, was enacted by Chapter 35 of the Dominion Statutes of 1927. The system is now in effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and the Northwest Territories. For further particulars, see pp. 837-838.

23.—Government Annuities Contracted for, and Purchase Money Received, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1909-34,

Fiscal Years.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.	Fiscal Years.	Contracts.	Purchase Money Received.
	No.	$		No.	$
1909[1]	66	50,391	1923	339	1,028,353
1910	566	434,491	1924	409	1,458,819
1911	1,069	393,441	1925	486	1,606,822
1912	1,032	441,601	1926	668	1,938,921
1913	373	417,136	1927	503	1,894,885
1914	318	390,887	1928	1,223	3,843,088
1915	264	314,765	1929	1,328	4,272,419
1916	325	441,696	1930	1,257	3,156,475
1917	285	432,272	1931	1,772	3,612,234
1918	187	332,792	1932	1,726	4,194,384
1919	147	322,154	1933	1,375	3,547,345
1920	204	408,719	1934	2,412	7,071,439
1921	195	531,800			
1922	277	748,160	**Totals**	**18,806**	**43,285,490**

[1]Seven months.

Statistics of the Annuities Fund and value of all contracts issued are given in Tables **24** and **25.** From Sept. 1, 1908 to Mar. 31, 1934, 18,806 annuities had been issued. On Mar. 31, 1934, 6,858 immediate annuities and 9,707 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was $35,169,533 and the amount of immediate annuities in force on that date was $2,844,154.

24.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1930-34.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$
ASSETS.					
Fund at beginning of year	18,369,100	20,612,250	23,306,954	26,582,544	29,163,903
Receipts during the year, less payments	2,243,150	2,694,704	3,275,576	2,581,359	5,859,573
Fund at end of year	20,612,250	23,306,954	26,582,544	29,163,903	35,023,476
LIABILITIES.					
Net present value of all outstanding contracts	20,720,895	23,568,894	26,871,979	29,348,141	35,169,533
RECEIPTS.					
For Immediate Annuities	2,484,818	2,650,506	3,047,079	2,473,635	5,292,073
For Deferred Annuities	682,887	992,843	1,191,070	1,106,542	1,809,924
Interest on fund	757,393	843,374	979,883	1,062,640	1,230,751
Refunds	184	1,679	905	804	5,057
For amount transferred to maintain reserve	–	108,644	261,939	289,435	184,238
Totals	**3,925,282**	**4,597,046**	**5,480,876**	**4,933,056**	**8,522,043**
PAYMENTS.					
Payments under annuity contracts	1,646,699	1,849,413	2,122,108	2,301,110	2,598,070
Return of premiums with interest	24,203	22,795	39,427	17,756	33,842
Return of premiums without interest	11,230	30,133	43,766	32,831	30,558
Balance at end of year	2,243,150	2,694,705	3,275,576	2,581,359	5,859,573
Totals	**3,925,282**	**4,597,046**	**5,480,876**	**4,933,056**	**8,522,043**

25.—Valuation of Annuity Contracts Issued Pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908, as at Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

Description of Contract.	1933.			1934.		
	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Total Annual Payments.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1933, of Outstanding Contracts.	Number of Annuity Contracts.	Total Annual Payments.	Net Value on Mar. 31, 1934, of Outstanding Contracts.
		$	$		$	$
1—Immediate Annuities	3,468	1,491,401	11,943,335	4,303	1,803,666	14,490,378
2—Immediate Guaranteed	1,507	514,106	5,204,759	1,669	598,611	6,394,780
3—Immediate Last Survivor	849	429,765	4,819,126	886	441,877	5,335,472
4—Deferred Annuities	8,576	–	7,380,921	9,707	–	8,948,903
Totals	**14,400**	**2,435,272**[1]	**29,348,141**	**16,565**	**2,844,154**[1]	**35,169,533**

[1]Amount of immediate annuities.

It will be seen from the statements above that Government Annuities have grown steadily in favour, especially since 1921, the fund reaching a total of $35,023,476 on Mar. 31, 1934.

CHAPTER XXIV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

According to Section 91 of the British North America Act, "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada" extends to bankruptcy and insolvency legislation, and an Insolvency Act (32-33 Vict., c. 16) was actually passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1869, applying to the four original provinces. This Act was in force for four years and was renewed by c. 46 of the Statutes of 1874, while in 1875 a new Insolvency Act (38 Vict., c. 16) applicable to the whole Dominion was passed, but was repealed in 1880. After this there was no Dominion legislation on the subject of bankruptcy until 1919. During the interval of nearly 40 years commercial failures were handled under provincial legislation, and the statistics relating to such failures during this period were compiled and published by Dun's and Bradstreet's commercial agencies. In 1919 a general Dominion Bankruptcy Act was passed (9-10 Geo. V, c. 36). Statistics of commercial failures dealt with under this Act since it came into force in 1920 have been compiled and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (See pp. 1036-1038.)

The history of commercial failures in Canada is traced by years from 1915 in Table **3.**

Failures, by Divisions of Industry.—In every year the great majority of the commercial failures of the country are found among the trading establishments which are so much more numerous than the manufacturing. Thus, according to Dun and Bradstreet's records, out of a total of 1,627 commercial failures in Canada in 1934, 1,027 were among the retail trading establishments, including 413 in food, 195 in textiles and clothes and 104 general stores.

Out of the 389 manufacturers who failed, 93 were in foods, 63 in the textiles and clothes business and 46 among manufacturers of forest products. The larger scale on which manufacturers operate is evident from the fact that the defaulted liabilities of the 389 manufacturers were nearly as great as those of the 1,027 retail traders. The figures of commercial failures are analysed in detail for the years 1933 and 1934 in Table **1**, while the totals are given by provinces for the same years in Table **2**.

1.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Industries, calendar years 1933 and 1934.
(From the *Dun and Bradstreet Review.*)

Industry and Division.	Failures.		Liabilities.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	$	$
Manufacturers—				
Chemicals and drugs	22	15	297,125	138,309
Foods	106	93	1,908,013	1,878,472
Forest products	58	46	1,197,315	1,252,834
Iron, steel and hardware	43	36	850,126	405,211
Leather and shoes	30	29	1,168,571	452,830
Machinery	18	8	195,031	104,375
Non-ferrous metals	22	9	328,479	232,637
Paper and paper products	2	1	75,607	14,622
Petroleum and coal	6	3	168,329	107,369
Printing and publishing	19	15	429,097	201,971
Rubber products	3	2	258,655	22,428
Stone, clay and glass	17	14	499,506	247,308
Textiles and clothes	116	63	2,220,717	957,268
Transportation equipment	21	14	318,373	248,657
All other	61	41	870,603	774,298
Totals, Manufacturers	544	389	10,785,547	7,038,589

1.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Industries, calendar years 1933 and 1934 —concluded.

Industry and Division.	Failures.		Liabilities.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	$	$
Retail Dealers—				
Books and periodicals	11	4	101,977	43,663
Chemicals and drugs	68	48	567,845	445,941
Foods	530	413	2,483,621	2,759,619
Forest products	34	28	798,853	475,416
General stores	158	104	1,639,081	858,468
Iron, steel and hardware	73	54	653,830	538,692
Leather and shoes	73	36	1,887,653	280,568
Machinery	28	11	305,304	102,092
Non-ferrous metals	46	18	534,592	131,658
Paper and paper products	16	7	107,507	118,129
Petroleum and coal	30	29	423,020	240,222
Rubber goods	2	2	850	6,975
Stone, clay and glass	5	5	28,291	46,879
Textiles and clothes	330	195	2,660,834	955,855
Transportation equipment	50	21	613,487	1,057,660
All other	67	52	440,669	363,444
Totals, Retail Dealers	1,521	1,027	13,247,414	8,425,281
Wholesale Dealers—				
Books and periodicals	–	1	–	13,750
Foods	24	18	292,588	120,896
Chemicals and drugs	–	2	–	230,845
Forest products	6	4	198,404	197,427
Iron, steel and hardware	5	3	367,766	54,000
Leather and shoes	5	3	145,623	57,660
Machinery	2	1	10,980	5,830
Non-ferrous metals	2	–	155,619	–
Paper and paper products	5	1	49,889	3,422
Petroleum and coal	3	5	61,192	29,541
Stone, clay and glass	2	–	44,795	–
Textiles and clothes	9	5	72,982	1,280,677
Transportation equipment	3	1	23,130	3,978
All other	12	12	300,078	174,782
Totals, Wholesale Dealers	78	56	1,723,046	2,172,808
Agents and Commercial Service—				
Totals, Agents and Commercial Service	201	155	3,494,834	3,091,336
Grand Totals	**2,344**	**1,627**	**29,250,841**	**20,728,014**

2.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1933 and 1934.

(From *Dun's Bulletin.*)

Province.	Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	15	15	40,229	10,020	121,076	84,627
Nova Scotia	92	59	245,282	167,736	853,693	539,180
New Brunswick	47	37	437,425	187,902	675,893	263,169
Quebec	919	636	8,242,270	6,387,632	12,205,341	10,136,792
Ontario	813	571	8,244,849	4,181,678	10,762,325	6,581,293
Manitoba	188	140	1,606,219	815,903	2,019,843	1,103,876
Saskatchewan	51	39	258,853	308,913	377,803	362,272
Alberta	104	57	586,863	336,782	781,597	432,497
British Columbia	115	73	606,933	583,187	1,453,270	1,224,308
Totals	**2,344**	**1,627**	**20,268,923**	**12,979,753**	**29,250,841**	**20,728,014**

3.—Commercial Failures in Canada and Newfoundland, by Classes, calendar years 1915-34, and by Provinces, 1934.

(From *Dun's Bulletin*.)

Year and Province.	Trading.		Manufacturing.		Other Commercial.		Total Commercial.			Banking.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
		$		$		$		$	$		$
1915	1,888	21,696,890	655	13,877,414	118	5,558,017	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	1	150,000
1916	1,237	12,290,368	363	8,796,646	85	3,982,520	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	–	–
1917	777	8,417,239	261	7,455,094	59	2,369,132	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	–	–
1918	590	5,142,397	232	8,248,807	51	1,111,273	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	–	–
1919	494	4,475,628	213	10,234,477	48	1,546,154	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	–	–
1920	771	7,704,505	255	15,871,216	52	2,918,580	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	–	–
1921	1,739	29,886,569	559	33,976,790	153	9,435,752	2,451	57,158,397	73,299,111	1	45,233
1922	2,717	33,004,203	857	39,080,791	121	5,983,965	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	4	222,480
1923	2,319	31,339,763	792	31,791,332	136	2,679,287	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	1	18,500,000
1924	1,720	21,324,089	625	36,542,658	129	6,664,228	2,474	47,937,427	64,530,975	1	100,000
1925	1,693	19,514,049	563	24,046,514	115	2,207,262	2,371	32,651,834	45,767,825	–	–
1926	1,548	17,320,905	527	16,465,754	121	3,296,223	2,196	25,668,509	37,082,882	–	–
1927	1,544	16,566,799	502	15,347,401	136	2,547,395	2,182	24,420,941	34,461,595	–	–
1928	1,469	24,540,931	506	17,032,983	145	11,846,285	2,120	36,407,391	53,420,199	–	–
1929	1,546	17,435,263	624	19,967,419	140	7,037,962	2,310	29,572,569	44,440,639	–	–
1930	1,888	21,840,829	619	21,249,918	234	14,100,746	2,741	39,474,582	57,191,493	–	–
1931	1,766	21,596,346	563	13,500,914	234	17,890,294	2,563	37,613,810	52,987,554	–	–
1932	2,038	23,666,178	703	22,708,049	197	10,256,427	2,938	37,303,623	56,630,654	–	–
1933[1]	1,599	14,970,460	544	10,785,547	201	3,494,834	2,344	20,268,923	29,250,841	–	–
1934[1]	1,083	10,598,089	389	7,038,589	155	3,091,336	1,627	12,979,753	20,728,014	–	–
Prince Edward Island	13	49,057	1	3,570	1	32,000	15	10,020	84,627	–	–
Nova Scotia	45	271,418	10	104,946	4	162,816	59	167,736	539,180	–	–
New Brunswick	28	174,941	8	74,228	1	14,000	37	187,902	263,169	–	–
Quebec	408	6,340,545	170	2,857,532	58	938,715	636	6,387,632	10,136,792	–	–
Ontario	354	1,948,797	149	3,099,285	68	1,533,211	571	4,181,678	6,581,293	–	–
Manitoba	107	776,094	23	149,173	10	178,609	140	815,903	1,103,876	–	–
Saskatchewan	34	272,576	3	37,523	2	52,173	39	308,913	362,272	–	–
Alberta	47	303,751	5	111,517	5	17,229	57	336,782	432,497	–	–
British Columbia	47	460,910	20	600,815	6	162,583	73	583,187	1,224,308	–	–
Totals	**1,083**	**10,598,089**	**389**	**7,038,589**	**155**	**3,091,336**	**1,627**	**12,979,753**	**20,728,014**	–	–

[1] Canada only.

Assignments under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts.—Under the Bankruptcy and Winding Up Acts (R.S.C., 1927, cc. 11 and 213) certain documents relating to assignments have, since 1920, been forwarded to the Dominion Statistician for statistical analysis. Table 4 gives the resulting figures of failures, by provinces, in 1922 and subsequent years, while Table 5 classifies them by branches of business. Table 6 gives the assets and liabilities of the assignors. A detailed analysis of the 1933 and 1934 failures, by provinces and branches of business, is made in Tables 7 and 7A.

4.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1922-34.

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1922	15	121	131	1,589	1,058	284	272	299	156	3,925
1923	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408
1924	3	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319
1925	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996
1926	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773
1927	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841
1928	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037
1929	1	71	61	927	762	91	84	101	69	2,167
1930	3	61	45	1,011	776	113	146	152	95	2,402
1931	7	51	74	795	793	109	152	131	104	2,216
1932	9	62	80	968	889	86	91	131	104	2,420
1933	10	55	42	935	730	67	59	88	58	2,044
1934	8	42	38	779	474	56	36	42	57	1,532

5.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, calendar years 1924-34.

Year.	Trade.	Manufactures.	Agriculture.	Logging and Fishing.	Mining.	Construction.	Transportation and Public Utilities.	Finance.	Service	Not Classified.	Total.
1924	1,317	329	204	14	22	44	36	8	129	216	2,319
1925	1,026	403	158	14	15	50	21	5	220	84	1,996
1926	805	390	135	27	20	52	34	1	225	84	1,773
1927	818	430	116	30	26	63	36	–	243	79	1,841
1928	884	505	108	31	23	70	45	5	263	103	2,037
1929	1,100	443	125	4	11	61	21	5	239	158	2,167
1930	1,204	488	115	12	9	55	48	29	283	159	2,402
1931	1,102	464	125	5	7	61	42	21	255	134	2,216
1932	1,171	468	190	9	6	83	43	7	290	153	2,420
1933	1,089	357	92	1	5	57	26	12	246	159	2,044
1934	799	217	82	3	2	59	20	16	217	117	1,532

6.—Estimated Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Failures in Canada, calendar years 1922-34.

Year.	Estimated Grand Total Assets.	Estimated Grand Total Liabilities.
	$	$
1922	52,336,488	63,692,219
1923	62,127,489	61,617,527
1924	43,194,035	48,105,397
1925	26,968,371	32,153,697
1926	24,676,661	32,291,125
1927	23,197,894	30,634,469
1928	26,583,462	32,455,437
1929	32,064,027	38,747,638
1930	44,048,171	48,164,065
1931	46,839,179	52,552,900
1932	40,604,208	51,629,303
1933	27,033,240	32,953,858
1934	19,257,469	23,598,260

7.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, calendar year 1933, with Totals for 1932.

Branch of Business.	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1933.	Total for 1932.
Trade—										
General stores	10	5	74	41	13	16	11	1	171	165
Grocery	4	5	56	37	3	4	5	5	119	97
Confectionery	3	–	28	19	–	1	1	–	52	67
Drink and tobacco	–	2	9	4	–	–	–	–	15	22
Fish and meat	3	–	34	21	1	2	2	4	67	73
Boots and shoes	2	3	20	17	1	1	2	1	47	62
Dry goods	–	3	41	23	–	1	3	3	74	82
Clothing	8	7	49	40	8	3	4	2	121	130
Furniture	1	1	8	9	–	1	1	2	23	37
Books and stationery	5	–	12	13	2	–	–	–	32	33
Automobile	1	2	7	9	1	–	5	2	27	55
Hardware	2	1	18	21	3	4	3	1	53	40
Electric apparatus	–	–	8	13	2	1	–	1	25	41
Jewellery	1	1	16	7	1	1	1	2	30	39
Coal and wood	–	–	22	11	–	–	–	1	34	34
Drugs and chemicals	1	3	22	16	2	1	1	1	47	37
Miscellaneous	7	3	72	52	4	3	6	5	152	158
Totals, Trade	48	36	496	353	41	39	45	31	1,089	1,172
Manufacture—										
Vegetable foods	1	–	30	23	2	1	3	1	61	77
Drink and tobacco	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1
Animal foods	1	–	5	4	–	–	1	2	13	23
Fur and leather	–	–	21	16	3	1	1	1	43	50
Pulp and paper	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Textiles	–	–	8	4	–	–	1	–	13	30
Clothing	2	–	34	30	1	–	–	–	67	79
Lumber and manufactures	–	–	19	17	1	–	–	1	38	45
Iron and steel	–	–	6	4	–	–	–	1	11	12
Non-ferrous metals	–	–	5	4	2	–	–	1	12	25
Non-metallic minerals	1	–	8	7	–	–	–	–	16	20
Drugs and chemicals	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	5	3
Miscellaneous	–	–	36	32	1	1	2	4	76	102
Totals, Manufacture	5	–	175	143	10	5	8	11	357	468
Service—										
Garages	–	1	27	17	1	2	5	1	54	66
Other custom and repairs	–	–	29	16	–	–	1	–	46	68
Personal service	4	2	52	37	4	5	8	5	117	106
Professional service	–	–	12	4	–	–	–	1	17	13
Recreational service	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	5	15
Business service	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	1	7	22
Totals, Service	4	3	127	78	5	7	14	8	246	290
Other—										
Agriculture	2	1	1	65	6	5	12	–	92	189
Mining	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	5	6
Logging, fishing and trapping	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8
Construction	–	–	35	20	–	–	2	–	57	86
Transportation and public utilities	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	2	26	43
Finance	1	–	6	1	–	–	2	2	12	8
Totals, Other	4	1	54	102	6	5	16	5	193	340
Not classified	4	2	83	54	5	3	5	3	159	150
Grand Totals	**65**	**42**	**935**	**730**	**67**	**59**	**88**	**58**	**2,044**	**2,420**

7A.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Branches of Business, calendar year 1934, with Totals for 1933.

Branch of Business.	P.E.I. and N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total for 1934.	Total for 1933.
Trade—										
General stores	8	5	65	34	10	9	6	5	142	171
Grocery	8	5	62	31	2	2	2	5	117	119
Confectionery	2	1	22	11	–	–	2	2	40	52
Drink and tobacco	–	–	17	2	–	1	–	–	20	15
Fish and meat	1	–	38	15	1	1	–	–	56	67
Boots and shoes	–	–	13	12	–	2	2	2	31	47
Dry goods	1	–	28	11	1	–	–	–	41	74
Clothing	3	3	38	21	3	2	1	2	73	121
Furniture	–	1	5	1	–	1	–	1	9	23
Books and stationery	–	–	6	8	1	–	1	–	16	32
Automobile	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	5	27
Hardware	1	1	17	15	2	–	3	–	39	53
Electric apparatus	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	25
Jewellery	–	–	2	6	1	–	–	–	9	30
Coal and wood	–	–	18	7	1	2	–	1	29	34
Drugs and chemicals	–	1	11	11	3	5	–	2	33	47
Miscellaneous	6	1	65	44	7	2	6	6	137	152
Totals, Trade	30	18	411	231	32	27	23	27	799	1,089
Manufacture—										
Vegetable foods	2	2	30	19	4	1	1	1	60	61
Drink and tobacco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Animal foods	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	4	13
Fur and leather	–	–	15	7	–	–	1	–	23	43
Pulp and paper	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	9	–
Textiles	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	13
Clothing	–	–	21	7	–	–	–	–	28	67
Lumber and manufactures	1	–	7	11	–	1	–	–	20	38
Iron and steel	–	–	2	5	2	–	–	–	9	11
Non-ferrous metals	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	5	12
Non-metallic minerals	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	5	16
Drugs and chemicals	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	5
Miscellaneous	–	2	26	15	1	–	–	3	47	76
Totals, Manufacture	4	7	112	76	7	2	2	7	217	357
Service—										
Garages	1	–	22	10	–	–	–	4	37	54
Other custom and repairs	1	2	25	14	2	–	–	1	45	46
Personal service	4	2	42	19	2	–	1	3	73	117[1]
Restaurants	–	–	15	5	1	2	–	1	24	[2]
Professional service	1	–	23	4	1	–	–	1	30	17
Recreational service	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	5
Business service	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	7
Totals, Service	8	4	132	54	6	2	1	10	217	246
Other—										
Agriculture	1	6	1	52	8	3	11	–	82	92
Mining	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	5
Logging, fishing and trapping	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1
Construction	2	–	41	14	–	1	–	1	59	57
Transportation and public utilities	–	–	11	5	1	–	2	1	20	26
Finance	1	1	7	5	–	–	–	2	16	12
Totals, Other	5	7	61	77	9	4	14	5	182	193
Not Classified	3	2	63	36	2	1	2	8	117	159
Grand Totals	**50**	**38**	**779**	**474**	**56**	**36**	**42**	**57**	**1,532**	**2,044**

[1] This figure for 1933 included restaurants, now separately classified in the next line.

[2] Included with "personal service" in 1933.

Administration of Bankrupt Estates.—The administration of bankrupt estates is now carried on by the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, appointed in 1932, with the object of conserving as far as possible the assets of bankrupt estates for the benefit of the creditors. His first report, covering the period from Dec. 1, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1933, indicates that, during the calendar year 1933, 850 bankrupt estates were closed up under the supervision of his office. The following figures for these estates show how wide is the gulf between the optimistic value of assets by debtors at the time of assignment as compared with the actual realization: total liabilities estimated at $8,629,392; total assets valued (by debtors) at $9,207,503; total actually realized $1,880,015. The amount realized was distributed as follows: payments to creditors $1,449,392; payments to debtors in lieu of exemptions $6,790; administrative costs $423,833. In 1934 the estimated assets of the 1,620 estates closed were $14,887,298, the total receipts $3,800,996 and the cost of administration $880,803.

8.—Totals of Assets, Liabilities, Assets Realized and Cost of Administration in Bankrupt Estates Closed in the calendar years, 1933 and 1934.

(From the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy.)

Province or City.	Estates.	Assets as Estimated by Debtor.	Liabilities as Estimated by Debtor.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts from Operations.	Total Realization.	Cost of Administration.
1933:	No.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	4	14,751	22,462	3,858	–	3,858	1,637
Nova Scotia	27	199,322	260,718	35,060	547	35,607	9,905
New Brunswick	20	103,725	158,353	36,540	296	36,835	10,916
Quebec[1]	329	2,652,112	3,015,846	640,032	6,536	646,568	154,043
Montreal	228	2,035,360	2,751,884	518,994	53,668	572,661	123,785
Ontario[1]	172	897,826	1,419,667	308,915	5,554	314,469	73,032
Toronto	41	3,020,466[2]	668,263	162,779	15,976	178,755	35,204
Manitoba	8	44,211	76,120	18,674	–	18,674	3,432
Saskatchewan	8	41,121	46,008	9,766	363	10,129	3,569
Alberta	3	30,451	29,115	4,049	–	4,049	1,139
British Columbia	10	168,162	180,956	58,410	–	58,410	7,171
Totals	**850**	**9,207,503**	**8,629,392**	**1,797,076**	**82,939**	**1,880,015**	**423,833**
1934.							
Prince Edward Island	10	38,006	68,894	11,578	–	11,578	4,148
Nova Scotia	49	381,566	751,220	95,727	4,020	99,748	22,479
New Brunswick	38	220,998	431,439	84,156	8,362	92,517	26,012
Quebec[1]	473	4,436,564	5,128,659	1,109,128	16,740	1,125,868	263,263
Montreal	475	3,697,273	5,894,648	1,048,956	5,597	1,054,553	253,858
Ontario[1]	327	2,219,095	2,704,883	529,293	37,859	567,152	143,681
Toronto	84	1,918,182	2,954,159	441,038	3,158	444,196	77,281
Manitoba	54	1,283,639	1,223,746	231,094	2,204	233,298	47,673
Saskatchewan	33	183,606	312,478	42,850	570	43,420	11,689
Alberta	50	402,185	586,211	88,791	5,893	94,684	19,435
British Columbia	27	106,184	286,546	33,823	159	33,982	11,284
Totals	**1,620**	**14,887,298**	**20,342,883**	**3,716,434**	**84,562**	**3,800,996**	**880,803**

[1]Exclusive of city shown separately. [2]Including one mining company with assets stated as $2,899,086.

CHAPTER XXV.—EDUCATION.

Section 1.—Schools, Colleges and Universities.*

Throughout the Dominion of Canada public education, except for instruction of the native Indian population, is a matter of provincial concern. Before Confederation, the maritime colonies were separated from Ontario by French-speaking Quebec, and in each colony an educational system specially adapted to the local conditions had come into existence. When Confederation was under consideration, the protection of existing vested rights was the predominant consideration. As a result, Section 93 of the British North America Act, which embodies the Canadian constitution in so far as that constitution is a written one, provides that in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in respect of education, except that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union".

Inasmuch as the administration of public education is one of the chief functions of Provincial Governments, in each of the provinces except Quebec there is a Department of Education administered either by a member of the Provincial Executive Council or Cabinet or by the Executive Council or Cabinet as a whole. In practice, however, the routine administration is in the hands of the permanent officials of the Department of Education, who are members of the permanent civil service. In Quebec the Superintendent of Education, appointed by the Government, is *ex officio* President of the Council of Public Instruction. The link between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government is the Provincial Secretary; there are also two deputy heads, called the French and English Secretaries of the Department.

Since the Departments of Education are permanent authorities, controlled as to details of administration by permanent officials, educational policy is relatively permanent; further, the control of the Governments over education throughout the provinces is relatively stronger than in the United States. A capable Deputy Minister or Superintendent of Education impresses his personality and his views upon the whole system of his province, especially as in practice he controls the payment of government grants, which constitute, on the average, about 14 p.c. of the total expenditure applied to educational purposes.

The Department of Education in each province naturally has its headquarters at the capital of the province. Its local representatives are the school inspectors, who are appointed and paid by the Provincial Governments, except for the "public" and "separate" schools in Ontario, where they are appointed (in all but unorganized districts) by the county or city municipality from a list approved by the province.

Education in Quebec.—In Quebec there are two distinct systems of education —the Roman Catholic and the Protestant systems—in each of which the teaching of religion takes a prominent position. In the latter, which is under the control

*Revised by M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief, Education Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This Branch is concerned with compiling and publishing comparable data relating to educational institutions throughout Canada, and to this end co-operates with the Provincial Departments of Education. A list of the publications of this Branch will be found in Chapter XXIX, Section 1, under "Education".

of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with an English Secretary, the curriculum and the general system of education are similar to those in the other provinces, except that the highest grade is Grade XI, from which students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's University, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking, as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary and continuation or "complementary" training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over one preparatory "year", six "years" of an elementary course, and two "years" of a complementary course. Some of these "years" require more than a year to complete, the completion of the "sixth year" corresponding in a general way to the end of the elementary grades, or high school entrance, in other provinces. Beginning in the school year 1929-30, a new superior course of three "years" beyond the complementary course was provided for. These are called the ninth, tenth and eleventh "years". Over 4,400 students were enrolled in the second year of introduction of the change.

Summary Statistics of Education.—Expenditure for schools, colleges and universities dropped from the peak of $178,700,000 in 1931 to $163,945,000 in 1932. The corresponding figures for the school year ended in 1933 shows a still greater drop, to $146,922,000. The decline continued in 1934. Though its exact extent is not yet known, available data indicate that the total for 1934 was probably not above $130,000,000. Up to 1933 the percentage drop was much greater in Ontario and the western provinces than in Quebec and the Maritimes. Capital expenditures have generally been brought to a very low level, and teachers' salaries, in the provinces for which 1934 records have been received, show a three-year decrease of about one-third. Reductions have been much more severe in rural schools than in towns and cities. A shortage of funds has led some communities to shorten the teaching year by a few weeks, but very few schools have been continuously closed for any considerable time. A concise numerical summary of institutions, pupils, teachers and costs for the school year ended in 1933 follows:—

GENERAL SUMMARY STATEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STAFFS AND EXPENDITURES, 1933.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Expenditure.
	No.	No.	No.	$
(1) Provincially-Controlled Schools—				
(a) Ordinary and technical day schools	30,800[1]	2,232,622	69,751	
(b) Evening schools	225	66,501	1,566	
(c) Correspondence courses	5	8,926	150	121,464,641
(d) Special schools	16	4,811	500[1]	
(e) Normal schools	56	8,225	634	
(2) Privately-Controlled Schools—				
(a) Ordinary day	860	87,929	5,430	5,193,000
(b) Business training	175	14,862	500[1]	(estimated)
(3) Dominion Indian Schools	349	17,425	601	1,712,223
(4) Universities or Colleges—				
(a) Preparatory	60[2]	21,701	950	
(b) University grade	152	41,175	4,800	18,551,998
(c) Others	10[2]	25,879		
Totals	32,708	2,530,056	84,381	146,921,862

[1] Approximate. [2] Including only affiliated schools that are not enumerated in (b).

Table 1 gives a more detailed summary of all institutions by provinces.

1.—Summary Statistics of Educational Institutions in

A.—ENROL

No.	Type of Institution.		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Provincially-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Ordinary and technical day schools	No.	18,247	117,238	90,888
	(b) Evening schools	"	–	2,236	812
	(c) Correspondence courses	"	–	995	–
	(d) Special schools[3]	"	–	404	–
	(e) Normal schools	"	with 4 (a)	398	347
2	Privately-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Ordinary day schools	No.	511	2,655	3,544
	(b) Business training schools	"	159	425	496
3	Dominion Indian schools	"	33	447	314
4	Universities and Colleges—				
	(a) Preparatory courses	No.	557	238	389
	(b) University standard	"	152	2,630	1,291
	(c) Other courses at university[4]	"	8	6,243[4]	36
	Grand Totals	No.	**19,667**	**133,909**	**98,117**
	Population of 1933[5]	"	**89,000**	**522,000**	**420,000**

B.—EXPEND

5	Provincially-Controlled Schools—				
	(a) Expended by Provincial Governments	$	344,109	1,092,520	517,383
	(b) Expended by Ratepayers, etc	$	182,812	3,197,892	2,469,677
6	Privately-controlled schools (estimated)	$	19,000	114,000	137,000
7	Indian schools	$	1,235	37,007	17,074
8	Universities and colleges	$	133,630	1,102,903	365,319
	Totals	$	**680,786**	**5,544,322**	**3,506,453**

C.—FURTHER INFORMATION ON ORDINARY DAY SCHO

	Enrolment—				
9	Boys	No.	9,177	58,507	44,674
10	Girls	"	9,070	58,731	44,607
11	In elementary grades	"	15,525	100,537	–
12	In secondary grades	"	2,421	16,701	–
13	In urban schools	"	7,395	55,062	50,344
14	In rural schools	"	10,852	62,176	38,937
	Attendance—				
15	Averages of daily attendance	No.	13,810	93,866	70,876
16	Averages (medians) of days per pupil	"	164	168	175
17	Averages of days schools open	"	200	196	188
18	Percentages of enrolment in average attendance	p.c.	75·7	80·1	79·3
19	Teachers, totals	No.	645	3,597	2,641
20	Male	"	166	416	330
21	Female	"	479	3,181	2,311
	Accommodation—				
22	Numbers of school districts	No.	477	1,761	1,421
23	Numbers of school houses	"	477	–	–
24	Numbers of class-rooms	"	645	3,260	2,455
25	Numbers of pupils per class-room	"	28	36	36
26	Numbers of rural schools	"	416	1,451	1,252

[1] Figures for 1 (a) and 1 (b) in Quebec are for 1931-32; for 1 (a) in Ont., except secondary schools, are for calendar year 1932; all others are for 1932-33.

[2] Includes 176 in Yukon in 1 (a) and, for Yukon and N.W.T., 411 in Item 3, 14,000 in population and $45,466 in expenditures.

[3] Schools for the blind, deaf, or mentally defective. These are boarding schools and many of the pupils are from a province other than the one in which they are at school. This is true, too, of industrial or reform schools in some provinces, with enrolments exceeding 3,000, which should properly be included under this heading.

Canada, by Provinces, 1933, or Latest Year Reported.[1]

MENT.

Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.[2]	No.
562,856[1]	781,332[1]	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	2,232,622[2]	1
15,108[1]	38,314	2,002	1,659	1,770	4,600	66,501	
–	1,800	1,555	1,765	1,286	1,525	8,926	
1,179	2,232	562	136	205	93	4,811	
2,537	2,687	481	715	677	393	8,225	
56,587	11,242	5,490	1,541	2,453	3,906	87,929	2
2,849	4,946	2,239	810	1,421	1,517	14,862	
1,644	4,525	2,466	2,247	1,720	3,618	17,425[2]	3
16,729	2,685	303	504	296	–	21,701	4
10,242	16,776	3,468	2,517	2,028	2,071	41,175	
5,262	11,372[4]	900	830	398	830[4]	25,879	
674,993	**877,911**	**169,536**	**238,731**	**181,246**	**135,359**	**2,530,056**	
2,970,000	**3,524,000**	**722,000**	**951,000**	**757,000**	**712,000**	**10,681,000**[2]	

ITURES.

5,816,736	6,088,046	1,207,836	1,919,153	1,675,229	2,599,972	21,260,984	5
20,163,725	44,482,988	6,397,405	7,549,033	9,668,600	6,091,525	100,203,657	
2,800,000	1,050,000	394,000	99,000	210,000	370,000	5,193,000	6
59,908	374,920	216,390	303,182	265,794	391,246	1,712,223	7
6,363,116	6,994,426	989,997	970,801	977,331	654,475	18,551,998	8
35,203,485	**58,990,380**	**9,205,628**	**10,841,169**	**12,796,954**	**10,107,218**	**146,921,862**[2]	

OLS UNDER PROVINCIAL CONTROL [ITEM 1 (a) ABOVE].[5]

306,107	397,511	75,503	114,114	84,490	59,762	1,149,845	9
310,415	381,461	74,567	111,893	84,502	57,054	1,132,300	10
–	654,581	129,686	189,999	142,076	95,901	–	11
–	124,391	20,384	35,104	26,916	20,915	–	12
–	556,595	109,090	94,532	85,608	70,201	–	13
–	222,377	40,980	130,571	83,384	46,615	–	14
516,516	606,867	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	1,840,663	15
–	–	179	176	189	–	–	16
–	–	–	190	193	–	–	17
83·8	77·9	80·7	77·4	81·3	89·8	80·6	18
22,345	21,369	4,406	8,276	6,050	3,912	73,241	19
4,122	4,821	955	2,409	1,710	1,218	16,147	20
18,223	16,548	3,451	5,867	4,340	2,694	57,094	21
7,839	–	2,238	5,010	3,708	821	–	22
8,231	7,683	2,043	–	–	1,207	–	23
19,700[6]	19,000[6]	4,290	6,891	5,796	3,670	65,707	24
31	40	35	33	30	32	–	25
–	6,139	–	–	3,167	1,028	–	26

[4] Includes also 453 in the Departmental summer schools for teachers in N.S., 2,918 in Ont., and 245 in B.C., not held at universities or colleges.
[5] Includes also 2 (a) for Quebec.
[6] Estimated.

Subsection 1.—The Provincially-Controlled Schools.

It is considered that the best general test of the efficiency of public general education in Canada is furnished by the statistics of Table 2, showing the 1932-33 age-grade distribution of 1,457,026 pupils in the provincially-controlled schools of seven provinces. Many other tables of this form, analysing age-grade distribution by provinces, by sex, and by rural and urban areas and graded or ungraded schools, may be consulted in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1933", pp. 24-39.

2.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada; Distribution of 1,457,026 Pupils in Seven Provinces, by Age and Grade, 1932-33.

Age.	Elementary Grades.								
	K. and K.P.[1]	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
4	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	3,684	5,759	59	1	–	–	–	–	–
6	17,935	58,301	3,734	221	6	–	–	–	–
7	4,780	84,609	30,668	4,263	422	16	–	–	–
8	1,161	41,420	58,062	25,743	8,084	541	28	1	2
9	346	15,125	37,372	40,579	37,234	8,246	775	35	2
10	113	5,714	16,313	26,273	47,335	37,745	8,536	779	82
11	49	2,506	6,862	13,141	30,829	48,835	33,763	7,796	1,325
12	27	1,274	3,011	6,229	16,092	33,590	43,225	30,160	9,332
13	12	607	1,429	2,943	8,097	19,212	31,571	39,135	29,459
Totals, 7-13	6,488	151,255	153,717	119,171	148,093	148,185	117,898	77,906	40,202
14	14	324	653	1,293	3,618	8,820	16,365	26,241	34,803
15	–	108	215	489	1,327	3,532	7,845	13,728	24,672
16	–	46	88	153	396	977	2,048	4,940	10,963
17	–	26	25	42	99	200	486	1,106	3,086
Totals, 14-17	14	504	981	1,977	5,440	13,529	26,744	46,015	73,524
18	–	7	6	11	26	51	89	199	630
19	–	9	9	11	55	27	90	55	182
Grand Totals	**28,121**	**215,917**	**158,506**	**121,392**	**153,620**	**161,792**	**144,821**	**124,175**	**114,538**

Age.	Secondary Grades.					Totals.			Grand Total.
	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Special.	Elementary.	Secondary.	Unclassified.	
4	–	–	–	–	–	82	–	–	82
5	–	–	–	–	–	9,503	–	–	9,503
6	–	–	–	–	–	80,197	–	77	80,274
7	–	–	–	–	–	124,758	–	78	124,836
8	–	–	–	–	–	135,042	–	84	135,126
9	–	–	–	–	–	139,714	–	84	139,798
10	16	–	–	–	–	142,890	16	80	142,986
11	449	22	1	–	1	145,106	473	85	145,664
12	4,266	384	17	–	59	142,940	4,726	58	147,724
13	13,214	3,115	360	2	317	132,465	17,008	50	149,523
Totals, 7-13	17,945	3,521	378	2	377	962,915	22,223	519	985,657
14	23,106	10,621	2,877	39	721	92,131	37,364	20	129,515
15	22,628	17,704	9,752	611	1,081	51,916	51,776	6	103,698
16	13,175	16,537	16,422	3,037	768	19,611	49,939	1	69,551
17	5,096	9,340	15,009	6,084	719	5,070	36,248	1	41,319
Totals, 14-17	64,005	54,202	44,060	9,771	3,289	168,728	175,327	28	344,083
18	1,705	3,677	8,631	5,939	697	1,019	20,649	–	21,668
19	749	1,761	5,521	5,721	1,569	438	15,321	–	15,759
Grand Totals	**84,404**	**63,161**	**58,590**	**21,433**	**5,932**	**1,222,882**	**233,520**	**624**	**1,457,026**

[1] Kindergarten and Kindergarten-primary.

General elementary and secondary education throughout the Dominion, in so far as it is provincially-controlled, is carried on, except in Quebec, in free schools supported by general taxation. These schools may be divided into 12 grades, 8 of which are normally considered to be elementary and 4 secondary. The twelfth grade is in most provinces a postgraduate year, corresponding to the first year of a university course. The average pupil takes one school year to complete each grade, so that entering school at 6 years of age, he would matriculate to the university at 17 or 18.

A historical summary of the enrolment and average attendance in provincially-controlled schools from 1911 to 1933 is given by provinces in Table **3.** The enrolment and average attendance, in cities of 10,000 population and over, are given in Table **4.**

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-33.

TOTAL NUMBERS ENROLLED, 1911-33.

NOTE.—Figures of enrolment and average attendance in various years prior to 1911 are given on pp. 839 and 840 of the 1932 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.[1]	Que.[1]	Ont.[1]	Man.	Sask.	Alta.[1]	B.C.	Canada.[1]
1911....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,361,205
1912....	17,078	103,984	69,199	400,036	527,570	–	81,896	70,414	50,170	1,320,347
1913....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	544,138	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,470,844
1914....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	563,889	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,555,632
1915....	18,402	107,768	72,013	448,087	571,387	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,602,972
1916....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,853	563,727	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,626,144
1917....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,808	565,539	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,650,600
1918....	17,861	108,097	71,782	467,933	569,394	109,925	151,326	111,109	67,516	1,674,943
1919....	17,587	106,982	71,029	492,829	589,514	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,750,395
1920....	17,354	108,096	72,988	504,914	609,849	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,826,571
1921....	17,510	109,483	73,771	518,410	637,467	129,015	184,871	124,328[2]	85,950	1,880,805
1922....	18,323	114,229	77,852	536,938	661,880	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,964,854
1923....	17,742	114,458	78,887	543,559	677,106	142,369	194,313	145,803	94,888	2,091,125
1924....	17,281	111,594	79,452	547,880	682,906	144,491	204,154	145,312	96,204	2,029,274
1925....	17,427	112,352	80,360	555,721	692,653	145,834	206,595	145,692	97,954	2,054,588
1926....	17,324	112,391	81,330	559,198	703,614	148,279	213,404	148,245	101,688	2,085,473
1927....	17,210	112,556	81,916	563,704	720,625	148,763	218,560	151,292	105,008	2,154,634
1928....	17,214	112,898	83,271	571,135	731,258	150,883	223,049	155,741	108,179	2,153,628
1929....	17,180	113,309	84,370	582,661	738,477	150,517	227,263	161,235	109,558	2,154,570
1930....	17,277	113,860	87,308	589,286	756,812	151,846	228,434	164,519	111,017	2,220,359
1931....	17,506	115,511	88,836	606,120	772,388	153,553	230,492	165,786	113,914	2,264,106
1932....	17,846	116,041	89,755	618,597	778,972	151,927	229,193	167,675	115,919	2,285,925
1933....	18,247	117,238	90,888	[3]	[3]	150,070	226,007	168,992	116,816	[3]

For footnotes see end of table on next page.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1911-33—concluded.

AVERAGES OF DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1911-33.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.[1]	Que.[1]	Ont.[1]	Man.	Sask.	Alta.[1]	B.C.	Canada.[1]
1911....	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,532
1912....	10,916	63,640	43,685	314,520	323,358	-	49,329	39,226	37,384	882,058
1913....	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	340,223	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	978,862
1914....	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	357,519	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,051,938
1915....	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	367,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,112,769
1916....	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,754	366,891	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,118,522
1917....	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,868	371,129	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,143,212
1918....	11,334	67,923	46,515	269,426	382,506	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,061,919
1919....	10,908	65,906	45,797	370,710	391,539	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,187,191
1920....	10,991	66,442	46,950	379,319	398,264	88,563	101,355	82,417	59,791	1,234,092
1921....	11,446	78,238	49,714	401,655	450,656	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,349,256
1922....	12,338	79,410	51,668	426,466	475,591	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,435,990
1923....	11,762	83,472	53,745	426,935	482,068	98,787	130,499	103,612	77,752	1,468,633
1924....	11,783	79,509	58,366	430,185	496,673	103,775	139,782	104,003	79,262	1,503,338
1925....	12,259	80,318	58,397	443,741	508,044	104,312	144,650	105,978	82,721	1,540,420
1926....	11,823	80,446	58,731	448,252	512,175	106,809	152,430	108,881	85,293	1,564,830
1927....	11,777	81,426	61,070	452,757	528,485	106,793	157,392	112,401	88,306	1,600,407
1928....	12,123	82,591	62,205	461,228	535,691	114,270	157,207	116,245	91,760	1,633,320
1929....	12,144	84,275	63,312	468,537	583,334	116,766	161,658	120,229	94,410	1,704,665
1930....	12,201	85,080	65,726	478,682	592,265	117,037	169,893	129,371	96,196	1,746,451
1931....	12,721	87,418	70,856	502,890	597,164	120,703	176,716	134,112	99,375	1,801,955
1932....	13,119	89,513	71,423	518,921	606,867	122,843	176,916	136,711	103,510	1,839,823
1933....	13,810	93,866	72,204	[3]	[3]	121,190	175,002	137,558	104,978	[3]

[1]Figures revised since publication of the 1933 Year Book. [2]Half-year only. [3]Figures for Quebec and Ontario for 1933 not available at time of going to press.

4.—Numbers of Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance in All General Schools, and in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1933, or Latest Year Reported.

NOTE.—The high school enrolment in Quebec cities is not given because it would not be complete without including the high school pupils of the classical colleges and independent classical schools and of the normal schools. The figures for secondary grades for Ontario cities represent high schools, vocational schools, and collegiate institutes only; they do not include pupils in fifth classes.

City.	General Schools.				High School Grades (included in General Schools figures).		
	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.	Enrolment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Belleville, Ont.	1,939	1,863	3,802	2,946	448	448	896
Brandon, Man.	1,933	1,874	3,807	3,428	405	393	798
Brantford, Ont.	3,687	3,509	7,196	5,922	720	628	1,348
Calgary, Alta.	8,838	8,826	17,664	15,558	2,117	2,313	4,430
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1,232	613	1,845	1,659	187	97	284
Chatham, Ont.	2,037	1,949	3,986	3,186	468	480	948
Chicoutimi, Que.	1,698	1,660	3,358	2,897	–	–	–
Cornwall, Ont.	1,995	1,933	3,928	3,278	291	289	580
East Windsor, Ont.	2,206	2,171	4,377	3,436	–	–	–
Edmonton, Alta.	9,458	9,814	19,272	16,640	2,306	2,505	4,811
Fort William, Ont.	3,538	3,710	7,248	6,178	653	659	1,312
Galt, Ont.	1,611	1,614	3,225	2,721	404	389	793
Glace Bay, N.S.	2,620	2,640	5,260	4,269	171	260	431
Granby, Que.	1,270	1,069	2,339	2,018	–	–	–
Guelph, Ont.	2,528	2,356	4,834	3,975	456	420	876
Halifax, N.S.	6,443	6,355	12,798	10,568	654	853	1,507
Hamilton, Ont.	18,545	17,631	36,176	30,143	3,283	2,649	5,932
Hull, Que.	3,470	3,449	6,919	5,877	–	–	–

4.—Numbers of Pupils Enrolled and in Average Attendance in All General Schools, and in High School Grades, in Cities of 10,000 or over, by Sex, 1933, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

City.	General Schools.				High School Grades (included in General Schools figures).		
	Enrolment.			Average Attendance.	Enrolment.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Joliette, Que.	1,376	1,273	2,649	2,195	–	–	–
Kingston, Ont.	2,719	2,747	5,466	4,346	589	537	1,126
Kitchener, Ont.	3,904	3,679	7,583	6,370	676	595	1,271
Lachine, Que.	2,386	2,305	4,691	4,140	–	–	–
Lethbridge, Alta.	1,626	1,560	3,186	2,743	387	442	829
Lévis, Que.	713	906	1,619	1,431	–	–	–
London, Ont.	8,665	7,862	16,527	13,472	2,051	1,865	3,916
Medicine Hat, Alta.	1,260	1,268	2,528	2,205	359	357	716
Moncton, N.B.	2,546	2,508	5,054	4,357	353	398	751
Montreal, Que.	83,185	80,460	163,645	139,511	–	–	–
Moose Jaw, Sask.	3,152	2,810	5,962	4,882	1,008	788	1,796
New Westminster, B.C.	1,869	1,834	3,703	3,308	534	466	1,000
Niagara Falls, Ont.	2,184	1,978	4,162	3,589	392	282	674
North Bay, Ont.	2,304	2,122	4,426	3,693	438	351	789
Oshawa, Ont.	2,820	2,693	5,513	4,691	507	455	962
Ottawa, Ont.	15,051	13,826	28,877	23,330	2,423	2,105	4,528
Outremont, Que.	1,944	2,012	3,956	3,475	–	–	–
Owen Sound, Ont.	1,566	1,445	3,011	2,553	306	319	625
Peterborough, Ont.	2,813	2,677	5,490	4,464	480	472	952
Port Arthur, Ont.	2,582	2,444	5,026	4,128	649	618	1,267
Quebec, Que.	13,192	13,934	27,126	23,857	–	–	–
Regina, Sask.	6,163	6,025	12,188	10,648	1,351	1,403	2,754
St. Boniface, Man.	1,011	1,161	2,172	1,844	132	185	317
St. Catharines, Ont.	3,289	3,370	6,659	5,605	709	765	1,474
St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1,306	1,705	3,011	2,735	–	–	–
St. Jean, Que.	1,189	1,174	2,363	2,062	–	–	–
Saint John, N.B.	4,962	5,129	10,091	8,857	466	751	1,217
St. Thomas, Ont.	2,052	1,969	4,021	3,375	591	558	1,149
Sandwich, Ont.	1,532	1,397	2,929	2,433	146	142	288
Sarnia, Ont.	2,368	2,231	4,599	3,721	543	505	1,048
Saskatoon, Sask.	5,478	5,382	10,860	9,551	1,424	1,522	2,946
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	3,195	3,259	6,454	5,392	609	650	1,259
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	2,120	1,936	4,056	3,696	–	–	–
Sherbrooke, Que.	3,081	3,217	6,298	5,443	–	–	–
Sorel, Que.	1,053	952	2,005	1,787	–	–	–
Stratford, Ont.	2,290	2,141	4,431	3,717	517	475	992
Sudbury, Ont.	2,578	2,523	5,101	4,106	354	376	730
Sydney, N.S.	3,003	2,958	5,961	4,959	393	367	760
Thetford Mines, Que.	1,279	1,197	2,476	2,160	–	–	–
Timmins, Ont.	2,283	2,132	4,415	3,620	273	261	534
Toronto, Ont.	69,898	66,448	136,346	104,202	13,239	11,578	24,817
Three Rivers, Que.	4,184	4,444	8,628	7,527	–	–	–
Valleyfield, Que.	1,274	1,379	2,653	2,331	–	–	–
Vancouver, B.C.	21,913	20,440	42,353	30,992	5,014	4,648	9,662
Verdun, Que.	6,310	4,983	11,293	10,370	–	–	–
Victoria, B.C.	2,967	2,943	5,910	5,417	636	668	1,304
Walkerville, Ont.	1,364	1,263	2,626	2,145	335	307	642
Welland, Ont.	1,564	1,478	3,042	2,566	376	343	719
Westmount, Que.	1,774	1,614	3,388	3,080	–	–	–
Windsor, Ont.	8,160	7,498	15,658	13,058	2,063	1,643	3,706
Winnipeg, Man.	20,831	19,634	40,465	35,767	4,242	3,896	8,138
Woodstock, Ont.	1,210	1,287	2,497	2,012	340	424	764

Secondary Education.—In the past quarter of a century the number of pupils of both sexes doing work of secondary grade has shown a very great absolute increase as well as a large increase relative to the number in elementary grades. The available statistics are given by years in Table **5**, and show that in each of the provinces and in every year the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. The drop in the Ontario figures between 1915 and 1917 is due in part to the change in the statistical year from the calendar year to the natural school year—September to June.

5.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Numbers of Boys and Girls Doing Work of Secondary Grade in each of Seven Provinces, 1911-33.[1]

NOTE.—For corresponding figures for 1901-10, see p. 974 of the 1933 Year Book. B=boys; G=girls.

Year.	N.S.		N.B.[2]		Ontario.[2]		Manitoba.[2]		Sask.		Alberta.[2]		B.C.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1911	3,211	5,463	–	–	17,073	20,907	–	–	766	927	–	–	940	1,048
1912	3,132	5,536	–	–	17,525	21,461	–	–	885	1,129	–	–	973	1,178
1913	3,175	5,461	–	–	17,227	23,379	–	–	1,028	1,326	–	–	1,232	1,448
1914	3,216	5,687	–	–	18,808	25,689	–	–	1,034	1,622	–	–	1,414	1,593
1915	3,436	6,041	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,545	2,038	–	–	1,844	2,068
1916	3,466	6,260	–	–	20,135	27,448	–	–	1,566	2,283	–	–	2,260	2,510
1917	3,051	6,037	–	–	16,241	21,061	–	–	1,445	2,441	–	–	2,074	2,767
1918	3,082	6,115	–	–	16,407	21,468	–	–	1,523	2,561	–	–	2,151	2,999
1919	3,024	6,114	–	–	18,107	22,370	–	–	1,910	2,841	–	–	2,392	3,414
1920	3,313	6,178	–	–	19,618	23,334	–	–	2,492	3,425	–	–	3,826	3,810
1921	3,425	6,280	–	–	19,452	23,099	3,524	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922	4,202	6,937	–	–	24,475	27,779	4,389	6,340	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923	4,715	7,373	–	–	28,396	31,999	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	4,851	6,703	4,046	5,174
1924	4,415	7,217	1,492	2,174	31,129	35,655	5,449	7,354	6,604	9,410	5,322	7,184	4,380	5,509
1925	4,696	7,157	1,669	2,284	35,085	39,171	5,480	7,396	7,255	10,171	5,917	7,851	4,711	5,886
1926	4,605	7,343	1,849	2,511	36,685	41,972	5,560	7,991	8,140	11,361	6,144	7,378	5,306	6,473
1927	4,498	7,472	2,185	3,076	37,595	42,788	5,499	7,921	8,315	11,721	6,049	8,829	6,308	7,545
1928	4,633	7,483	2,200	3,028	40,581	45,452	5,665	8,498	8,497	12,405	6,740	9,716	7,494	8,865
1929	4,809	7,722	2,132	3,046	42,407	47,718	6,458	8,626	9,197	13,397	7,128	10,910	9,350	10,661
1930	4,931	7,984	2,678	3,714	44,000	47,430	6,576	8,586	10,226	14,223	8,232	11,034	9,609	10,900
1931	5,279	8,573	2,753	3,657	47,627	50,450	7,372	9,253	12,212	16,371	9,975	12,691	10,893	11,848
1932	6,086	9,140	3,239	4,103	54,469	55,166	8,656	10,039	15,196	18,774	12,076	14,641	11,930	12,736
1933	6,969	9,732	3,388	4,257	57,475	57,070	9,510	10,119	15,877	19,227	13,191	14,998	12,843	13,053

[1]P.E.I., (including Prince of Wales College): 1923—679 boys, 1058 girls; 1924—719-1,113; 1925—669-1,087; 1926—704-1,070; 1927—669-1,132; 1928—620-1,216; 1929—716-1,217; 1930—696-1,152; 1931—836-1,432; 1932—982-1,627; 1933—1,167-1,691.

[2]Figures revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Grades.—The subjects taken in the elementary grades of the provincially-controlled schools are settled by the curricula, but in the secondary grades there are usually options appealing to different types of pupils, wishing to follow different callings. Statistics of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1930, available for six provinces, were presented in the Canada Year Book, 1932, p. 843, showing, among other things, the small number of pupils taking Greek and German and the high proportion studying French and Latin. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1933" shows in detail the changes in the subjects chosen in recent years by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces.

Vocational and Technical Education.—The introduction of technical and vocational courses into the high school curricula has been stimulated in recent years by the Technical Education Acts of 1919, 1929 and 1931, under the terms of which the Dominion Government undertook to provide subsidies to the provinces to encourage the growth of technical instruction. From the outset evening classes during the winter months have been an important part of the work of the technical schools. The numbers of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, were as follows: 1921, 56,774; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829; 1925, 88,024; 1926, 88,961; 1927, 96,682; 1928, 109,008; 1929, 121,252. In the years since 1929 not all provinces have been receiving grants, but Table 6 provides a record of pupils receiving instruction of a technical character in the provincially-controlled schools in 1933.

6.—Enrolment in Provincially-Controlled Vocational Schools in Canada, by Provinces, school year ended June 30, 1933.

Province.	Full-Time Day Students.			Part-Time and Short Course Students	Evening Students.
	Commercial.	Other than Commercial.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island	40	–	40	1,240	–
Nova Scotia	62	21	83	174	2,236
New Brunswick	578	745	1,323	284	812
Quebec[1]	–	7,750	7,750	204	15,108
Ontario[2]	16,467	18,188	34,655	2,498	38,314
Manitoba (1932)	2,965	286	3,251	120	2,002
Saskatchewan	1,644	1,292	2,936	202	1,659
Alberta	1,463	2,545	4,008	173	1,770
British Columbia	3,654	8,334	11,988	–	4,600
Totals	**26,873**	**39,161**	**66,034**	**4,895**	**66,501**

[1]This table does not include students in commercial courses in Quebec who, it will be noted, constitute a numerous group in other provinces. In Quebec statistics they are included with the high schools, classical colleges, etc. Moreover, this table comes far short of demonstrating the full importance of technical or vocational training in Quebec for another reason. All the work in the Catholic schools in advance of the elementary years (*i.e.*, in the five complementary and superior years, including about 25,000 pupils) has a highly vocational character. Apart from certain compulsory general subjects in these years optional subjects are grouped in four vocational sections, in one of which each pupil studies. [2]Enrolment in Ontario schools is not for the full year but for a certain day—the last school day in May.

Teaching Staffs.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staffs of Canadian schools consisted in 1933 of 73,241 teachers, 16,147 males and 57,094 females. The "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1933" deals in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and the teaching experience. Table 7 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as these are available.

7.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1932-33, or Latest Year Reported.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.	Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	$	$		$	$
Prince Edward Island, 1933—			Ontario—conc.		
First class	754	632	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, 1933—		
Second class	527	477	Principals	2,918	
Third class	436	386	Assistants	2,372	1,946
Nova Scotia, 1933—			Continuation schools, 1933—		
Academic	2,326	1,460	Principals	1,484	
Class A	1,304	951	Assistants	1,105	1,103
Class B	947	765	Manitoba, 1933 (medians)—		
Class C	523	547	All schools	845	773
Class D	502	450	Ungraded schools	581	576
All teachers	1,057	699	Consolidated schools	1,150	731
New Brunswick, 1933—			Other graded schools	1,421	999
First class	1,035	854	Saskatchewan, 1932—		
Second class	560	551	Rural schools—		
Third class	413	410	First class	687	590
Superior schools	1,187		Second class	674	603
Grammar schools	2,047		All classes	686	598
Quebec, 1932—			Cities, towns and villages—		
Religious teachers	590	387	First class	1,253	956
Lay teachers—			Second class	1,005	903
Catholic schools	1,630	394	All classes	1,199	929
Protestant schools	2,601	1,140	Collegiate Institutes and High Schools	2,281	1,784
Catholic and Protestant schools	1,857	553	Alberta, 1932—		
Ontario, 1932—			First class	1,517	1,096
Public schools—			Second class	987	934
Rural	1,048	871	Third class	789	814
City	2,265	1,589	Specialist	2,328	1,880
Town	1,669	913	Provisional	–	840
Village	1,355	970	British Columbia, 1933—		
Separate schools—			High and Junior High schools	1,908	
Rural	897	845	Elementary and Superior schools	1,272	
City	880	693	All schools	1,416	
Town	1,109	759			
Village	–	813			
Totals, public and separate	1,545	1,061			

Teachers in Training.—Detailed information regarding male and female teachers in training in 1932-33 is given in the Bureau of Statistics' "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1933". A summary of the number of teachers in training in each year from 1902 to 1933 is furnished by provinces in Table 8.

8.—Provincially-Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1911-33.

NOTE.—In recent years several universities have added teacher-training departments, in most cases for university graduates who are trained for teaching positions in the secondary schools. These are included in the figures since 1930. The large increase in Quebec in 1932 is due to the recognition of teaching brothers' scholasticates as normal schools for the first time; that in Ontario in 1933 is due to a second year of training being inaugurated. For corresponding figures for 1902-10, see. p. 976 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1911	–	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	–	4,069
1912	–	293	376	836	1,513	–	580	278	–	3,876
1913	–	302	358	1,088	1,436	529	643	292	–	4,648
1914	–	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	357	–	5,332
1915	–	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	–	5,938
1916	–	388	372	1,357	1,819	737	911	438	–	6,022
1917	–	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	334	335	5,783
1918	–	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	467	365	5,528
1919	–	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	297	425	5,734
1920	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	413	404	6,305
1921	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	411	377	6,624
1922	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	536	685	8,601
1923	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,004	672	9,721
1924	338	682	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	639	639	10,101
1925	297	760	430	1,771	2,611	695	1,702	613	563	9,442
1926	299	692	376	1,854	2,786	636	1,655	774	453	9,525
1927	243	680	344	1,884	2,441	626	1,514	721	335	8,788
1928	215	600	321	1,950	2,679	614	1,458	692	375	8,904
1929	195	538	345	1,921	1,734	536	2,677	789	339	9,074
1930	219	615	311	2,075	1,838	549	1,317	811	432	8,167
1931	245	734	315	2,173	2,119	570	1,303	981	526	8,966
1932	192	588	386	2,881	2,813	550	861	663	476	9,410
1933	231	462	381	3,131	3,706	481	788	704	447	10,331

Receipts and Expenditures.—The total receipts and expenditures of the provincially-controlled schools of the different provinces are published for recent years in Table 9. Figures for the receipts in British Columbia and for expenditures in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec are not available.

9.—Canadian Provincially-Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1920-33.

NOTE.—For other years back to 1901, see the 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153 and the 1932 Year Book, pp. 845-848.

Year.	P.E.ISLAND[1]—RECEIPTS.			NOVA SCOTIA[1]—RECEIPTS.			
	Govt. Grants.	Local Assessment.	Total Receipts.	Govt. Grants.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total Receipts.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	211,618	131,030	342,648	500,405	224,025	1,978,242	2,702,673
1925	285,102	167,597	452,699	658,648	524,037	2,522,255	3,704,940
1930	306,390	189,669	496,059	916,856	523,876	2,529,293	3,970,025
1931	321,508	189,444	510,952	1,012,681	523,834	2,657,780	4,194,295
1932	324,831	208,477	533,308	1,073,642	520,884	2,697,691	4,292,217
1933	344,109	182,812	526,921	1,092,520	516,568	2,681,324	4,290,412

[1]Figures of expenditures not available.

9.—Canadian Provincially-Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1920-33—continued.

Year.	NEW BRUNSWICK[2]—RECEIPTS.				QUEBEC[1, 2]—RECEIPTS.		
	Govt. Grants.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total Receipts.	Govt. Grants.	Assessment and Other Sources.	Total Receipts.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	290,028	103,629	1,364,915	1,758,572	2,334,108	16,867,297	19,201,405
1925	400,059	211,885	2,736,430	3,348,374	3,771,317	25,209,251	28,980,568
1930	495,886	212,172	2,405,890	3,113,948	5,906,164	28,656,366	34,562,530
1931	511,850	228,117	2,467,510	3,207,477	5,804,746	29,350,278	35,155,024
1932	519,001	214,008	2,389,050	3,122,059	5,816,736	28,666,762	34,483,498
1933	517,383	219,909	2,249,768	2,987,060	–	–	–

ONTARIO—RECEIPTS.[1]

Year.	Elementary Schools.				Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Govt. Grants.	Local Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund and Other Sources.	Total.	Govt. Grants.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	1,612,837	18,766,800	9,413,521	29,793,158	801,059	6,102,956	35,896,114
1925	3,401,863	24,690,293	12,670,626	40,762,782	1,319,737	13,261,826	54,024,608
1930	3,753,499	29,151,682	14,941,612	47,846,793	1,845,379	23,800,321	71,647,114
1931	4,102,448	29,501,759	13,019,516	46,623,723	2,171,966	20,410,724	67,034,447
1932	3,847,696	24,061,897	13,691,301	41,600,894	2,240,350	18,818,299	60,419,193

ONTARIO—EXPENDITURES.[1]

Year.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.	Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites, etc.	Apparatus, etc.	Rents, etc.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	13,070,038	4,792,571	333,288	7,020,615	25,216,512	5,409,923	30,626,435
1925	18,569,110	4,042,896	504,923	10,181,188	33,298,117	12,356,796	45,655,613
1930	20,502,972	4,753,237		15,051,056	40,307,265	21,667,826	61,975,091
1931	20,836,250	3,486,593		14,293,884	38,616,727	18,818,103	57,434,830
1932	20,440,346	1,906,782		13,346,347	35,693,475	14,877,559	50,571,034

MANITOBA—RECEIPTS.

Year.	Legislative Grants.	Municipal Taxes.	Debentures.	Promissory Notes.	Sundries.	Balance from Previous Years.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	691,981	4,947,186	402,181	2,208,019	432,110	436,168	9,117,644
1925	1,310,067	7,283,360	677,775	1,335,695	185,109	833,930	11,625,936
1930	1,285,898	7,821,988	446,115	1,770,920	219,540	814,368	12,358,829
1931	1,310,587	7,675,879	1,071,272	1,043,975	490,447	738,137	12,330,297
1932	1,299,625	6,834,536	954,641	723,141	282,641	612,101	10,706,685
1933	1,207,836	6,029,404	100,934	732,719	217,918	463,113	8,751,924

[1]The latest figures are for 1932. [2]Figures of expenditures not available.

9.—Canadian Provincially-Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1920-33—continued.

MANITOBA—EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Building, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs and Caretaking.	Secretary-Treasurers' Salaries.
	$	$	$	$	$
1920	3,296,035	958,933	354,076	479,192	96,088
1925	4,838,723	269,893	318,804	769,435	150,783
1930	5,329,498	1,222,272	425,633	743,418	167,692
1931	5,387,400	795,142	370,399	771,922	164,197
1932	5,052,322	298,959	310,953	649,171	216,152
1933	4,484,074	103,053	329,084	600,642	241,466

Year.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory Notes.	Other Expenditures.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$
1920	347,350	439,946	1,802,294	1,053,174	8,827,092
1925	585,796	737,070	2,123,882	876,942	10,671,328
1930	651,551	694,929	1,301,332	1,091,074	11,627,399
1931	1,306,476	693,704	1,251,946	974,239	11,715,425
1932	547,085	691,335	962,072	763,797	9,491,846
1933	517,794	661,129	745,333	667,999	8,350,574

SASKATCHEWAN—RECEIPTS.[1]

Year.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Govt. Grants.	Local Assessments.	Debentures.	Other Sources.	Total.	Govt. Grants.	Total.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	1,229,934	8,826,175	1,516,765	2,341,770	13,914,643	107,133	444,791	14,359,434
1925	1,913,643	10,063,559	720,272	1,927,253	14,624,727	216,102	664,181	15,288,908
1930	2,406,092	10,163,293	1,410,712	1,906,232	15,886,329	357,812	1,305,703	17,192,032
1931	2,161,290	7,609,132	239,099	2,177,756	12,187,277	587,953	1,184,725	13,372,002
1932	1,684,906	6,300,054	33,045	1,782,480	9,800,485	234,247	952,130	10,752,615

SASKATCHEWAN—EXPENDITURES.[1]

Year.	Elementary Schools.						Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Debentures.	Notes (renewals and interest).	School Bldgs. and Grounds.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Teachers' Salaries.	Total.[2]	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	5,940,869	813,266	2,178,134	2,099,350	3,109,579	14,141,198	325,497	462,515	14,603,713
1925	6,828,428	1,481,450	1,577,795	1,320,091	3,083,072	14,290,836	459,630	690,247	14,981,083
1930	7,889,070	1,578,469	1,445,643	2,022,775	3,541,297	16,477,254	641,551	1,928,073	18,405,327
1931	6,695,377	1,186,999	1,574,418	533,181	2,791,146	12,781,121	662,646	1,413,462	14,194,583
1932	4,910,945	904,116	1,556,833	252,741	2,408,669	10,033,304	557,098	1,356,301	11,389,604

[1]The latest figures are for 1932. [2]Totals do not include promissory notes.

9.—Canadian Provincially-Controlled Schools: Receipts and Expenditures, by Provinces, 1920-33—concluded.

ALBERTA—RECEIPTS.[1]

Year.	Govt. Grants.	Local Assessments.	Debentures.	Notes.	Other Sources.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	885,524	6,894,401	865,195	1,948,257	279,776	10,873,153
1925	1,084,879	8,197,098	357,103	1,130,357	364,954	11,134,391
1930	1,593,995	8,854,951	1,335,699	1,491,338	420,808	13,696,791
1931	1,511,776	8,931,880	34,534	1,194,843	359,806	12,032,839
1932	1,675,229	8,366,781	121,054	864,720	201,212	11,428,996

ALBERTA—EXPENDITURES.[1]

Year.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Debentures.	Notes.	Buildings.	Other Expenditures.	Total Expenditures.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	4,371,508	258,249	1,053,328	1,785,432	1,092,863	2,082,949	10,644,329
1925	5,477,156	276,519	1,225,741	1,269,913	630,377	1,947,084	10,826,790
1930	6,847,412	338,977	1,305,609	1,495,459	1,565,341	2,497,726	14,050,524
1931	6,741,826	323,882	1,357,191	1,160,095	477,657	2,061,695	12,122,346
1932	6,406,997	305,660	1,331,628	1,151,291	336,513	1,963,031	11,495,120

BRITISH COLUMBIA[2]—EXPENDITURES.

Year.	Local Assessments.				Provincial Government.	Grand Total.
	Cities.	Rural Municipalities.	Other Rural.	Total.		
	$	$	$	$	$	$
1920	1,988,966	1,045,632	279,648	3,314,246	2,155,935	5,470,180
1925	2,959,649	1,694,553	451,216	5,105,418	3,223,671[3]	8,329,089[3]
1930	4,549,067	1,120,718	595,154	6,264,939	3,743,317[3]	10,008,256[3]
1931	4,551,940	1,035,843	638,878	6,226,661	3,834,727[3]	10,061,388[3]
1932	4,130,127	1,000,768	573,364	5,704,260	4,015,074[3]	9,719,334[3]
1933	4,533,034	926,394	632,097	6,091,525	2,849,972[3]	8,941,497[3]

[1]The latest figures are for 1932.

[2]Figures do not include receipts.

[3]Including grants to provincial university as follows: 1925, $466,000; 1930, $606,825; 1931, $547,450; 1932, $408,175; 1933, $250,000.

Subsection 2.—Higher Education.

The tables of this subsection are intended to include all institutions in the Dominion offering instruction in courses that are the equivalent of at least two years in advance of matriculation. The affiliated colleges of each university are shown along with it, except where they are situated in another province. In the tables following, the name of each institution is given in the language (French or English) used therein as the main language of instruction. Table **10** gives a summary of the degrees and diplomas granted by the different universities and colleges of Canada, and Table **11** shows the students attending the faculties and courses of instruction offered in each institution.

Students of University Grade.—The aggregate number of students in attendance was reported as 85,133. Of these 41,175 were of university grade (*i.e.*, following courses for which matriculation was prerequisite) and 34,033 were in attendance at the regular sessions. They were enrolled in 153 different colleges or universities. Of those attending the full sessions 32,217 were undergraduates, while 1,779 were graduate students, *i.e.*, working toward a higher degree in a subject in which they already held a bachelor degree. Many of the large numbers classed as undergraduates actually held degrees, but not in the subject or faculty in which they were studying during the session under consideration.

More than half of all undergraduate students, or 17,179, are in arts and pure science or what are termed "academic" courses as distinguished from "professional" courses. One or two years of arts is prerequisite to many of the professional courses—in French-language Quebec the full four years. Next to arts and science come engineering and applied science with 3,703 students; medicine, 3,009; theology, 1,832; agriculture, 1,406; education, 975; law, 902; commerce and accounting, 680; household science, 647; pharmacy, 475; dentistry, 367; public health and nursing, 280; veterinary science, 177; music, 120; forestry, 112; architecture, 157; etc.

As shown in Table **10**, there were 3,954 bachelor degrees granted to men and 1,435 to women, 602 diplomas to men and 647 to women. Some of the latter represent completion of courses similar to those for bachelor degrees; after making due allowance for these and for duplication in cases where the same person may be receiving a second bachelor degree in a different branch of study, it may be concluded that there are, each year, about 3,700 new male and 1,400 new female university graduates with a bachelor degree or higher. The graduate degrees granted included 480 master degrees or licences to men and 116 to women, the term "licentiate" being used by the universities of Laval and Montreal in place of the term "master". Those completing the doctorate were 85 men and 8 women; while honorary doctor degrees were conferred on 85 men.

10.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Summary of Degrees and Diplomas Granted, 1932-33.

University or College.	Diplomas and Certificates.		Bachelor.[3]		Master and Licence.[4]		Doctor.[3, 5]		Totals.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dalhousie—King's[1]	13	1	140	49	12	5	3	–	168	55	223
Acadia	31	19	67	41	8	2	6	–	112	62	174
St. Francis Xavier	15	9	27	11	2	4	–	–	44	24	68
New Brunswick	–	–	70	14	4	–	3	–	77	14	91
Mount Allison	28	17	58	30	–	–	–	–	86	47	133
Bishop's	16	–	26	–	1	2	6	–	49	2	51
McGill	2	45	334	102	62	19	40	3	438	169	607
Laval	10	39	376	7	49	–	12	–	447	46	493
Montreal	116	24	517	31	97	–	3	–	733	55	788
Toronto	13	149	882	429	107	41	49	5	1,051	624	1,675
Victoria[2]	–	–	7	–	–	–	5	–	12	–	12
Trinity[2]	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	4
Western	4	16	173	88	11	4	5	–	193	108	301
Queen's	–	–	259	92	16	7	–	–	275	99	374
Ottawa	2	4	36	13	3	1	6	–	47	18	65
McMaster	1	–	55	50	8	4	4	–	68	54	122
Manitoba	24	9	264	169	24	8	–	–	312	186	498
Saskatchewan	89	74	158	82	14	3	1	–	262	159	421
Alberta	21	40	135	76	20	5	5	–	181	121	302
British Columbia	21	66	201	'42	26	11	–	–	248	219	467
Other Institutions	196	135	167	9	15	–	21	–	399	144	543
Totals	**602**	**647**	**3,954**	**1,4**	**4.0**	**116**	**170**	**8**	**5,206**	**2,206**	**7,412**

[1] All degrees except those in theology granted by Dalhousie.
[2] All degrees except those in theology entered opposite Toronto.
[3] Medical, dental and veterinary doctors included in "bachelor" column.
[4] The licence in the French-speaking universities is the next degree in advance of bachelor, as the master degree is in the English-speaking.
[5] Eighty-five of the doctor degrees were honorary.

Students not of University Grade.—The 41,175 students of post-matriculation standard represent little more than half of the total enrolment in universities and colleges. Many of the arts colleges, especially the classical colleges of Quebec, offer preparatory courses in which instruction is given in the high school grades, or even elementary grades. These accounted for 21,701 students, practically all of whom were in regular attendance at the full session.

The remaining 22,263 of the enrolment, 12,884 men and 9,379 women, were not following high school courses, but could not be classed as university-grade students as they had not necessarily matriculated. A minority of them attended the full session, generally studying music, household science or agriculture. The remainder were the students of summer courses in teaching methods, series of evening extension lectures, correspondence and other extra-mural courses, agricultural and other short courses.

Apart from the reported enrolment many thousands of people were reached by extension lectures that were not grouped in series and reported as courses, and still larger numbers reached by university radio broadcasts, travelling libraries, agricultural assistance and various other forms of extension service. These activities were reviewed in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1929".

Teaching Staff.—At pp. 858 to 861 of the 1932 Year Book there was published an analysis of the teaching staffs of universities and colleges as in 1929-30, by sex and by full time or part time. A corresponding table for 1932-33 will be found at p. 106 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1933".

11.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.							
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.
1	Prince of Wales College	57	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
2	St. Dunstan's University	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Acadia University	241	[4]	–	–	–	–	30	58
4	Dalhousie University	336	121	–	–	66	21	[4]	56
5	University of King's College	58	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	St. Francis Xavier University	157	[4]	–	–	–	–	[4]	71
7	St. Mary's College	142	5	–	–	20	–	–	25
8	Collège Ste-Anne	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Mt. St. Vincent College	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Holy Heart Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Pine Hill Divinity Hall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Nova Scotia Agricultural College	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–
13	Nova Scotia Technical College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	95
14	Maritime College of Pharmacy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Collège Sacré-Cœur	59	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
16	Université St-Joseph	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Mt. Allison University	180	99	–	–	12	–	[4]	59
18	University of New Brunswick	175	47	–	–	–	–	–	112
19	Sir George Williams College	15	52	–	–	9	–	–	–
20	Bishop's University	121	–	–	–	–	–	21	–
21	McGill University and Macdonald College	650	304	73	50	118	40	[4]	340
22	Presbyterian Theological College	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Diocesan Theological College	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	United Theological College, (1932)	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Montreal (facultés de l'université)	–	–	–	–	–	76	–	–
26	Ecole Polytechnique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	271
27	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciale	–	–	–	–	122	–	–	–
28	Institut Agricole d'Oka	–	–	143	–	–	–	–	–
29	Instituts pédagogiques	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	–
30	15 collèges classiques	1,898	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Collège Marguerite Bourgeoys	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Ecoles annexées	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Laval (facultés de l'université)	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–
34	7 grands séminaires	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Académie Commerciale	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
36	Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	–	–	123	–	–	–	–	–
37	13 collèges classiques	1,423	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Collège de Jésus-Marie	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Couvents affiliés	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Institutions classiques non-affiliées	391	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	Institutions supérieures non-affiliées	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Université d'Ottawa	337	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Collège Sacré-Cœur	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
44	University of Western Ontario	971	[4]	–	–	[4]	–	–	–
45	Assumption College	231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Alma College	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Huron College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Ursuline College	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	Waterloo College	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50	Queen's University	731	[4]	–	–	158	–	–	408
51	McMaster University	561	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	Royal Military College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	196
53	Osgoode Hall Law School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Margaret Eaton (Physical Training) School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	St. Augustine's Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Mount Carmel College	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Studendat des Rédemptoristes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	St. Jerome's College	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	St. Patrick's College	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	St. Mary's College	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61	St. Alphonsus Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
62	Scolasticat, Eastview	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	Collège des Dominicains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	St. Peter's Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of table, pp. 1058-1059.

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1932-33.

Undergraduate—concluded.											Graduate.			Others.		No.
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Others.	Total (Excluding Duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	499	499	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	58	66	2
-	56	-	-	26	-	-	-	31	-	19	479	15	3	18	-	78	3
-	16	70	164	4	-	15	-	-	-	-	869	21	-	21	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	74	-	6	6	4	4	5
-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	236	11	-	12	21	21	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	3	-	3	112	112	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	75	75	8
-	13	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	15	157	-	1	1	-	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	1	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	15[8]	-	-	-	-	15[8]	-	-	-	-	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	149	149	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	124	-	-	-	231	231	16
-	37	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	6	-	6	-	-	17
24	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	-	-	5	-	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	71	89	481	15	41	-	-	-	-	38	2,400	182	-	289	-	74	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	25	5	5	5	10	10	23
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	48	-	37	37	15	17	24
-	-	218	246	-	-	102	-	300	-	-	942	288	-	288	-	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	-	-	-	-	-	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	35	35	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	186	-	-	-	-	52	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	-	483	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,898	-	-	-	3,906	3,906	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	455	455	31
-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1,158	1,792	32
20	-	108	253	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	422	68	-	68	-	-	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	165	-	-	-	-	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	222	222	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	63	36
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423	-	-	-	3,637	3,637	37
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	110	110	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,051	6,051	39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	-	-	390	390	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	-	115	358	-	-	-	-	-	41
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	363	10	-	10	-	1,072	42
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	127	127	43
-	-	-	231	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1,224	7	-	11	-	-	44
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	3	-	3	350	350	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	70	70	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	3	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	7	48
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	58	6	-	6	17	28	49
-	-	-	301	-	-	-	-	12	-	18	1,628	18	-	35	-	-	50
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	606	-	4	4	-	-	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	-	-	-	-	-	52
-	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	-	-	-	-	-	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	54
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	-	-	223	-	-	-	-	-	55
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	120	120	56
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	122	141	58
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	1	-	1	400	400	59
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	37	37	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	61
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	62
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	63
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	-	-	88	1	-	1	-	-	64

11.—Universities and Colleges of Canada: Full-Time Students

No.	University or College.	Undergraduate.							
		Arts.	Pure Science.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.
1	University of Toronto[1]	3,093	[4]	–	7	[4]	206	595	914
2	Emmanuel and Victoria Colleges	1,059	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Trinity College	325	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	St. Michael's College	333	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Knox College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Wycliffe College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Ontario Agricultural College[2]	–	–	774	–	–	–	–	–
8	Ontario Veterinary College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Brandon College, (1932)	182	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	University of Manitoba[3]	1,594	[4]	78	42	–	–	–	324
11	Manitoba College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Wesley College	599	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	St. John's College	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Collège St-Boniface	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	University of Saskatchewan	853	[4]	62	–	50	–	48	248
16	Emmanuel College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	St. Andrew's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Lutheran Seminary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	St. Chad's College, (1932)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Regina College	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Campion College	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Outlook College	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	St. Peter's College	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Luther College[9]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Collège Mathieu	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Canadian Junior College	32	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
27	Concordia College	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Collège des Jésuites	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Juniorat St-Jean	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	University of Alberta	391	125	60	15	87	24	31	261
31	St. Stephen's College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
32	Mt. Royal College	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	University of British Columbia	1,176	[4]	59	–	[4]	–	64	265
34	Victoria College	238	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Anglican Theological College[9]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Union College of B.C.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Western Pharmacy School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Totals, Canada[6]	**16,417**	**762**	**1,406**	**107**[5]	**680**	**367**	**975**	**3,703**

[1] Includes the arts students of Victoria, Trinity, St. Michael's, and students of the College of Pharmacy.
[2] The complete full-time enrolment in agriculture, including diploma and degree courses, is 793, household science, 381.
[3] Includes students of Manitoba Law School, and 710 in arts also registered in affiliated arts colleges.
[4] Included in Arts.
[5] To this figure should be added 50 students in the architecture section of the Ecoles des beaux Arts in Montreal and Quebec.

Financial Statistics.—Current expenditures were reported at $17,722,000 in 1933, while they were $18,743,000 in 1932, and $20,079,000 in 1931. Capital expenditure, which had averaged nearly $4,000,000 per year in the preceding three years, was reported at $830,000 in 1933.

From the standpoint of financial support, there are at least three classes of institutions. First, there are those that rely on grants from provincial treasuries for their upkeep; six of the provinces have such universities and the remaining three have colleges in this class. Secondly, there are the institutions such as Dalhousie, McGill and McMaster Universities, to cite a few, that rely for their support on

of the Regular Session, by Faculties, 1932-33—concluded.

Undergraduate—concluded.												Graduate.			Others.		No.
Forestry.	Household Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology and Philosophy.	Veterinary Science.	Others.	Total (Excluding Duplicates).	Arts and Science.	Theology.	Total.	Pre-matriculation.	Total.	
68	123	[4]	834	–	46	198	68	–	–	–	6,087	407	–	547	–	58	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	1,124	–	4	4	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	348	–	2	2	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	333	–	–	25	–	570	4
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	26	–	12	12	–	52	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	19	–	–	–	7	7	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	774	–	–	7	–	394	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	134	–	134	–	–	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	223	12	–	12	–	–	9
–	187	67	283	–	–	43	–	–	–	–	2,615	38	–	38	–	54	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	599	2	–	2	64	64	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	109	–	2	2	78	78	13
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	9	–	9	125	167	14
–	68	33	53	13	–	42	–	–	–	–	1,470	45	–	54	–	19	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	37	–	–	–	10	10	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	14	25	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	121	–	–	–	29	29	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	–	142	142	21
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	17	17	22
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	26	26	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	78	82	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	38	–	–	–	51	51	26
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	36	36	27
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	60	60	28
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	86	86	29
–	70	44	163	–	120	43	–	12	–	–	1,378	70	–	107	–	–	30
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	–	–	–	63	63	32
–	–	–	–	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	1,611	93	12	128	–	–	33
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	–	–	–	–	–	34
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	36
–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	37
112	647	902	3,009	120	280	475	68	1,832	177	231	32,217	1,321	76	1,779	20,133	22,978	

[6] Excluding 3,698 duplicates in undergraduate arts.
[7] Included with Engineering.
[8] These students were reported by Dalhousie with which university the Maritime College of Pharmacy is affiliated.
[9] No reports received, although the main statistics will be included with the university to which the college is affiliated.

endowments, and do not receive provincial grants. Thirdly, there are colleges either operated or controlled by religious denominations and not receiving provincial assistance; these may not have a financial endowment sufficient to carry them. These may have another type of endowment—in men, so to speak, like the University of Ottawa and other Roman Catholic colleges conducted by religious orders. Since salaries are commonly only nominal in these schools, expenses are comparatively low per pupil accommodated. The other section of the third group—mainly Protestant theological and arts colleges—commonly rely on church contributions where their financial endowments are inadequate.

12.—Universities and Colleges of Canada:

NOTE.—When using the bold face provincial and grand totals, the foot-

No.	University or College.	Assets.			
		Endowments and Investments.	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment.	Other Property.	Total Assets.
		$	$	$	$
1	Prince of Wales	–	385,000	–	385,000
2	St. Dunstan's	35,000	315,000	26,000	376,000
3	**Totals, Prince Edward Island**	**35,000**	**700,000**	**26,000**	**761,000**
4	Acadia	1,245,897	1,643,679	29,338	2,918,914
5	Dalhousie	2,717,098	2,476,644	–	5,193,742
6	King's	162,046	491,363	32,103	685,512
7	St. Francis Xavier	452,696	528,191	427,000[1]	1,407,887
8	St. Mary's	–	175,000	–	175,000
9	Ste-Anne	–	225,000	3,000	228,000
10	Pine Hill	300,652	157,608	11,561	469,821
11	Nova Scotia Agricultural	–	300,000	–	300,000
12	Nova Scotia Technical	–	525,000	–	525,000
13	Maritime Pharmacy	8,029	4,074	–	12,103
14	Holy Heart	–	300,000	–	300,000
15	**Totals, Nova Scotia**[2]	**4,886,418**	**6,826,559**	**503,002**	**12,215,979**
16	Sacré-Cœur	–	150,000	–	150,000
17	St-Joseph	–	658,200	41,800	700,000
18	Mt. Allison	587,487	920,428	–	1,507,915
19	New Brunswick	68,742	1,250,358	3,053	1,322,153
20	**Totals, New Brunswick**	**656,229**	**2,978,986**	**44,853**	**3,680,068**
21	Sir George Williams	–	289,939	–	289,939
22	Bishop's	810,672	273,094	67,950	1,151,716
23	McGill and Macdonald	18,738,787	13,173,758	137,149	32,049,694
24	Presbyterian	285,000	170,000	–	455,000
25	Diocesan	396,147	109,229	–	505,376
26	United, (1932)	468,292	429,500	482,000	1,379,792
27	Montreal, (1932)	220,412	9,090,162	609,685	9,920,259
28	Ecole Polytechnique	–	772,005	–	772,005
29	Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	–	901,968	–	901,968
30	Oka	–	494,190	–	494,190
31	Institut péd. et Marguerite Bourgeoys	–	600,000	65,000	665,000
32	15 collèges classiques	–	13,596,856	–	13,596,856
33	Ecoles annexées (no report)	–	–	–	–
34	Laval	2,290,256	2,222,814	–	4,513,070
35	Ste-Anne de la Pocatière	–	535,000	–	535,000
36	13 collèges classiques	–	9,338,772	–	9,338,772
37	Collège de Jésus-Marie, (1932)	–	1,100,000	–	1,100,000
38	Autres institutions affiliées (no report)	–	–	–	–
39	Institutions non-affiliées (no report)	–	–	–	–
40	**Totals, Quebec**[9]	**23,209,566**	**53,097,287**	**1,361,784**	**77,668,637**
41	Ottawa	170,628	1,542,809	–	1,713,437
42	Sacré-Cœur, Sudbury	20,000	200,000	40,000	260,000
43	University of Western Ontario	551,943	2,218,405	11,414	2,781,762
44	Assumption	–	600,000	600	600,600
45	Alma	9,161	252,840	–	261,801
46	Huron	[4]	174,833	7,000	181,833
47	Ursuline	–	400,000	–	400,000
48	Waterloo and Evangelical Lutheran	35,334	129,106	–	164,440
49	Queen's	2,320,167	4,893,309	–	7,213,476
50	McMaster	1,925,254	1,488,768	–	3,414,022
51	Royal Military	[5]	[5]	[5]	–
52	St. Alphonsus	–	95,000	–	95,000
53	Mount Carmel	–	1,250,000	–	1,250,000
54	St. Jerome's	–	250,000	–	250,000
55	St. Mary's	–	300,000	–	300,000
56	St. Peter's	128,016	1,012,087	18,000	1,158,103
57	Four seminaries (no report)	–	–	–	–

For footnotes see end of table, pp. 1062-1063.

Financial Statistics, 1932-33.

notes to the items which influence them should be taken into consideration.

Receipts.					Expenditures.			
From Investments.	From Governments and Municipalities.	From Fees.[7]	From Other Sources.[8]	Total Income.	Current.	Capital.	Total.	No.
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
200	92,830	10,000	–	103,030	42,830	50,000	92,830	1
900	–	7,700	32,400	41,000	39,800	1,000	40,800	2
1,100	**92,830**	**17,700**	**32,400**	**144,030**	**82,630**	**51,000**	**133,630**	3
52,073	–	74,734	111,109	237,916	240,551	–	240,551	4
120,740	–	182,154	14,995	317,889	344,297	6,635	350,932	5
9,289	–	5,358	29,523	44,170	46,219	2,281	48,500	6
29,350	–	23,363	77,934	130,647	119,383	11,388	130,771	7
–	–	11,300	18,000	29,300	30,780	2,700	33,480	8
–	–	9,000	20,000	29,000	29,000	–	29,000	9
13,642	–	–	31,281	44,923	51,240	–	51,240	10
–	19,636	–	–	19,636	19,636	–	19,636	11
–	61,897	8,808	7,643	78,348	162,017	6,937	168,954	12
462	–	3,362	1,263	5,087	5,339	–	5,339	13
–	–	1,200	20,000	21,200	23,000	1,500	24,500	14
225,556	**81,553**	**319,279**	**331,748**	**958,116**	**1,071,462**	**31,441**	**1,102,903**	15
–	–	–	25,000	25,000	25,000	–	25,000	16
–	–	19,262	66,865	86,127	70,377	7,712	78,089	17
28,849	–	55,394	74,757	159,000	159,309	–	159,309	18
4,663	40,000	41,221	15,186	101,070	102,921	–	102,921	19
33,512	**40,000**	**115,877**	**181,808**	**371,197**	**357,607**	**7,712**	**365,319**	20
–	–	44,196	14,507	58,703	58,703	–	58,703	21
38,518	6,000	36,810	13,773	95,121	99,917	–	99,917	22
768,385	141,806	627,583	506,654	2,044,328[3]	2,266,405	176,986[3]	2,443,391	23
14,000	–	–	41,910	55,910	54,800	–	54,800	24
18,442	1,790	–	10,661	30,893	30,836	–	30,836	25
10,881	–	665	56,554	68,100	71,227	–	71,227	26
40,712	37,200	139,630	16,526	234,068	378,333	–	378,333	27
–	125,000	44,302	6,134	175,436	155,124	10,025	165,149	28
–	165,000	34,564	–	199,564	189,259	–	189,259	29
–	79,498	19,180	62	98,740	70,714	–	70,714	30
–	33,000	–	96,790	129,790	99,645	30,000	129,645	31
–	140,000	–	1,110,255	1,250,255	1,250,255	–	1,250,255	32
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
112,243	50,000	63,509	22,746	248,228	275,794	46,461	322,255	34
–	73,022	–	16,974	89,996	90,314	–	90,314	35
–	120,000	–	811,006	931,006	931,006	–	931,006	36
–	66	–	77,256	77,322	75,240	2,072	77,312	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
1,003,181	**972,382**	**1,010,439**	**2,801,458**	**5,787,460**	**6,097,572**	**265,544**	**6,363,116**	40
1,394	–	155,997	68,263	225,654	206,543	19,425	225,968	41
1,200	–	7,000	22,000	30,200	26,000	8,000	34,000	42
23,834	341,831	158,280	6,178	530,123	522,571	24,575	547,146	43
–	–	20,548	41,150	61,698	62,561	–	62,561	44
515	–	18,223	39,067	57,805	57,805	–	57,805	45
10,362	–	2,194	14,140	26,696	16,134	14,166	40,300	46
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
1,640	–	8,014	23,598	33,252	32,677	–	32,677	48
126,108	300,000	286,527	21,291	733,926	714,540	–	714,540	49
103,609	–	71,613	74,562	249,784	223,985	1,853	225,838	50
–	–	376,156	–	376,156	370,906	–	370,906	51
–	–	–	24,437	24,437	21,140	2,397	24,437	52
–	–	45,000	15,000	60,000	50,000	10,000	60,000	53
800	–	6,900	24,700	32,400	29,000	3,000	32,000	54
–	–	2,000	28,000	30,000	30,000	–	30,000	55
3,545	–	5,112	28,327	36,984	34,056	2,462	36,518	56
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57

12.—Universities and Colleges of Canada:

NOTE.—When using the bold face provincial and grand totals, the foot-

No.	University or College.	Assets.			
		Endowments and Investments.	Lands, Buildings, and Equipment.	Other Property.	Total Assets.
		$	$	$	$
1	University of Toronto[3]	[4]	19,265,896	–	19,265,896
2	Victoria University	3,103,871	2,463,649	–	5,567,520
3	Trinity	826,004	1,077,336	77,604	1,980,944
4	St. Michael's	–	–	–	–
5	Knox	353,223	921,021	–	1,274,244
6	Wycliffe	–	–	–	–
7	Pharmacy	7,600	62,905	29,500	100,005
8	Ontario Agricultural	[5]	[5]	[5]	–
9	Ontario Veterinary	–	275,000	10,000	285,000
10	**Totals, Ontario**[9]	**9,451,201**	**38,872,764**	**194,118**	**48,518,083**
11	Brandon College, (1932)	110,321	255,708	–	366,029
12	University of Manitoba	[6]	7,603,368	–	7,603,368
13	Manitoba Law School	–	5,000	–	5,000
14	Manitoba College	200,000	–	–	200,000
15	Wesley	292,940	744,912	–	1,037,852
16	St. John's	[6]	301,000	82,250	383,250
17	St-Boniface	–	520,000	–	520,000
18	**Totals, Manitoba**[9]	**603,261**	**9,429,988**	**82,250**	**10,115,499**
19	University of Saskatchewan	29,856	4,193,495	192,288	4,415,639
20	Emmanuel	13,319	100,000	–	113,319
21	St. Andrew's	5,300	189,470	700	195,370
22	Lutheran Seminary	–	67,457	–	67,457
23	St. Chad's, (1932)	16,122	30,000	–	46,122
24	Regina	–	821,615	1,000	822,615
25	Campion	–	270,000	–	270,000
26	Outlook	1,227	69,563	12,833	83,623
27	St. Peter's	17,491	104,000	–	117,491
28	Collège Mathieu	–	150,000	10,000	160,000
29	**Totals, Saskatchewan**	**83,315**	**5,991,500**	**216,821**	**6,291,636**
30	Canadian Junior	–	199,371	–	199,371
31	Concordia College	–	190,000	–	190,000
32	Collège des Jésuites	–	250,000	5,000	255,000
33	Juniorat St-Jean	5,000	225,000	–	230,000
34	University of Alberta	500,000	4,582,474	21,915	5,104,389
35	St. Stephen's	78,000	142,000	22,000	242,000
36	Mt. Royal	500	110,969	–	111,469
37	**Totals, Alberta**	**583,500**	**5,699,814**	**48,915**	**6,332,229**
38	Western Pharmacy	–	20,000	3,000	23,000
39	University of British Columbia	48,500	3,853,774	265,823	4,168,097
40	Victoria	–	90,550	–	90,550
41	Anglican	–	–	–	–
42	Union	17,000	130,000	–	147,000
43	**Totals, British Columbia**	**65,500**	**4,094,324**	**268,823**	**4,428,647**
44	**Totals, Canada**[9]	**39,573,990**	**127,691,222**	**2,746,566**	**170,011,778**

[1]Property in the United States.
[2]Exclusive of figures for Mt. St. Vincent College.
[3]The source of capital expenditure is not shown under "Receipts".
[4]Included with lands, etc.

Financial Statistics, 1932-33—concluded.

notes to the items which influence them should be taken into consideration.

Receipts.					Expenditures.			No.
From Investments.	From Governments and Municipalities.	From Fees.[7]	From Other Sources.[8]	Total Income.	Current.	Capital.	Total.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
152,781	1,517,000	698,489	262,012	2,630,282	2,668,251	346,477	3,014,728	1
161,590	–	87,675	181,095	430,360	427,469	1,156	428,625	2
25,504	–	33,106	134,928	193,539	193,539	–	193,539	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
13,649	–	–	16,759	30,408	26,998	–	26,998	5
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
8,589	–	57,865	–	66,454	60,713	–	60,713	7
–	516,222	49,974	158,907	725,103	725,127	–	725,127	8
–	52,050	12,189	1,902	66,140	50,000	–	50,000	9
635,120	**3,102,259**	**1,726,706**	**1,186,316**	**6,650,401**	**6,560,015**	**434,411**	**6,994,426**	10
1,844	–	15,949	27,969	45,762	60,650	–	60,650	11
–	400,000	338,193	18,542	756,735	732,789	–	732,789	12
–	–	8,991	4,140	13,131	12,612	–	12,612	13
4,482	–	200	4,682	9,364	19,276	–	19,276	14
18,352	–	44,037	47,560	109,949	110,144	–	110,144	15
311	–	12,200	8,231	20,842	20,053	–	20,053	16
–	–	–	30,461	30,461	34,473	–	34,473	17
24,989	**400,000**	**419,570**	**141,685**	**986,244**	**989,997**	–	**989,997**	18
1,624	490,364	138,702	104,961	735,651	713,207	–	713,207	19
1,000	–	–	50,000	51,000	51,000	–	51,000	20
215	–	109	36,216	36,540	33,500	3,000	36,500	21
–	–	84	8,718	8,802	7,996	705	8,701	22
881	–	800	6,530	8,211	8,354	–	8,354	23
–	–	32,835	30,077	62,912	89,795	–	89,795	24
–	–	3,000	12,635	15,635	15,128	1,003	16,131	25
–	–	2,500	7,224	9,664	9,664	60	9,724	26
500	–	637	10,987	12,124	9,021	–	9,021	27
–	–	–	21,260	21,260	22,368	6,000	28,368	28
4,220	**490,364**	**178,667**	**288,608**	**961,859**	**960,033**	**10,768**	**970,801**	29
–	–	32,905	27,103	60,008	61,335	3,975	65,310	30
–	–	–	13,020	13,020	13,020	–	13,020	31
–	–	4,900	22,160	27,060	30,610	–	30,610	32
307	–	–	14,614	14,921	15,295	–	15,295	33
25,000	540,388	158,174	38,433	761,995	760,964	–	760,964	34
3,900	–	–	34,355	38,255	40,655	–	40,655	35
–	–	27,317	27,121	54,438	51,482	–	51,482	36
29,207	**540,388**	**223,296**	**176,806**	**969,697**	**973,356**	**3,975**	**977,331**	37
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38
4,406	250,000	234,065	65,520	553,991	568,127	25,485	593,612	39
–	10,898	23,344	–	34,242	34,242	–	34,242	40
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41
387	–	–	23,334	23,721	26,621	–	26,621	42
4,793	**260,898**	**257,409**	**88,854**	**611,954**	**628,990**	**25,485**	**654,475**	43
1,961,678	**5,980,654**	**4,268,943**	**5,229,683**	**17,440,958**	**17,721,662**	**830,336**	**18,551,998**	44

[5]Not evaluated.
[6]Uncertain.
[7]Other than board and lodging.
[8]Including board and lodging.
[9]See headnote to table.

Section 2.- Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

This section has, in past years, dealt with the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada and has included subsections outlining the organization and work of the National Research Council and of those provincial councils and private institutions which are primarily interested in research work. During the past year, the operations of these organizations continued to be conducted along the lines described in previous issues of the Year Book, and to conserve space the section is not reprinted in this edition. The reader is referred in this connection to pp. 866 to 872 of the 1932 Year Book.

An important event in the history of scientific research in Canada was the opening of the new building of the National Research Council on Aug. 10, 1932.

Section 3.—The Libraries of Canada.*

It is more than three and a quarter centuries since the first known library came to what is now the Dominion of Canada—the library brought by Marc Lescarbot to Port Royal in 1606. A library was connected with Laval College at its establishment in 1663, although it was many years later before this institution became important. During the next century record is found of several libraries in Quebec city; one of these, a Jesuit library mentioned by Peter Kalm, the Swedish traveller (its existence is recorded again in 1789), was afterwards sold to the *Quebec Gazette* and again sold in 1851 to the Library of Parliament. The volumes, which have survived the ravages of time and two fires, may still be found on Parliament Hill at Ottawa. Two other libraries founded in Quebec in the 18th century were a subscription library established in 1779 and the Quebec Legislative Library established in 1792. Four years later a public library was opened in Montreal. The Legislative Library of Upper Canada was established in 1791. The Legislative Library of Prince Edward Island is somewhat older, as it was founded in 1773. The King's College Library, located until recently at Windsor, Nova Scotia, and now at Halifax, dates from 1800, the year of the founding of the oldest existing public library in the Dominion, the library at Niagara. During the first quarter of the 19th century there were several libraries founded in Nova Scotia, several in Montreal, and at least one in Western Canada.

In the first quarter of the 20th century there was much activity in the establishment of libraries for public use. Of the 1,110 existing Canadian libraries for which statistics have been secured, 256 are known to have been established during that period, without regard to the fact that the dates of founding have not been secured for all libraries and the certainty that for one reason or another some libraries have not survived.

Public Libraries.—Public libraries, to the number of 637 in 1933, report a circulation of 22,126,000 books, exclusive of the loans for reading-room or reference-room use. These figures do not include "travelling libraries", "open-shelf libraries", the Carnegie district demonstrations in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island, or the county libraries of the Nova Scotia Department of Education. The public libraries as at present conducted are primarily urban institutions; the total urban population of Canada in 1931 was 5,572,058, while the population in centres served by the 637 libraries was about 4,424,000. Only in

*The latest biennial Survey of Libraries in Canada is for 1933 and may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Ontario and British Columbia do the numbers served approximate the total urban populations. The number of borrowers registered at the end of 1933 was 1,101,000, about 25 p.c. of the population in communities served, just over 10 p.c. of the total Canadian population in 1931, or 13·5 p.c. of those over ten years of age.

13.—Summary Statistics of Public Libraries, by Provinces, 1933, with totals for 1931.

Province.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Circulation.	Borrowers registered at end of year.	Expenditure on Books and Periodicals.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	2	9,000	62,471	4,271	327
Nova Scotia	15	108,321	193,996	14,468	3,014
New Brunswick	9	91,535	293,323	22,999	3,535
Quebec	25	600,811	693,123	24,189	29,680
Ontario	468	3,192,075	15,137,418	761,592	285,955
Manitoba	21	102,306	763,241	50,841	13,121
Saskatchewan	41	175,678	1,497,167	63,206	25,446
Alberta	22	216,519	1,666,955	64,995	27,014
British Columbia	31	240,808	1,807,757	94,103	32,239
Yukon	3	13,928	10,889	259	811
Canada, 1933	**637**	**4,759,981**	**22,126,340**	**1,100,923**	**421,142**
Canada, 1931	**622**	**4,499,712**	**20,904,924**	–	**509,322**

University, College and Professional School Libraries.—In 1933 this group included 232 libraries in advanced educational institutions having a full-time enrolment of 64,500 students and a teaching staff of about 7,000. The total contents of these libraries were 3,856,713 volumes and 398,000 pamphlets. The two largest of these libraries were those of McGill University with 455,000 volumes and the University of Toronto with 290,000 volumes.

Business, Technical Society and Government Libraries.—These included 149 libraries with about 2,210,000 volumes and 497,000 pamphlets. Nine of the ten largest (over 50,000 volumes) were Dominion or Provincial Government libraries. The largest was the Library of Parliament in Ottawa, reporting 365,000 volumes and 65,000 pamphlets. British Columbia reported the largest legislative library among the provinces, with 200,000 volumes and 100,000 pamphlets.

Library Schools.—Schools for the training of librarians exist at McGill University and at the University of Toronto. The former gives a short six weeks course of training as well as a degree course giving the degree of Bachelor of Library Science after a one-year course to those who have already a bachelor degree. The latter offers a one-year course in library training, the minimum requirement for admission to the course being honour matriculation. Acadia University and the University of Western Ontario give two courses in library science which may be taken for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the latter, one of the courses is prescribed for all first-year students.

Section 4.—Art in Canada.

An article entitled "The Development of the Fine Arts in Canada", contributed by Newton MacTavish, M.A., D. Litt., appeared at pp. 995-1009 of the 1931 Year Book and a shorter article, dealing more particularly with the National Art Gallery at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 Year Book.

CHAPTER XXVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

The rapid increase in the numbers committed to our various institutions, such as mental hospitals for the insane, feeble-minded and epileptic; the alleged increase in juvenile crime and the extension of social work in this field; the increasing number of institutions caring for the aged and incurable, as well as for dependent, neglected and handicapped children, have been marked features of the twentieth century. In this new and important field statistical data are collected and results analysed and published in leading countries. Although the difficulties encountered in building up statistics with a uniform application have been many, these statistics are now being collected on a Dominion-wide basis either at the decennial census or by annual returns.

In any comprehensive study of the situation it is essential that, besides health and hospitalization records, social statistics should also receive attention. Statistics regarding the number of children placed in foster homes, free family homes, number of children adopted, number of children cared for in day nurseries, institutional care of juvenile delinquents, numbers of dependent, neglected and handicapped children receiving institutional care, as well as fuller and more accurate data concerning inmates in our mental institutions, institutions for the feeble-minded, county asylums, county almshouses, poorhouses, etc., are becoming absolutely necessary to the proper drafting of social legislation and in order to deal with the problems of civilization, growing more complex day by day.

As public and private charity work together for the amelioration of conditions among the dependent and neglected, the proper treatment of defectives and the reclamation of the delinquent, the problem is made more difficult of statistical measurement, although the tendency to-day in most parts of Canada is to remove the responsibility of social work from the shoulders of individuals and private agencies and to regard it as more in the nature of a public responsibility. The growth in recent years of cordial relationships between governmental bodies and social welfare workers in the fields of school care and child welfare movements is manifested in the number of child welfare Acts in force in the various provinces of Canada.

Section 1.—Administration.

In Canada, speaking generally, the administration of public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of institutions is in the hands of the Provincial Governments, under the powers given them in Sec. 92 of the B.N.A. Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent uniform inspection of methods and standards. Apart, however, from the actual organization of provincial health departments and of the administrative bodies charged with the management of hospitals and other such institutions, particular attention is given to the same branches of public health work in all the provinces. Important, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. These are carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to this

work alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on upon a considerable scale for only a few years, great benefits have already resulted from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, while the Dominion Council of Health acts as a clearing house on many important questions related to the health of the people. This Council consists of the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health as chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department or board of health of each province, together with such other persons, not exceeding five, as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office for three years. Of these appointed members, four have in the past represented agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service, and child welfare, while the fifth member is a scientific adviser on public health matters. (A fuller description of this Council will be found at pp. 908-909 of the 1926 Year Book.)

The public health activities of the Dominion Government were described at pp. 876-879 of the 1932 Year Book, and those of the various Provincial Governments at pp. 879-883 of the same volume. For a brief description of the organization and activities of the Red Cross Society and of the Victorian Order of Nurses, readers may refer to p. 923 of the Year Book for 1922-23. Finally, a statement regarding Mothers' Allowances showing the scales of payments and the methods of administration was published at pp. 935-936 of the 1925 Year Book.

Section 2.—Institutional Statistics.*

The most familiar of all the public institutions established to administer and foster the general health of the community is the general hospital common to all cities and towns of any considerable population, and found also in the more prosperous rural districts. Such hospitals are generally erected and supported by the municipality, their actual administration being in the hands of a board of trustees; their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, is derived in the main from grants from the Provincial Governments, from donations of individuals and societies, and from patients fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for them and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is more or less generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and the ability of patients to defray them. Second in importance are the houses of refuge and orphanages—homes where destitute adults and homeless children are taken in, fed and clothed until they can support themselves or until homes are found for them elsewhere. Orphans' homes are found in practically every urban and rural community of any size, while refuges or homes for the aged are supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Asylums for the insane, also found in all the provinces, differ from the foregoing types in that they are in general owned, supported and administered entirely by the provinces. In Nova Scotia, however, the insane of each county, together with the inmates of the refuges and orphanages, are in most instances cared for in one institution.

*This section has been revised by J. C. Brady, Official in Charge of Census of Institutions, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Other institutions supported by the public include: isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, homes for incurables, infirmaries, homes for epileptics, lazarettos for lepers and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Throughout the Dominion many other more or less similar institutions exist whose nature is more independent than that of the types mentioned above. These institutions do not receive Provincial Government grants and are not in all cases subject to inspection.

Under authority granted by the Dominion Government in 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, through its newly created branch of Census of Institutions, now collects annual statistics for all hospitals in Canada, including mental institutions and homes for incurables.

Subsection 1.—Hospitals, other than Mental.

The great majority of hospitals are public hospitals which are either under municipal control or under private boards of management. These hospitals are assisted in their care of indigent patients by municipal and provincial grants. In addition there are: private hospitals which do not receive public grants; hospitals conducted by various religious orders; convalescent hospitals; hospitals for incurables; tuberculosis sanatoria; Red Cross hospitals and out-posts; special hospitals; lazarettos for the segregation and treatment of persons afflicted with leprosy; and hospitals for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases which are, generally speaking, maintained by the provinces. The care of persons suffering from communicable diseases is the responsibility of the various municipalities.

There are also a limited number of hospitals under Dominion Government administration, *e.g.*, those in connection with ex-service men, military forces, marine, quarantine and immigration.

The modern hospital is at once a battlefield between life and death, an institution for the practice of medicine and surgery and, viewed broadly, a financial enterprise which exceeds in magnitude many nation-wide industries. There has been a remarkable growth of public interest in the work of our hospitals in recent years, and hospital statistics have become a necessity to the study of certain branches of present-day social economics.

The total number of various hospitals, other than mental hospitals, in operation in Canada during 1932 was 860, divided into three main groups, namely: public, private and those operated by the Dominion Government. The public hospitals numbered 611, made up of 460 general, 21 women's, 10 pædiatric, 3 orthopædic, 14 isolation, 6 convalescent, 34 Red Cross, 40 tuberculosis, 22 incurable* and 1 special. Private hospitals numbered 214. The 35 hospitals operated by the Dominion Government were made up of: 8 for war veterans, 7 quarantine and immigration, 2 marine and 2 leper hospitals under the direction of the Department of Pensions and National Health; 9 military hospitals under the Department of National Defence; and 7 hospitals for Indians under the Department of Indian Affairs.†

During the year 1933, the total number of operating hospitals was 874, an increase of 14, classified as follows: public hospitals 605, a decrease of 6, (457 were general, 20 women's, 10 pædiatric, 3 orthopædic, 14 isolation, 6 convalescent, 34 tuberculosis, 36 Red Cross, 23 incurable,* and 2 special); private hospitals numbered 238, an increase of 24; Dominion hospitals, 31 in number, (8 for war veterans, 4 quarantine and immigration, 1 marine and 2 leper under the Department of Pensions

*Figures for hospitals for incurables for 1932, are shown separately in Table 7, but are included among other public hospitals for the year 1933 in Tables **1, 2** and **3.**

†A complete list of all hospitals in Canada giving name, location, type, bed accommodation, etc., will be found in the new Hospital Directory for Canada, 1932, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

and National Health; 9 military under the Department of National Defence and 7 under the Department of Indian Affairs). There were 3 quarantine and immigration and 1 marine hospitals closed during the year.*

Summary statistics of the hospitals of the Dominion, other than mental hospitals, are presented for the years 1932 and 1933 in Table 1, while bed capacities of the hospitals in each province are given in Table 2, and detailed statistics of staff and patients, receipts and expenditures are shown by provinces in Table 3.

1.—Summary Statistics of Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Item.	1932.					1933.[1]				
	Public.		Private.	Dominion.	Total.[2]	Public.		Private.	Dominion.	Total.[3]
	General.	Other.[2]				General.	Other.[3]			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of hospitals	460	129	214	35	838	457	148	238	31	874
Bed capacities	33,548	12,287	2,315	3,427	51,577	36,709	16,676	2,740	2,438	58,563
Patients admitted	494,535	62,065	18,249	13,912	588,761	504,247	58,060	19,926	13,745	595,978
Live births	55,803	7,858	3,424	209	67,294	55,042	8,042	3,669	223	66,976
Infant collective stay[4]	637,461	223,012	42,093	2,573	905,139	629,567	237,767	43,065	2,593	912,992
Adult collective stay[4]	7,793,980	3,214,155	309,394	731,394	12,048,923	7,897,635	4,771,929	317,950	421,453	13,408,967
All deaths	22,980	3,472	583	307	27,342	22,915	4,100	584	271	27,870

[1] 1933 figures subject to revision. [2] Exclusive of hospitals for incurables. [3] Including hospitals for incurables. [4] In days.

The total hospital receipts for 1932, of the hospitals included in the above table were $39,534,801, of which $35,063,238 was classified as maintenance receipts, including government and municipal grants amounting to $16,659,550, patients fees amounting to $14,994,930 and receipts from other sources, $3,408,758.

Expenditures for these hospitals, including those for maintenance and improvement, amounted to $45,297,312 in 1932, of which $37,228,757 was classified as expenditures for maintenance. These figures included salaries and wages $15,650,912, provisions $6,959,098, fuel, power, light and water $3,556,535, and other expenditures for maintenance $11,062,212.†

*See footnote†, page 1068.

†Financial statistics for hospitals were not collected for 1933 pending the report of the financial committee on hospital accounting.

2.—Bed Capacities of Hospitals by Provinces, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Province.	1932.					1933.[1]				
	Public.		Private.	Dominion.	Total.	Public.		Private.	Dominion.	Total.
	General.	Other.[2]				General.	Other.[2]			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P.E. Island	180	50	–	–	230	232	54	–	–	286
Nova Scotia	1,357	628	127	454	2,566	1,359	621	224	394	2,598
N. Brunswick	1,288	424	44	153	1,909	1,273	471	44	159	1,947
Quebec	6,562	3,234	528	802	11,126	9,254	5,731	542	348	15,875
Ontario	11,128	4,770	798	1,248	17,944	11,265	5,746	1,029	756	18,796
Manitoba	2,228	1,280	80	254	3,842	2,271	1,531	53	256	4,111
Saskatchewan	2,958	880	131	27	3,996	3,068	1,082	238	33	4,421
Alberta	3,511	503	236	222	4,472	3,455	738	271	228	4,692
British Columbia	4,177	518	371	267	5,333	4,322	702	339	264	5,627
N.W.T. and Yukon	159	–	–	–	159	210	–	–	–	210
Canada	**33,548**	**12,287**	**2,315**	**3,427**	**51,577**	**36,709**	**16,676**	**2,740**	**2,438**	**58,563**

[1] 1933 figures subject to revision. [2] See notes 2 and 3 of Table 1.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933.

Province and Item.	Public General.		Province and Item.	Public.				Totals.	
				1932.		1933.			
	1932.	1933.[1]		General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.
Northwest Territories and Yukon.			**Prince Edward Island.**						
Numbers of hospitals	10	7	Numbers of hospitals	3	1	3	1	4	4
Schools of nursing	–	–	Schools of nursing	3	–	3	–	3	3
Personnel—			**Personnel—**						
Salaried physicians	2	1	Salaried physicians	1	1	1	2	2	3
Internes	–	–	Internes	2	0	1	0	2	1
Graduate nurses	13	14	Graduate nurses	14	6	16	6	20	22
Student nurses	–	–	Student nurses	62	–	53	–	62	53
All others	17	35	All others	35	16	50	15	51	65
Totals, Personnel	**32**	**50**	**Totals, Personnel**	**114**	**23**	**121**	**23**	**137**	**144**
Attending doctors	4	6	Attending doctors	37	–	25	2	37	27
Hospital Facilities—			**Hospital Facilities—**						
X-Ray	4	4	X-Ray	3	1	3	1	4	4
Clinical laboratory	1	3	Clinical laboratory	3	1	3	2	4	5
Physio-therapy	1	2	Physio-therapy	1	–	2	–	1	2
Movement of Population—			**Movement of Population—**						
Admissions	1,049	927	Admissions	3,183	91	3,387	102	3,274	3,489
Live births	28	42	Live births	339	–	315	–	339	315
Totals under treatment	1,107	1,090	Totals under treatment	3,600	139	3,809	152	3,739	3,961
Discharges	955	955	Discharges	3,550	73	3,541	88	3,623	3,629
Deaths	54	50	Deaths	114	16	133	13	130	146
Collective days stay—			Collective days stay—						
Totals	21,178	29,408	Totals	40,319	[3]	36,995	16,383	40,319[3]	53,378
Infants born in hospital	395	485	Infants born in hospital	3,421	–	3,691	–	3,421	3,691
All others	20,783	28,923	All others	36,898	–	33,304	16,383	36,898	49,687
Numbers of still births	2	1	Numbers of still births	17	–	15	–	17	15
Financial Statistics—			**Financial Statistics—**						
Maintenance receipts $	63,889	[2]	Maintenance receipts $	92,126	33,458	[2]	[2]	125,584	[2]
Maintenance expenditures $	70,897	[2]	Maintenance expenditures $	100,260	33,373	[2]	[2]	133,633	[2]
Gross receipts $	63,889	[2]	Gross receipts $	94,625	33,923	[2]	[2]	128,548	[2]
Gross expenditures $	74,523	[2]	Gross expenditures $	101,173	37,288	[2]	[2]	138,461	[2]

[1] Three hospitals did not report and are not included. [2] No financial figures collected. [3] Did not report patient days.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Nova Scotia.										
Numbers of hospitals	22	6	23	6	3	3	6	4	37	36
Schools of nursing	13	2	12	3	2	2	–	–	17	17
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	7	7	5	7	–	–	20	18	34	30
Internes	17	8	13	8	3	–	3	2	31	23
Graduate nurses	131	40	159	40	20	34	15	15	206	248
Student nurses	344	41	255	43	39	52	–	–	424	350
All others	325	186	382	223	24	61	86	89	621	755
Totals, Personnel	**824**	**282**	**814**	**321**	**86**	**147**	**124**	**124**	**1,316**	**1,406**
Attending doctors	348	127	245	50	67	56	27	20	569	371
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	20	2	20	3	2	2	1	1	25	26
Clinical laboratory	15	1	15	2	2	2	2	1	20	20
Physio-therapy	7	1	6	1	–	2	1	1	9	10
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	22,696	2,486	23,223	2,265	2,306	2,838	2,199	2,362	29,687	30,688
Live births	1,507	739	1,539	608	331	422	–	–	2,577	2,569
Totals under treatment	25,242	3,665	25,643	3,242	2,720	3,320	2,365	2,501	33,992	34,706
Discharges	23,868	3,036	23,949	2,725	2,473	3,137	2,344	2,366	31,721	32,177
Deaths	871	143	839	152	82	79	13	17	1,109	1,087
Collective days stay—										
Totals	337,754	143,224	334,420	141,323	32,841	40,427	50,017	49,650	563,836	565,820
Infants born in hospital	18,040	8,953	17,078	7,990	4,051	4,093	–	–	31,044	29,761
All others	319,714	134,271	317,342	133,333	28,790	35,734	50,017	49,650	532,792	536,059
Numbers of still births	83	40	92	32	22	28	–	–	145	152
Financial Statistics[1]**—**										
Maintenance receipts $	860,789	350,783	[3]	[3]	65,018	[3]	796	[2]	1,277,386	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	855,361	427,674	[3]	[3]	77,328	[3]	156,699	[3]	1,517,062	[3]
Gross receipts $	902,250	388,663	[3]	[3]	79,436	[3]	796	[3]	1,371,145	[3]
Gross expenditures $	901,774	590,991	[3]	[3]	78,266	[3]	156,699	[3]	1,727,730	[3]

[1] Twenty-two general public; 6 other public (2 women's, 1 isolation, 3 tuberculosis); 3 private; 5 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health, 2 quarantine and 2 marine) furnished financial reports. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
New Brunswick.										
Numbers of hospitals	17	4	17	4	4	4	4	3	29	28
Schools of nursing	13	2	12	1	–	–	–	–	15	13
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	6	9	8	8	–	–	7	7	22	23
Internes	10	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	11	9
Graduate nurses	105	36	120	43	9	11	9	8	159	182
Student nurses	355	8	302	17	–	–	–	–	363	319
All others	321	162	357	150	8	8	23	28	514	543
Totals, Personnel	**797**	**216**	**796**	**218**	**17**	**19**	**39**	**43**	**1,069**	**1,076**
Attending doctors	278	46	245	27	25	20	5	7	354	299
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	15	3	15	3	1	1	–	1	19	20
Clinical laboratory	14	3	13	3	–	–	2	–	19	16
Physio-therapy	7	2	12	2	–	–	1	1	10	15
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	15,412	532	16,094	540	418	364	769	759	17,131	17,757
Live births	1,412	123	1,348	81	13	14	–	–	1,548	1,443
Totals under treatment	17,276	1,007	18,034	1,000	448	389	836	814	19,567	20,237
Discharges	16,795	644	16,614	501	420	351	774	754	18,633	18,220
Deaths	748	65	767	91	20	15	7	9	840	882
Collective days stay—										
Totals	212,448	127,222	240,731	146,039	7,146	7,637	19,428	19,165	366,244	413,572
Infants born in hospital	16,963	1,580	16,418	1,243	162	169	–	–	18,705	17,830
All others	195,485	125,642	224,313	144,796	6,984	7,468	19,428	19,165	347,539	395,742
Numbers of still births	91	4	77	2	–	–	–	–	95	79
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	717,190	358,097	[3]	[3]	13,713	[3]	[2]	[2]	1,089,000	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	731,460	360,682	[3]	[3]	13,770	[3]	68,177	[3]	1,174,089	[3]
Gross receipts $	773,253	360,623	[3]	[3]	13,713	[3]	–	[3]	1,147,589	[3]
Gross expenditures $	826,606	727,667	[3]	[3]	13,841	[3]	68,177	[3]	1,636,291	[3]

[1] Seventeen general public; 4 other public (1 women's, 3 tuberculosis); 3 private; and 4 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health, 2 quarantine and 1 leper) furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Quebec.										
Numbers of hospitals	57	23	55	33	23	23	5	4	108	115
Schools of nursing	36	8	26	5	4	2	–	–	48	33
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	137	57	110	75	17	15	14	10	225	210
Internes	219	39	184	47	6	–	–	–	264	231
Graduate nurses	886	219	876	289	49	49	36	22	1,190	1,236
Student nurses	1,629	417	1,446	331	42	28	–	–	2,088	1,805
All others	3,975	859	4,151	1,723	87	105	189	93	5,110	6,072
Totals, Personnel	**6,846**	**1,591**	**6,767**	**2,465**	**201**	**197**	**239**	**125**	**8,877**	**9,554**
Attending doctors	1,387	343	1,173	345	100	200	14	12	1,844	1,730
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	52	14	50	15	10	8	3	3	79	76
Clinical laboratory	40	14	38	12	12	8	2	1	68	59
Physio-therapy	36	10	33	10	10	7	2	2	58	52
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	96,645	14,428	100,095	16,584	3,376	2,823	992	968	115,441	120,470
Live births	6,656	1,594	6,505	2,313	483	454	–	–	8,733	9,272
Totals under treatment	108,003	18,139	112,190	23,947	4,019	3,464	1,443	1,098	131,604	140,699
Discharges	98,751	14,178	101,246	17,620	3,595	3,226	928	923	117,452	123,015
Deaths	4,760	1,128	5,099	1,440	82	92	40	27	6,010	6,658
Collective days stay—										
Totals	2,165,439	972,033	2,266,692	1,857,872	65,218	59,630	170,759	52,955	3,373,449	4,237,149
Infants born in hospital	80,991	128,433	77,818	144,250	7,637	6,706	–	–	217,061	228,774
All others	2,084,448	843,600	2,188,874	1,713,622	57,581	52,924	170,759	52,955	3,156,388	4,008,375
Numbers of still births	395	74	328	66	27	16	–	–	496	410
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	5,837,321	1,616,326	[3]	[3]	189,072	[3]	4,036	[2]	7,646,755	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	5,941,764	1,791,860	[3]	[3]	168,366	[3]	426,346	[2]	8,328,336	[3]
Gross receipts $	7,936,320	1,934,389	[3]	[3]	199,990	[3]	4,036	[3]	10,074,735	[3]
Gross expenditures $	8,989,188	2,064,206	[3]	[3]	187,326	[3]	426,346	[3]	11,667,066	[3]

[1] Fifty-four general public; 21 other public (2 women's, 4 pædiatric, 1 orthopædic, 4 convalescent, 2 isolation, 7 tuberculosis and 1 special); 15 private and 3 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health and 2 quarantine) furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Ontario.										
Numbers of hospitals	110	50	111	55	78	83	7	7	245	256
Schools of nursing	79	10	63	7	3	1	–	–	92	71
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	79	66	84	69	26	23	47	42	218	218
Internes	209	38	196	29	2	–	2	3	251	228
Graduate nurses	1,089	373	1,199	467	120	137	79	64	1,661	1,867
Student nurses	3,285	506	2,647	255	28	13	–	–	3,819	2,915
All others	3,445	1,569	4,328	1,942	266	328	306	230	5,586	6,828
Totals, Personnel	**8,107**	**2,552**	**8,454**	**2,762**	**442**	**501**	**434**	**339**	**11,535**	**12,056**
Attending doctors	3,156	506	2,771	441	879	476	51	53	4,592	3,741
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	97	15	99	18	14	14	3	3	129	134
Clinical laboratory	63	19	58	12	12	11	2	2	96	83
Physio-therapy	42	8	54	3	12	14	2	2	64	73
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	167,134	23,623	171,154	22,940	6,547	7,460	4,742	4,580	202,046	206,134
Live births	21,484	2,964	21,700	2,105	1,192	1,312	89	85	25,729	25,202
Totals under treatment	195,921	29,878	199,954	30,081	7,996	9,113	5,654	5,053	239,449	244,201
Discharges	181,961	24,823	184,435	23,693	7,475	8,579	4,718	4,613	218,977	221,320
Deaths	8,684	1,469	8,422	1,698	160	207	100	104	10,413	10,431
Collective days stay—										
Totals	2,685,146	1,240,195	2,733,036	1,624,808	117,985	130,936	324,648	141,530	4,367,974	4,630,310
Infants born in hospital	247,811	36,063	247,324	35,020	15,038	15,811	1,176	909	300,088	299,064
All others	2,437,335	1,204,132	2,485,712	1,589,788	102,947	115,125	323,472	140,621	4,067,886	4,331,246
Numbers of still births	1,034	106	954	122	46	68	3	5	1,189	1,149
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	8,969,783	3,447,074	[3]	[3]	466,782	[3]	[2]	[2]	12,883,639	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	8,949,780	3,268,693	[3]	[3]	488,022	[3]	740,547	[3]	13,447,042	[3]
Gross receipts $	9,660,620	4,045,326	[3]	[3]	472,961	[3]	–	[3]	14,178,907	[3]
Gross expenditures $	10,444,275	4,526,497	[3]	[3]	508,143	[3]	741,084	[3]	16,219,999	[3]

[1] One hundred and eight general public; 50 other public (8 women's, 2 pædiatric, 1 convalescent, 4 isolation, 23 Red Cross and 12 tuberculosis); 59 private (5 reported receipts only); and 3 Dominion (2 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health and 1 under Dept. of Indian Affairs) furnished financial reports. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Manitoba.										
Numbers of hospitals	28	14	28	10	7	7	3	3	52	48
Schools of nursing	16	4	14	4	–	–	–	–	20	18
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	35	20	36	18	4	3	16	17	75	74
Internes	57	16	48	14	1	–	1	1	75	63
Graduate nurses	183	98	206	98	15	13	19	19	315	336
Student nurses	705	152	572	125	–	–	–	–	857	697
All others	559	384	774	482	16	14	51	61	1,010	1,331
Totals, Personnel	**1,539**	**670**	**1,636**	**737**	**36**	**30**	**87**	**98**	**2,332**	**2,501**
Attending doctors	739	314	323	165	27	18	13	17	1,093	523
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	22	6	23	5	2	1	2	2	32	31
Clinical laboratory	15	7	10	5	1	1	1	1	24	17
Physio-therapy	8	4	6	3	1	–	2	1	15	10
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	41,615	12,511	39,415	6,852	973	1,008	1,568	1,483	56,667	48,758
Live births	5,203	717	4,888	709	241	272	7	12	6,168	5,881
Totals under treatment	48,603	14,115	45,686	8,804	1,262	1,302	1,730	1,655	65,710	57,447
Discharges	45,470	7,431	42,845	7,241	1,219	1,260	1,486	1,448	55,606	52,794
Deaths	1,473	316	1,404	302	11	19	30	21	1,830	1,746
Collective days stay—										
Totals	572,300	332,840	529,291	437,382	19,847	11,037	53,455	53,240	978,442	1,030,950
Infants born in hospital	56,023	13,613	49,449	7,665	2,580	2,558	125	153	72,341	59,825
All others	516,277	319,227	479,842	429,717	17,267	8,479	53,330	53,087	906,101	971,125
Numbers of still births	155	24	187	26	5	4	–	–	184	217
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	1,563,615	730,075	[3]	[3]	49,539	[3]	[2]	[2]	2,343,229	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	1,491,219	845,243	[3]	[3]	63,173	[3]	114,395	[3]	2,514,030	[3]
Gross receipts $	1,608,877	833,331	[3]	[3]	53,473	[3]	–	[3]	2,495,681	[3]
Gross expenditures $	1,688,330	950,472	[3]	[3]	68,784	[3]	114,438	[3]	2,822,024	[3]

[1] Twenty-eight general public; 14 other public (1 women's, 1 pædiatric, 1 convalescent, 2 isolation, 5 Red Cross and 4 tuberculosis); 5 private and 2 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health and 1 under Dept. of Indian Affairs) furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No. financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Saskatchewan.										
Numbers of hospitals	67	16	71	19	26	49	1	1	110	140
Schools of nursing	16	2	14	3	–	–	–	–	18	17
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	7	14	9	14	–	–	1	1	22	24
Internes	17	5	19	1	–	–	–	–	22	20
Graduate nurses	328	73	368	73	16	39	3	3	420	483
Student nurses	518	31	446	–	–	–	–	–	549	446
All others	764	260	780	307	41	68	4	4	1,069	1,159
Totals, Personnel	**1,634**	**383**	**1,622**	**395**	**57**	**107**	**8**	**8**	**2,082**	**2,132**
Attending doctors	572	63	517	71	62	104	1	1	698	693
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	48	4	50	4	–	2	1	–	53	56
Clinical laboratory	39	3	27	3	–	3	–	–	42	33
Physio-therapy	17	3	19	3	–	2	1	–	21	24
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	41,311	6,006	43,594	6,674	1,176	2,170	160	143	48,653	52,581
Live births	5,278	644	5,430	657	408	547	25	25	6,355	6,659
Totals under treatment	48,069	7,521	50,476	8,341	1,632	2,749	185	197	57,407	61,763
Discharges	45,926	6,470	47,303	7,086	1,487	2,642	156	159	54,039	57,190
Deaths	1,706	180	1,728	202	31	57	10	9	1,927	1,996
Collective days stay—										
Totals	625,898	337,952	647,147	384,765	15,414	22,900	9,945	10,059	989,209	1,064,871
Infants born in hospital	57,755	17,691	59,910	14,302	4,309	5,679	307	365	80,062	80,256
All others	568,143	320,261	587,237	370,463	11,105	17,221	9,638	9,694	909,147	984,615
Numbers of still births	230	23	166	193	17	17	–	–	270	376
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	1,709,864	783,730	[3]	[3]	15,440	[3]	[2]	[2]	2,509,034	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	1,601,999	738,213	[3]	[3]	17,012	[3]	8,156	[3]	2,365,380	[3]
Gross receipts $	1,792,314	785,384	[3]	[3]	15,825	[3]	–	[3]	2,593,523	[3]
Gross expenditures $	1,933,415	738,893	[3]	[3]	17,162	[3]	8,340	[3]	2,697,810	[3]

[1] Sixty-five general public; 15 other public (1 women's, 1 pædiatric, 3 tuberculosis and 10 Red Cross); 15 private and 1 under Dept. of Indian Affairs furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Alberta.										
Numbers of hospitals	77	9	74	13	44	43	5	5	135	135
Schools of nursing	12	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	12	11
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	21	5	15	5	4	6	11	7	41	33
Internes	32	2	15	1	–	–	–	–	34	16
Graduate nurses	437	42	364	44	24	33	19	18	522	459
Student nurses	619	–	464	–	–	–	–	–	619	464
All others	1,054	111	802	155	73	68	39	38	1,277	1,063
Totals, Personnel	**2,163**	**160**	**1,660**	**205**	**101**	**107**	**69**	**63**	**2,493**	**2,035**
Attending doctors	814	258	720	157	103	136	–	7	1,175	1,020
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	62	1	58	1	7	9	1	2	71	70
Clinical laboratory	36	1	30	1	4	5	1	–	42	36
Physio-therapy	13	1	15	1	2	4	2	2	18	22
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	53,173	1,034	52,985	1,013	1,108	1,356	2,147	2,209	57,462	57,563
Live births	7,557	472	7,007	474	411	436	88	101	8,528	8,018
Totals under treatment	62,663	1,947	61,904	2,067	1,603	1,872	2,347	2,444	68,560	68,287
Discharges	59,044	1,419	58,172	1,455	1,474	1,707	2,206	2,279	64,143	63,613
Deaths	1,990	68	1,920	79	45	45	68	34	2,171	2,078
Collective days stay—										
Totals	769,880	119,469	715,828	182,606	33,504	37,356	49,504	45,399	972,357	981,189
Infants born in hospital	77,890	8,678	77,392	21,952	4,445	4,581	965	1,166	91,978	105,091
All others	691,990	110,791	638,436	160,654	29,059	32,775	48,539	44,233	880,379	876,098
Numbers of still births	249	14	232	9	12	16	1	5	276	262
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	2,370,926	144,964	[3]	[3]	41,272	[3]	[2]	[2]	2,557,162	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	2,182,446	219,480	[3]	[3]	43,831	[3]	118,664	[3]	2,564,421	[3]
Gross receipts $	2,562,448	185,029	[3]	[3]	41,299	[3]	–	[2]	2,788,776	[3]
Gross expenditures $	2,606,472	221,994	[3]	[3]	53,177	[3]	120,058	[3]	3,001,701	[3]

[1] Seventy-seven general public; 7 other public (3 women's, 1 pædiatric, 2 isolation and 1 tuberculosis); 22 private and 5 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health, 4 under Dept. of Indian Affairs) furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—continued.

Province and Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
British Columbia.										
Numbers of hospitals	69	6	68	7	29	26	4	4	108	105
Schools of nursing	15	1	9	1	–	–	–	–	16	10
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	58	6	53	6	6	4	15	16	85	79
Internes	41	–	40	–	–	–	–	1	41	41
Graduate nurses	596	46	612	56	41	43	21	21	704	732
Student nurses	774	60	633	11	–	–	–	–	834	644
All others	1,201	166	1,346	230	76	61	73	81	1,516	1,718
Totals, Personnel	**2,670**	**278**	**2,684**	**303**	**123**	**108**	**109**	**119**	**3,180**	**3,214**
Attending doctors	699	149	364	40	268	309	17	16	1,133	729
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	60	2	61	2	3	1	1	1	66	65
Clinical laboratory	24	2	27	–	4	2	3	1	33	30
Physio-therapy	13	1	19	1	3	2	1	1	18	23
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	52,317	1,354	53,373	1,088	2,345	1,907	1,335	13,745	57,351	70,113
Live births	6,339	605	6,268	411	345	235	–	223	7,289	7,137
Totals under treatment	61,616	2,334	62,116	2,096	2,780	2,280	1,491	15,160	68,221	81,052
Discharges	56,546	1,864	57,014	1,370	2,494	2,059	1,295	1,241	62,199	61,684
Deaths	2,580	87	2,553	123	152	70	39	271	2,858	3,017
Collective days stay—										
Totals	1,001,079	164,232	993,654	218,518	59,532	51,042	56,211	424,046	1,281,054	1,687,260
Infants born in hospital	78,172	8,001	80,002	5,345	3,871	2,868	–	2,593	90,044	90,808
All others	922,907	156,231	913,652	213,173	55,661	48,174	56,211	421,453	1,191,010	1,596,452
Numbers of still births	185	20	199	8	9	6	–	10	214	223
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	3,056,746	380,949	[3]	[3]	113,437	[3]	[2]	[2]	3,551,132	[3]
Maintenance expenditures $	3,285,646	398,563	[3]	[3]	116,684	[3]	213,769	[3]	4,014,662	[3]
Gross receipts $	3,193,659	408,312	[3]	[3]	113,699	[3]	–	[3]	3,715,670	[3]
Gross expenditures $	3,458,045	419,599	[3]	[3]	121,089	[3]	213,769	[3]	4,212,502	[3]

[1] Sixty-seven general public; 6 other public (1 women's, 2 orthopædic, 1 tuberculosis and 2 Red Cross); 11 private and 3 Dominion (1 under Dept. of Pensions and National Health, 1 quarantine and 1 leper) furnished financial reports for 1932. [2] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [3] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

3.—Hospital Statistics, by Provinces, with Personnel, Hospital Facilities, Movement of Hospital Population, and Financial Statistics, calendar years 1932 and 1933—concluded.

Item.	Public.				Private.		Dominion.		Totals.	
	1932.		1933.							
	General.	Other.	General.	Other.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Canada.										
Number of hospitals	460	129	457	148	214	238	35	31	838	874
Schools of nursing	203	29	164	24	9	5	–	–	241	193
Personnel—										
Salaried physicians	353	185	322	204	57	51	131	118	726	695
Internes	604	109	525	100	12	–	6	7	731	632
Graduate nurses	3,782	933	3,934	1,116	294	359	201	170	5,210	5,579
Student nurses	8,291	1,215	6,818	782	109	93	–	–	9,615	7,693
All others	11,696	3,713	13,005	5,227	591	713	771	624	16,771	19,569
Totals, Personnel	**24,726**	**6,155**	**24,604**	**7,429**	**1,063**	**1,216**	**1,109**	**919**	**33,053**	**34,168**
Attending doctors	8,034	1,806	6,389	1,298	1,531	1,319	128	133	11,499	9,139
Hospital Facilities—										
X-Ray	383	48	383	52	39	38	12	13	482	486
Clinical laboratory	250	51	224	40	35	32	13	6	349	302
Physio-therapy	145	30	168	24	28	31	12	10	215	233
Movement of Population—										
Admissions	494,535	62,065	504,247	58,058	18,249	19,926	13,912	26,249	588,761	608,480
Live births	55,803	7,858	55,042	7,358	3,424	3,692	209	446	67,294	66,538
Totals under treatment	572,100	78,745	580,902	79,730	22,460	24,489	16,051	28,922	689,356	714,043
Discharges	532,866	59,938	536,074	61,779	20,637	22,961	13,907	13,783	627,348	634,597
Deaths	22,980	3,472	22,915	4,100	583	584	307	492	27,342	28,091
Collective days stay—										
Totals	8,431,441	3,437,167	8,527,202	5,009,696	351,487	360,965	733,967	796,044	12,954,062	14,693,907
Infants born in hospital	637,461	223,012	629,567	237,767	42,093	43,065	2,573	5,186	905,139	915,585
All others	7,793,980	3,214,155	7,897,635	4,771,929	309,394	317,900	731,394	790,858	12,048,923	13,778,322
Numbers of still births	2,441	305	2,251	458	138	155	4	20	2,888	2,884
Financial Statistics[1]—										
Maintenance receipts $	25,242,249	7,845,456	[4]	[4]	954,273	[4]	4,832[2, 3]	[3]	34,046,810	[4]
Maintenance expenditures $	21,925,186	7,685,218	[4]	[4]	871,502	[4]	1,632,984	[4]	32,114,890	[4]
Gross receipts $	25,394,596	8,566,668	[4]	[4]	876,697	[4]	4,832	[4]	34,842,793	[4]
Gross expenditures $	27,565,756	9,858,008	[4]	[4]	926,699	[4]	1,635,142	[4]	39,985,605	[4]

[1] See preceding statements for each province, for numbers of hospitals included. [2] Figures given include Dominion hospitals in Nova Scotia and Quebec only. [3] Operating costs borne by Dominion Government. [4] No financial statistics collected in 1933.

Out-Patient Departments.—Out-patient departments as here reported include those institutions where medical or surgical treatment may be obtained either gratuitously or for a nominal fee, but which do not receive resident patients.

Out-patient departments, or clinics, are operated independently or in connection with a hospital, medical college, university or other institution. The dispensary or clinic in connection with a hospital is generally the out-patient department of the hospital and treats patients who do not occupy beds in the hospital. Sometimes, however, the out-patient department is distinct from the hospital proper and is a separate institution with its own staff, etc. The extension of out-patient services to patients of modest means has far-reaching and beneficial effects. It may replace admission to a hospital, or may serve to secure necessary and beneficial hospitalization. As a general rule, out-patient departments are subsidized from the funds of the general hospital and separate records are not kept. Until a uniform system of accounting is adopted, it is not possible to give the average cost per patient.

4.—Patients Treated and Treatments Given in Out-Patient Departments of Hospitals in Canada, Excluding Mental Hospitals, calendar year 1933.

Province or Territory.	O. P. Depts.		Patients.			Treatments.		
	Total	Reporting.	Pay.	Free.	Total.	Pay.	Free.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island[3]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nova Scotia	8	4	134	4,135	4,269	578	15,486	16,064
New Brunswick	7	2	43	8,173	8,216	667	24,995	25,662
Quebec	41	37	23,142	234,875	258,119[4]	166,699	1,179,307	1,563,938[5]
Ontario	30	28	1,212	69,882	74,739[4]	19,794	530,933	820,709[5]
Manitoba	13	11	2,018	48,479	50,497	3,128	104,189	107,317
Saskatchewan	12	6	1,081	4,697	5,778	1,571	2,477	4,048
Alberta	21	13	2,622	5,613	8,235	844	32,460	33,304
British Columbia	21	16	11,667	11,705	31,039[4]	22,253	59,237	81,519[5]
Nothwest Territories and Yukon	2	2	–	541	541	–	1,099	1,099
Canada	**155**	**119**	**41,919**	**387,077**	**441,433[1, 4]**	**215,534**	**1,950,183**	**2,653,660[2, 5]**

[1]Includes 199,105 patients for whom no records of treatments were made.
[2]Includes 1,140,095 treatmeats for which patients treated were not recorded.
[3]No out-patient departments were reported for Prince Edward Island.
[4]Includes a number of patients not classified as either "pay" or "free".
[5]Includes a number of treatments not classified as "pay" or "free".

Subsection 2.—Mental Hospitals.

Census statistics regarding the number of insane and feeble-minded in Canada were first made in connection with the decennial census of 1871, and general data were collected under the heading: "people of unsound mind". The Census of 1911 gave the number of insane and feeble-minded persons in Canada as 13,355, and a report for that year showed 9,671 patients in mental institutions. In 1921 figures concerning the number of patients in mental hospitals gave the number of insane as 21,516. Very little reliance can be placed on the figures before 1921, as the information was collected for patients in provincial mental hospitals only and did not include a large number of insane and feeble-minded in other institutions.

The Census of Mental Institutions of Canada was made a special feature of the Decennial Census of 1931, seven special schedules being used in the survey. Special features of the census were: separate classification of first admissions from re-admissions; classification of resident patients with particular reference to mental diagnosis; collection of data *re* ex-service men; urban and rural data; paroles; administrative personnel; values and acreages of hospital plants, etc.

The total number of institutions caring for the insane in 1933 was 60, including 29 public hospitals for the insane, 6 private hospitals for mental and nervous diseases, 5 public hospitals for feeble-minded children, 16 county asylums, 2 Dominion hospitals and 2 psychiatric hospitals for the insane.

Of the above 60 institutions, 58 reported as to staff and patients, and 55 regarding their finances. Statistics of capacity, staff and finances are presented by provinces in Table 5, and statistics of the movement of patient population in Table 6.

5.—Statistics of Capacity, Staff and Finances of Mental Institutions in Canada, by Provinces, 1933.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Numbers of institutions	1	18	1	9	16
Normal capacities	300	2,110	900	8,945	12,263
Staff—					
Doctors, full time	2	5	2	49	109
" part time	–	14	1	22	15
Graduate nurses	9	25	1	179	433
Other nurses	8	67	51	549	506
Totals, Staff	**62**	**317**	**91**	**1,669**	**2,727**
Institutions reporting financial standing[2]	–	18	1	8	15
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments $	–	463,064	171,656	1,404,900	3,164,780
Fees from paying patients $	–	19,286	27,885	916,136	1,066,202
Received from other sources $	–	3,944	365	418,535	475,003
Totals, Receipts $	–	**486,294**	**199,906**	**2,739,571**	**4,705,985**
Expenditures—					
Salaries $	–	199,865	50,925	538,917	2,294,187
Provisions $	–	123,752	60,212	460,920	638,443
All other expenditures for maintenance $	–	159,512	88,769	793,074	1,638,209
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance $	–	483,129	199,906	1,792,911	4,570,839
New buildings and improvements $	–	3,438	–	495,299	104,963
Expenditures for other purposes $	–	381	–	407,769	3,067
Totals, Expenditures $	–	**486,948**	**199,906**	**2,695,979**	**4,678,869**

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Numbers of institutions	4	2	4	5	60
Normal capacities	2,244	2,450	1,983	2,291	33,486
Staff[1]—					
Doctors, full time	18	10	11	10	216
" part time	–	–	–	3	55
Graduate nurses	58	8	38	21	772
Other nurses	112	91	66	112	1,562
Totals, Staff[1]	**521**	**403**	**403**	**439**	**6,632**
Institutions reporting financial standing[2]	4	2	3	4	55
Receipts—					
Government and municipal payments $	710,608	680,359	639,154	834,509	8,069,032
Fees from paying patients $	70,488	80,759	68,768	144,739	2,394,263
Received from other sources $	19,183	2,521	12,238	–	931,790
Totals, Receipts $	**800,279**	**763,639**	**720,160**	**979,248**	**11,395,085**
Expenditures—					
Salaries $	355,782	384,833	415,419	417,885	4,657,815
Provisions $	180,778	134,034	131,910	241,080	1,971,132
All other expenditures for maintenance $	241,822	244,772	149,003	298,945	3,614,106
Totals, Expenditures for Maintenance $	778,382	763,639	696,332	957,910	10,243,053
New buildings and improvements $	7,106	–	13,866	21,338	646,010
Expenditures for other purposes $	14,791	–	–	–	426,008
Totals, Expenditures $	**800,279**	**763,639**	**710,198**	**979,248**	**11,315,071**

[1]The Hollywood Sanitarium, New Westminster, B.C., and the Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm, Alta., did not report regarding staff.

[2]Financial figures for Falconwood Hospital, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Ste. Anne's Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Westminster Hospital, London, Ont., Provincial Auxiliary Hospital, Claresholm, Alta., and Hollywood Sanitarium, New Westminster, B.C., are not included in this table.

6.—Movement of Patient Population in Mental Hospitals of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933.

Item.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Institutions reporting	1	18	1	9	16
Normal capacities	300	2,110	900	8,945	12,263
Patients at Jan. 1, 1933—					
Insane	252	1,487	809	7,913	9,809
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	7	352	88	2,375	2,118
Epileptics (without psychosis)	3	11	–	156	276
Totals, Patients, at Jan. 1, 1933	262	1,850	897	10,444	12,203
ADMISSIONS—					
First Admissions—					
Insane	43	320	112	1,701	2,375
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	4	37	12	432	523
Epileptics (without psychosis)	1	1	–	53	57
Totals, First Admissions	48	358	124	2,186	2,955
Re-admissions—					
Insane	27	85	40	372	618
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	2	7	1	15	36
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	3	4
Totals, Re-admissions	29	92	41	390	658
Transfers—					
Insane	–	13	–	12	254
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	–	–	–	35	38
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	6
Totals, Transfers	–	13	–	47	298
TOTALS, ADMISSIONS—					
Insane	70	418	152	2,085	3,247
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	6	44	13	482	597
Epileptics (without psychosis)	1	1	–	56	67
Grand Totals, Admissions	**77**	**463**	**165**	**2,623**	**3,911**
SEPARATIONS—					
Discharges—					
Insane	55	199	90	1,188	1,891
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	5	14	2	189	284
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	11	16
Totals, Discharges	60	213	92	1,388	2,191
Transfers—					
Insane	–	13	–	14	249
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	–	–	–	33	39
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	10
Totals, Transfers	–	13	–	47	298
Deaths—					
Insane	21	121	64	581	676
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	1	14	4	94	38
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	9	12
Totals, Deaths	22	135	68	684	726
TOTALS, SEPARATIONS—					
Insane	76	333	154	1,783	2,816
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	6	28	6	316	361
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	20	38
Grand Totals, Separations	**82**	**361**	**160**	**2,119**	**3,215**
PATIENTS AT DEC. 31, 1933—					
Insane	246	1,572	807	8,215	10,240
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	7	368	95	2,541	2,354
Epileptics (without psychosis)	4	12	–	192	305
Totals, Patients, at Dec. 31, 1933	257	1,952	902	10,948	12,899

6.—Movement of Patient Population in Mental Hospitals of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1933—concluded.

Item.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Institutions reporting	4	2	4	4[1]	59
Normal capacities	2,244	2,450	1,983	2,256	33,451
Patients at Jan. 1, 1933—					
Insane	1,976	2,122	1,579	2,505	28,452
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	461	438	263	391	6,493
Epileptics (without psychosis)	4	1	2	–	453
Totals, Patients, at Jan. 1, 1933	2,441	2,561	1,844	2,896	35,398
Admissions—					
First Admissions—					
Insane	571	424	336	445	6,327
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	34	56	59	56	1 213
Epileptics (without psychosis)	2	3	4	–	121
Totals, First Admissions	607	483	399	501	7,661
Re-admissions—					
Insane	109	136	92	104	1,583
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	5	12	8	6	92
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	7
Totals, Re-admissions	114	148	100	110	1,682
Transfers—					
Insane	–	–	102	–	381
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	–	–	15	–	88
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	6
Totals, Transfers	–	–	117	–	475
Totals, Admissions—					
Insane	680	560	530	549	8,291
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	39	68	82	62	1,393
Epileptics (without psychosis)	2	3	4	–	134
Grand Totals, Admissions	721	631	616	611[1]	9,818
Separations—					
Discharges—					
Insane	529	335	268	261	4,816
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	15	12	30	16	567
Epileptics (without psychosis)	1	1	6	–	35
Totals, Discharges	545	348	304	277	5,418
Transfers—					
Insane	–	–	102	–	378
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	–	–	15	–	87
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	10
Totals, Transfers	–	–	117	–	475
Deaths—					
Insane	100	137	69	193	1,962
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	10	18	9	17	205
Epileptics (without psychosis)	–	–	–	–	21
Totals, Deaths	110	155	78	210	2,188
Totals, Separations—					
Insane	629	472	439	454	7,156
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	25	30	54	33	859
Epileptics (without psychosis)	1	1	6	–	66
Grand Totals, Separations	655	503	499	487[1]	8,081
Patients at Dec. 31, 1933—					
Insane	2,027	2,210	1,670	2,600	29,587
Mental deficients (without psychosis)	475	476	291	420	7,027
Epileptics (without psychosis)	5	3	–	–	521
Totals, Patients, at Dec. 31, 1933	2,507	2,689	1,961	3,020	37,135

[1]The Hollywood Sanitarium, New Westminster, B.C., did not report.

Subsection 3.—Child-Caring Institutions, Refuges for Adults, Homes for Incurables, etc.*

Although homes for incurables supply maintenance, nursing, medical and surgical aid to persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases, the nature of the services given is such as to call for a special tabulation. Many hospitals for incurables care not only for those suffering from incurable diseases but also for the aged and indigent, and some even take care of orphans of both sexes.

In the case of general hospitals the service given both on economic and humanitarian grounds is to restore the patient to working efficiency in the community as soon as possible. The hospital or home for incurables looks after the patient whose affliction is of a more or less permanent nature incapacitating him from any possibility of earning a living. The movement of population is necessarily slow, discharges being generally due to death. The class of care given differs from that given in general hospitals, owing to the fact that the inmates tend to become institutionalized and need the care of a physician less frequently.

Summarized statistics of the 22 homes and hospitals for incurables reporting for 1932 will be found in Table 7.

*For census material on child-caring institutions, day nurseries and refuges for adults, see 1932 Year Book, pp. 893-895.

7.—Summary Statistics of Homes and Hospitals for Incurables, calendar year 1932.

NOTE.—Infirmary Home, Montreal; St. Boniface Home, St. Boniface, Man.; and Lacombe Home, Midnapore, Alta. are connected with other institutions and financial figures cannot be supplied.

Item.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
Numbers of Institutions...	1	6	7	1	2	4	1	22
Bed capacities.....	34	988	891	330	192	190	180	2,805
Staff—								
Salaried physicians....	–	8	7	1	1	–	1	18
Graduate nurses.....	1	5	82	7	3	2	4	104
Totals, Personnel.....	12	569	442	110	34	54	40	1,261
Average numbers of patients per day.....	31	781	772	274	158	160	166	2,342
Admissions during 1932....	6	315	402	110	34	64	46	977
Totals under treatment during 1932.....	32	940	1,145	409	192	234	215	3,167
Numbers discharged during 1932.....	1	157	111	103	11	48	13	444
Deaths during 1932.....	8	105	212	50	26	36	42	479
Collective days stay during 1932.....	11,233	284,758	281,533	100,218	56,622	58,529	60,770	853,663
Patients paying in full for treatment.....	11	286	142	16	23	12	7	497
Patients paying in part for treatment.....	4	141	140	4	12	21	13	335
Patients receiving free care but paid for by provincial, municipal and other funds.....	–	335	839	369	100	184	150	1,977
Indigents receiving free treatment.....	17	178	24	20	57	17	45	358
Receipts—								
Grants and public maintenance receipts.....$	375	32,113	529,644	[1]	37,929	21,938	4,756	626,755
Receipts from paying patients.....$	6,207	90,542	91,242	[1]	10,130	11,835	53,816	263,772
All other receipts.....$	13,846	39,929	59,938	[1]	–	9,572	2,616	125,901
Totals, Receipts.....$	**20,428**	**162,584**	**680,824**	[1]	**48,059**	**43,345**	**61,188**	**1,016,428**
Expenditures—								
Salaries and wages.....$	5,784	31,352	235,606	[1]	15,948	14,943	24,352	327,985
Provisions, (food, etc.) .$	3,175	48,593	107,365	[1]	14,038	13,499	17,517	204,187
Fuel, power, light and water.....$	365	24,135	44,612	[1]	3,954	4,066	5,275	82,407
All other expenditures..$	8,226	96,545	350,339	[1]	4,738	10,734	14,044	484,626
Totals, Expenditures....$	**17,550**	**200,625**	**737,922**	[1]	**38,678**	**43,242**	**61,188**	**1,099,205**

[1]No financial statistics available.

CHAPTER XXVII.—JUDICIAL AND PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.*

Canadian Criminal Law and Procedure.—The system under which justice is administered in a State is never rigid. This is neither expedient nor indeed possible. The judicial system must grow and adapt itself to the requirements of the people, and the exact limits of the powers of the Dominion and provincial legislative bodies have required and will still require added definition by the courts.

The exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to criminal law throughout the Dominion. This law is based on the common law of England, built up through the ages and consisting first of customs and usages and later of principles enunciated by generations of judges and introduced into Canada, as regards criminal law, by Royal Proclamation, 1763.

The judicial systems of the provinces as they exist to-day are based upon the British North America Act of 1867. Section 91 provides that "the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to...the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters". In each province (Sec. 92, ss. 14), the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to "the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts, both of civil and of criminal jurisdiction and including procedure in civil matters in those courts". The Parliament of Canada, may, however, (Sec. 101) establish any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada.

It is frequently difficult to distinguish between "Law" and "Procedure". Procedure may be interpreted to relate simply to the organic working of the courts, but in a wider sense it may also affect the rights or alter the legal relations arising out of any given set of facts.

The mass of statutes resulting from the fact that, prior to Confederation, each province had its own criminal jurisprudence, caused great and increasing inconvenience. This led to the adoption of various consolidation Acts, the chief of which are the Criminal Law and Amendment Acts of 1869 and the Criminal Procedure Act of 1886. These Acts dealt exhaustively with procedure in respect of indictable and non-indictable offences, jurisdiction of justices of the peace, juvenile offenders, speedy trials, criminal law, schedules and forms, etc.

In the meantime various efforts had been made in England for the reduction of the criminal law of that country into the form of a code, culminating in a draft code, submitted to the Imperial House of Commons in 1880. The question then arose as to the desirability of codifying the Canadian law. Objections were raised that codification would arrest the development of the law and its gradual adaptation to the habits and wants of the community, and would substitute a fixed, inelastic system for one which possessed the power of adjustment to circumstances. But the advantages of a codification of the law of crimes were finally so manifest that

*Revised by H. M. Boyd, Acting Chief Statistician on Criminal Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The fifty-eighth Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, is obtainable on application, from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a bill founded on the English draft code of 1880, Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law, Burbidge's Digest of the Canadian Criminal Law, and on the Canadian statutory law, and introduced by the then Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, passed both Houses and became law July 1, 1893.

Crimes were formerly divided into two main classes: felonies, and misdemeanours. A felony was a crime involving forfeiture of property and of civil rights. The code has abolished this distinction and has classified offences as indictable and non-indictable. The term "indictable" means an offence which is triable on an indictment, that is to say the legal process by which a bill of indictment is preferred to, and presented by, a grand jury. An indictment differs from an information which rests only on presentation by the prosecuting authority, and properly from a presentment, which is an accusation originating with the grand jury. The word is sometimes loosely used, however, to include an information or presentment or both. Many cases of indictable offences are proceeded with, without a formal indictment. Furthermore certain cases triable on indictment may also be disposed of summarily by a magistrate, according to the severity or circumstances of the cases.

Non-indictable offences include cases usually dealt with summarily by police magistrates under the Summary Convictions Act, and comprise breaches of municipal regulations and other minor offences.

According to the provisions of the code, indictable offences are triable by jury but, in cases other than those listed below, the accused is accorded the right of election whether he be tried by jury, or before a judge without the intervention of a jury under the Speedy Trials Act, or before a magistrate under the Summary Trials Act. The jurisdiction of the magistrate is absolute, however, in certain cases and does not depend on the consent of the accused. Cases triable by jury without the consent of the accused are: treason, treasonable offences, assaults on the King, mutiny, unlawfully obtaining and communicating official information, taking of oath to commit certain crimes, seditious offences, libels on foreign sovereigns, piracy, corruption of officers employed in prosecuting offenders, frauds on the Government, breach of trust of public officers, municipal corruption, selling of appointments to any office, murder, attempt to murder, conspiracy to murder, accessory after the fact to murder, manslaughter, rape, attempt to commit rape, defamatory libel, combination in restraint of trade, for conspiring or attempting to commit, or being accessory after the fact to any of the above offences, also for bribery or undue influence, personation or other corrupt practice under the Dominion Elections Act. Also, where an offence is punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding five years the Attorney General may require the charge to be tried by a jury.

In the province of Quebec a district magistrate has powers extending beyond those of a magistrate in any other province. He has the same jurisdiction as a county court judge in Ontario, and disposes of cases under the Speedy Trials Act, whereas the jurisdiction of the magistrates of other provinces extends only to the Summary Convictions Act and the Summary Trials Act.

Capital cases for the first twelve or fifteen years after Confederation included, besides murders, death sentences for attempts at murder, piracy, burglary, violation of females and levying war. The list of capital offences is now: levying war, murder,

piracy in cases of violence, rape, and treason. This is a drastic modification in the code from that which obtained a century and a half ago. In 1764, according to Blackstone, there were in England 160 capital offences on the Statute Book. It is stated that there was a strong feeling against the accompanying wholesale hangings and that judges and juries resorted to all sorts of subterfuges to evade the letter of the law. The work of practical reform and modification was slow, however, owing to the opposition of the House of Lords, but the days of the indiscriminating infliction of capital punishment ended with the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832, at which time forty kinds of forgery and many less serious offences were still capital crimes.

The statistics presented in the tables that follow, which are summarized from the Annual Report of Statistics of Criminal and Other Offences, are collected directly from the criminal courts in the different judicial districts throughout the Dominion. There are 154 judicial districts, including 4 sub-districts, divided as to provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island 3, Nova Scotia 18, New Brunswick 15, Quebec 23, Ontario 47, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 19, Alberta 14, British Columbia 8 and Yukon 1. The figures for the Northwest Territories are obtained from the reports of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Section 1.—General Tables.

The statistics relate to years ended Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1933. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. All current tables have been worked out for 1922 and subsequent years in accordance with the new classification, but a comparative historical table, giving the totals for different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, *including those of juvenile delinquents*, is here published (Table **1**), together with a more detailed table for recent years (Table **2**). In the consideration of the former it should be remembered that, while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions are influenced very much by the changing customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table **1** is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the increase in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in recent years, convictions for criminal offences having risen from 284 per 100,000 population in 1921 to 402 in 1932 and 411 in 1933, and convictions for minor offences from 1,732 per 100,000 in 1921 to 2,842 in 1932 and 2,799 in 1933.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables is irrespective of the mode of procedure. That is to say, the "criminal" cases include many indictable offences disposed of summarily under the Summary Trials Act. Hence any addition of indictable and major and minor offences, as shown in other tables, will not agree with the figures given in Tables **1** and **2**. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences respectively.

1.—Convictions for Criminal Offences, by Classes, and Total Convictions for Minor Offences, with Proportions to Population, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1876-1910, see p. 993 of the 1930 Year Book.

Year.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences, Total and Ratios.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against—			Other Felonies and Misdemeanours.	Total and Ratios of Criminal Offences.						
	The Person.	Property with Violence.	Property without Violence.								
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	per 100,000 pop.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	per 100,000 pop.	No.
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17·3	271	93,713	82·7	1,300	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15·5	308	123,795	84·5	1,675	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15·8	359	145,777	84·2	1,910	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16·7	388	152,492	83·3	1,935	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18·7	360	124,363	81·3	1,558	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18·8	291	100,509	81·2	1,256	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16·9	240	94,681	83·1	1,175	114,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17·4	264	101,795	82·6	1,249	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18·1	283	106,518	81·9	1,282	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14·9	284	138,424	85·1	1,618	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14·2	284	152,227	85·9	1,732	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15·3	272	134,049	84·7	1,503	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,482	3,075	24,183	15·1	268	135,069	84·8	1,499	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15·3	279	141,663	84·7	1,549	167,219
1925...	7,826	2,749	13,892	2,644	27,111	15·3	292	150,672	84·7	1,621	177,783
1926...	7,799	2,296	14,262	2,679	27,036	13·8	286	169,171	86·2	1,790	196,207
1927...	8,343	2,671	15,154	2,809	28,977	13·1	301	191,285	86·9	1,985	220,262
1928...	9,140	2,991	16,072	3,856	32,059	11·6	326	243,123	88·4	2,472	275,182
1929...	10,392	3,529	17,271	4,001	35,193	10·9	351	286,773	89·1	2,859	321,966
1930...	11,052	4,647	18,498	6,584	40,781	11·8	400	304,860	88·2	2,986	345,641
1931...	11,773	5,288	21,528	5,475	44,064	12·0	425	323,024	88·0	3,113	367,088
1932...	10,327	5,194	20,766	5,310	41,797	12·4	402	294,858	87·6	2,842	336,655
1933...	9,603	5,319	21,575	6,096	42,593	12·8	411	290,475	87·2	2,799	333,068

2.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-33 (Including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Class of Offence.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—					
Offences against the person	10,392	11,052	11,773	10,327	9,603
Offences against property with violence	3,529	4,647	5,288	5,194	5,319
Offences against property without violence	17,271	18,498	21,528	20,766	21,575
Other felonies and misdemeanours	4,001	6,584	5,475	5,510	6,096
Totals, Criminal Offences	35,193	40,781	44,064	41,797	42,593
MINOR OFFENCES—					
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws	181,199	200,920	226,822	204,981	201,990
Breach of liquor laws	19,339	18,139	16,193	12,231	10,491
Drunkenness	38,802	35,797	29,151	22,671	18,912
Vagrancy	11,782	11,161	15,565	12,409	11,182
Loose, idle and disorderly	5,044	7,641	4,128	3,862	2,497
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	5,350	4,650	4,407	6,036	5,692
Miscellaneous minor offences	25,257	26,552	26,758	32,668	39,711
Totals, Minor Offences	286,773	304,860	323,024	294,858	290,475
Grand Totals	**321,966**	**345,641**	**367,088**	**336,655**	**333,068**

2.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences, by Class of Offence, Compared as to Numbers and Ratios, years ended Sept. 30, 1929-33 (Including Juveniles)— concluded.

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Class of Offence.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 Pop.
CRIMINAL OFFENCES—										
Offences against the person	3·2	104	3·2	108	3·2	113	3·1	101	2·9	93
Offences against property with violence	1·1	35	1·3	46	1·4	51	1·5	48	1·6	51
Offences against property without violence	5·3	172	5·4	181	5·9	208	6·2	201	6·5	209
Other felonies and misdemeanours	1·3	40	1·9	64	1·5	53	1·6	52	1·8	58
Totals, Criminal Offences	10·9	351	11·8	399	12·0	425	12·4	402	12·8	411
MINOR OFFENCES—										
Breach of municipal Acts and by-laws	56·3	1,807	58·1	1,967	61·8	2,186	60·9	1,979	60·6	1,945
Breach of liquor laws	6·0	193	5·3	178	4·4	156	3·6	117	3·1	100
Drunkenness	12·0	387	10·4	351	7·9	281	6·7	217	5·7	183
Vagrancy	3·6	117	3·2	109	4·2	150	3·7	120	3·4	109
Loose, idle and disorderly	1·6	50	2·2	75	1·1	40	1·1	36	0·8	26
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1·7	53	1·3	46	1·2	42	1·8	58	1·7	55
Miscellaneous minor offences	7·9	252	7·7	260	7·3	258	9·7	315	11·9	381
Totals, Minor Offences	89·1	2,859	88·2	2,986	88·0	3,113	87·6	2,842	87·2	2,799
Grand Totals	100·0	3,210	100·0	3,386	100·0	3,538	100·0	3,244	100·0	3,210

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1927 to 1933 in Table 3. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, dropped to 12 in 1927, rose again to 26 in 1929, then dropped to 17 in 1930 and rose again to 25, 23 and 24 in the latest three years reported.

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1927-33.

Province.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions	220,262	275,182	321,966	345,641	367,088	336,655	333,068
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1,739	1,991	2,164	3,013	3,129	2,892	2,485
Gaol or fine	179,863	223,794	263,750	266,777	274,483	242,128	248,177
Reformatory	865	858	979	943	1,226	1,156	830
Death	12	19	26	17	25	23	24
Other sentences	37,783	48,520	55,047	74,891	88,225	90,456	81,552
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions	427	716	845	975	910	909	737
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	4	10	6	2	6	18	16
Gaol or fine	405	669	814	956	871	853	688
Reformatory	3	–	3	6	4	6	4
Death	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sentences	15	37	22	11	29	32	29
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions	5,308	5,710	7,395	7,499	6,725	4,907	5,432
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	78	158	144	118	132	152	127
Gaol or fine	4,553	4,752	6,479	6,720	5,971	4,129	4,474
Reformatory	70	59	67	65	45	46	39
Death	–	–	–	1	1	1	3
Other sentences	607	741	705	595	576	579	789

3.—Convictions and Sentences for All Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1927-33—concluded.

Province.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New Brunswick—							
Convictions	3,080	3,617	4,589	4,727	5,380	4,628	4,318
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	25	50	57	49	108	92	110
Gaol or fine	2,628	3,095	4,091	4,130	4,524	4,016	3,519
Reformatory	47	42	39	53	40	65	63
Death	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Other sentences	380	430	402	494	708	455	625
Quebec—							
Convictions	34,093	35,060	57,302	67,219	106,941	121,191	127,416
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	394	542	507	754	765	803	659
Gaol or fine	28,193	28,853	47,211	51,405	86,729	97,702	108,031
Reformatory	215	154	162	67	109	268	280
Death	4	5	9	5	6	6	5
Other sentences	5,287	5,506	9,413	14,988	19,332	22,412	18,441
Ontario—							
Convictions	112,364	158,338	165,829	178,795	168,069	146,393	140,256
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	659	685	596	926	834	775	826
Gaol or fine	89,602	127,140	133,534	135,315	118,674	95,631	94,968
Reformatory	303	341	451	430	736	531	261
Death	3	4	6	5	6	6	10
Other sentences	21,797	30,168	31,242	42,119	47,819	49,450	44,191
Manitoba—							
Convictions	19,626	23,210	30,100	30,540	27,002	22,343	19,100
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	133	199	291	303	528	482	251
Gaol or fine	13,645	16,016	21,684	19,561	14,737	10,410	7,149
Reformatory	144	146	151	176	168	163	123
Death	1	1	1	–	2	4	3
Other sentences	5,703	6,848	7,973	10,500	11,567	11,284	11,574
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions	10,018	11,201	13,677	14,386	13,760	9,687	8,564
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	46	45	99	115	115	90	54
Gaol or fine	8,901	9,965	12,317	12,631	11,822	8,101	7,345
Reformatory	20	27	24	48	35	21	22
Death	1	1	7	3	1	3	2
Other sentences	1,050	1,163	1,230	1,589	1,787	1,472	1,141
Alberta—							
Convictions	10,635	13,054	16,659	16,080	16,589	10,853	12,538
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	162	97	242	424	291	187	152
Gaol or fine	8,876	10,720	13,944	12,936	12,293	8,017	9,672
Reformatory	14	26	25	26	15	8	10
Death	2	2	1	1	6	–	–
Other sentences	1,581	2,209	2,447	2,693	3,984	2,641	2,704
British Columbia—							
Convictions	24,616	24,142	25,430	25,286	21,548	15,647	14,602
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	237	205	222	322	349	291	290
Gaol or fine	22,974	22,460	23,544	22,998	18,727	13,185	12,244
Reformatory	49	63	57	72	74	48	28
Death	1	6	2	1	3	2	–
Other sentences	1,355	1,408	1,605	1,893	2,395	2,121	2,040
The Territories—							
Convictions	95	134	140	134	164	97	105
Sentences—							
Penitentiary	1	–	–	–	1	2	–
Gaol or fine	86	124	132	125	135	84	87
Reformatory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Death	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Sentences	8	10	8	9	28	10	18

Section 2.—Indictable Offences of Adults.

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the

study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for each year since 1911 in Table 4. Again, in Table 5 are shown the numbers of charges and convictions and the percentages of acquittals for the three years ended Sept. 30, 1931-33.

It may be stated that during the thirty-three-year period from 1900 to 1933 crimes increased from 4,853 to 32,942, or 579 p.c. The increase in the population during the same period was but 101·5 p.c., revealing that the increase in the crime rate was between five and six times that of the population.

4.—Convictions of Persons 16 years of Age and Upwards for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-10, see p. 1016 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	19	356	123	1,865	5,067	888	957	870	1,015	24	4	11,188
1912.....	11	657	107	2,052	5,456	1,121	1,204	1,513	1,532	26	7	13,686
1913.....	8	598	140	2,336	6,272	1,331	1,594	1,908	1,794	26	–	16,007
1914.....	18	669	179	2,918	7,479	1,284	1,889	2,235	2,112	27	–	18,810
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	–	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	–	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	–	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	–	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,605	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	–	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	–	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	–	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	–	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	6	–	15,188
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	10	–	16,258
1925.....	3	624	244	3,084	7,751	1,215	1,654	1,254	1,385	2	3	17,219
1926.....	14	752	222	3,053	7,248	1,383	2,052	1,463	1,252	3	6	17,448
1927.....	14	680	287	3,621	7,962	1,457	1,492	1,483	1,833	3	4	18,836
1928.....	43	891	365	4,299	9,052	1,672	1,761	1,701	1,931	5	–	21,720
1929.....	55	869	358	4,780	9,489	1,988	1,918	2,201	2,425	8	6	24,097
1930.....	59	875	354	5,540	11,774	2,272	2,355	2,525	2,694	6	3	28,457
1931.....	57	1,184	461	5,737	12,000	3,102	2,716	2,887	3,385	8	5	31,542
1932.....	78	1,072	514	7,086	12,428	2,982	1,893	2,241	3,072	6	11	31,383
1933.....	70	1,160	479	7,713	13,152	2,667	2,049	2,544	3,094	7	7	32,942

5.—Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-33.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Province.	1931.			1932.			1933.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	75	57	24·0	102	78	23·5	86	70	15·7
Nova Scotia.....	1,728	1,184	31·4	1,525	1,072	29·7	1,537	1,160	24·5
New Brunswick.....	612	461	24·8	597	514	13·9	564	479	15·1
Quebec.....	7,255	5,737	20·9	8,616	7,086	17·8	9,048	7,713	14·8
Ontario.....	14,617	12,000	17·9	15,084	12,428	17·6	15,906	13,152	17·3
Manitoba.....	3,543	3,102	12·5	3,292	2,982	9·4	3,063	2,667	12·9
Saskatchewan.....	2,996	2,716	6·3	2,140	1,893	11·5	2,256	2,049	9·2
Alberta.....	3,454	2,887	14·4	2,614	2,241	14·3	2,932	2,544	13·2
British Columbia.....	3,889	3,385	12·1	3,627	3,072	15·3	3,521	3,094	12·1
The Territories.....	20	13	26·3	24	17	29·2	14	14	0·0
Totals.....	**38,189**	**31,542**	**17·9**	**37,621**	**31,383**	**16·6**	**38,927**	**32,942**	**15·4**

Classes of Indictable Offences.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into six main classes, as follows: offences against the person, offences against property with violence, offences against property without violence, malicious offences against property, forgery and other offences against the currency, and other indictable offences. Details by offences are given in Table 6 and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 7, which shows, with other information, that convictions of females numbered 3,477 in 1933 as against 3,202 in 1932 and 2,607 in 1931; as recently as 1924 the figure was only 1,826. Details as to occupation, conjugal condition, educational status, age, use of liquors, birthplace, religion and residence of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 8.

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-33.

NOTE.—The figures of this table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Class and Offence.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder	49	25	47	23	43	24
Murder, attempt to commit	49	32	22	14	37	21
Manslaughter	144	52	121	45	110	39
Abortion and concealing birth of infants	47	32	56	36	63	48
Rape and other crimes against decency	764	487	734	475	628	454
Procuration	65	34	31	22	25	17
Bigamy	62	47	55	47	69	59
Shooting, stabbing and wounding	252	152	223	147	192	117
Assault on females, incl. assault on wife	221	189	301	255	341	296
Aggravated assault	1,412	909	1,178	831	1,326	934
Assault on police officer	710	653	588	525	564	507
Assault and battery	1,860	1,427	1,823	1,313	1,721	1,233
Refusal to support family	430	269	378	217	296	148
Wife desertion	20	12	12	7	15	10
Causing injury by fast driving	118	81	60	32	63	53
Various other offences against the person	121	82	166	102	122	59
Totals, Class I	**6,324**	**4,483**	**5,795**	**4,091**	**5,615**	**4,019**
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse, and shop-breaking	4,030	3,672	4,207	3,842	4,441	3,944
Robbery and demanding with menaces	798	655	546	425	508	403
Totals, Class II	**4,828**	**4,327**	**4,753**	**4,267**	**4,949**	**4,347**
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	2	1	4	4	5	4
Embezzlement	54	48	100	87	157	105
False pretences	2,822	2,406	2,594	2,222	3,011	2,494
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	701	539	1,009	759	1,323	988
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud	891	647	774	564	814	656
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	87	64	89	63	120	97
Theft	13,668	11,610	12,819	11,144	12,810	11,257
Theft of mail	29	21	28	24	31	26
Theft of automobile	943	807	844	718	807	722
Totals, Class III	**19,197**	**16,143**	**18,261**	**15,585**	**19,078**	**16,349**
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson	163	86	177	109	135	71
Malicious injury to horses and cattle, and other wilful damage to property	635	482	534	409	588	448
Totals, Class IV	**798**	**568**	**711**	**518**	**723**	**519**

6.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, years ended Sept. 30, 1931-33—concluded.

Class and Offence.	1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the currency	16	14	55	52	35	30
Forgery and uttering forged documents	963	885	912	850	874	795
Totals, Class V	**979**	**899**	**967**	**902**	**909**	**825**
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breach of the Trade Marks Act	51	45	38	37	53	53
Attempt to commit suicide	182	151	196	157	214	178
Carrying unlawful weapons	180	159	178	157	230	192
Criminal negligence	190	97	205	83	159	59
Conspiracy	373	295	243	170	218	151
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals	117	100	147	127	186	168
Intimidation	43	29	62	40	101	62
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof	1,002	702	1,759	1,550	1,780	1,712
Offences against Gambling and Lottery Acts	2,200	2,064	2,308	2,120	2,740	2,623
Offences against Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	269	229	233	188	193	161
Offences against revenue laws	228	198	375	318	430	385
Illicit stills	445	428	471	435	483	459
Perjury and subornation of perjury	167	101	175	102	184	102
Prison breach and escape from prison	206	198	205	201	172	166
Riot and affray	206	168	239	147	290	230
Sodomy and bestiality	107	81	124	102	166	146
Various other misdemeanours	97	77	176	86	54	36
Totals, Class VI	**6,063**	**5,122**	**7,134**	**6,020**	**7,653**	**6,883**
Grand Totals	**38,189**	**31,542**	**37,621**	**31,383**	**38,927**	**32,942**

7.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1927-33.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquencies not included in these statistics.

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges	23,563	26,693	29,572	34,751	38,189	37,621	38,927
Acquittals[1]	4,685	4,935	5,432	6,246	6,589	6,206	5,942
Persons detained for lunacy	42	38	43	48	58	32	43
Convictions	18,836	21,720	24,097	28,457	31,542	31,383	32,942
Males	16,823	19,520	21,460	25,797	28,935	28,181	29,465
Females	2,013	2,200	2,637	2,660	2,607	3,202	3,477
First conviction	14,761	17,314	18,638	21,319	23,474	23,841	24,576
Second conviction	1,632	1,955	2,396	3,051	3,159	2,895	3,584
Reiterated conviction	2,443	2,451	3,063	4,087	4,909	4,647	4,782
Sentences—							
Option of a fine	5,606	6,719	7,050	7,473	8,036	8,143	8,973
Under one year in gaol	5,016	5,737	5,966	7,474	8,794	9,307	10,128
One year and over in gaol	1,456	1,668	1,715	2,502	2,728	2,760	2,656
Indeterminate	–	–	457	115	7	7	4
Two years and under five in penitentiary	1,370	1,622	1,781	2,501	2,551	2,347	2,018
Five years and over in penitentiary	364	362	374	508	568	536	451
For life in penitentiary	5	7	9	4	10	9	15
Death	12	19	26	17	25	23	24
Committed to reformatories	195	227	319	224	597	376	168
Other sentences	4,812	5,359	6,400	7,639	8,226	7,875	8,505

[1]Including cases where proceedings were stayed, jury disagreed, etc.

8.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1927-33.

NOTE.—Juvenile delinquents not included.

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupation—							
Agriculture	1,014	1,320	1,509	1,509	1,780	2,026	2,087
Lumbering	112	60	98	115	117	101	119
Fishing	61	96	66	77	98	128	98
Mining	169	179	205	289	188	266	313
Manufacturing and construction	1,786	1,903	2,298	3,050	3,274	3,379	3,294
Transportation	647	673	765	940	941	804	786
Trade	2,236	2,822	2,807	3,235	3,672	3,221	3,603
Service	1,916	2,302	3,030	3,434	3,467	4,034	4,311
Professional	95	137	222	342	272	204	191
Labourers	6,058	7,070	7,653	9,974	11,409	11,072	10,911
Not given	4,742	5,158	5,444	5,492	6,324	6,148	7,229
Totals	**18,836**	**21,720**	**24,097**	**28,457**	**31,542**	**31,383**	**32,942**
Conjugal Condition—							
Married	6,559	7,886	8,220	9,587	10,141	9,801	10,657
Single	9,321	10,054	11,997	15,332	15,003	17,464	17,424
Widowed	247	374	336	371	327	525	485
Divorced	–	–	2	7	5	12	11
Not given	2,709	3,406	3,542	3,160	6,066	3,581	4,365
Educational Status—							
Unable to read or write	641	533	632	711	464	595	485
Elementary	15,278	17,301	19,290	23,819	26,490	26,247	27,904
Superior	215	268	479	482	420	454	407
Not given	2,702	3,618	3,696	3,445	4,168	4,087	4,146
Age—							
16 years and under 21	3,760	4,231	5,909	6,453	7,266	6,718	7,050
21 years and under 40	9,011	10,640	12,799	14,343	15,810	16,419	19,445
40 years and over	3,110	3,760	4,471	4,901	4,871	5,008	5,657
Not given	2,955	3,089	918	2,760	3,595	3,238	790
Use of Liquors—							
Moderate	10,848	11,629	12,919	17,305	17,753	22,498	23,938
Immoderate	1,399	1,952	1,914	2,167	2,121	2,749	2,645
Not given	6,589	8,139	9,264	8,985	11,668	6,136	6,359
Birthplace—							
England and Wales	1,335	1,496	1,916	2,245	2,100	2,098	1,659
Ireland	235	300	322	433	394	412	456
Scotland	554	638	645	764	943	737	761
Canada	10,710	12,367	13,930	17,256	18,297	19,899	21,522
Other British possessions	136	72	99	163	169	122	145
United States	844	987	1,129	1,094	990	934	896
Other foreign countries	2,185	2,671	2,926	3,486	3,508	3,387	3,844
Not given	2,837	3,189	3,130	3,016	5,141	3,794	3,659
Religion—							
Baptist	381	509	501	710	686	780	705
Roman Catholic	5,977	6,938	7,784	9,804	10,141	11,221	12,088
Church of England	2,392	2,327	2,889	3,213	3,562	3,118	2,961
Methodist[1]	889	573	630	578	571	442	449
Presbyterian	1,555	1,727	2,084	2,387	2,836	2,358	2,277
United Church	530	821	1,129	1,958	2,050	2,321	2,212
Other Protestant	2,044	3,007	3,675	3,388	3,695	3,943	4,528
Jewish	433	592	470	497	618	687	606
Other denominations	1,161	1,332	1,237	2,340	2,793	2,489	2,806
Not given	3,474	3,894	3,698	3,582	4,590	4,024	4,310
Residence—							
Cities and towns	15,393	17,563	18,717	21,986	24,210	24,547	22,395
Rural districts	2,816	3,893	5,118	6,369	6,648	6,490	7,260
Not given	627	264	262	102	684	346	3,287

[1]Notwithstanding the fact that the United Church of Canada was completely organized in 1926, these persons still reported themselves as Methodists.

Section 3.—Summary Convictions of Adults.

The following statistics relate to "non-indictable" offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age and over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 292,673 during the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, as com-

pared with 297,909 in 1932, 327,778 in 1931, 308,759 in 1930, and 193,240 in 1927. This marked increase in the past five or six years has been due almost entirely to breaches of traffic regulations, which have risen from 78,027 in 1926 to 186,848 in 1933, or from 46 p.c. to nearly 64 p.c. of the total of summary convictions. By sexes, the summary convictions appear as follows: in 1926, males 159,528, females 10,385; in 1930, males 292,557, females 16,202; in 1931, males 312,111, females 15,667; in 1932, males 281,318; females 16,591; and in 1933, males 275,229; females 17,444.

Summary convictions are given by provinces from 1911 to 1933 in Table **9**, and details of these offences are given for the four latest years in Table **10.**

9.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-1910, see p. 1020 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	375	5,306	2,766	17,729	34,871	12,366	7,317	9,350	10,380	145	28	100,633
1912.....	437	5,920	3,022	24,335	42,104	13,985	9,184	15,254	16,472	163	84	130,960
1913.....	443	6,353	3,136	29,714	51,396	16,513	11,711	17,513	17,882	157	–	154,818
1914.....	498	6,613	2,872	30,563	56,874	14,840	11,854	16,806	20,481	196	–	161,597
1915.....	346	5,774	2,833	24,152	49,942	11,266	9,650	12,331	15,993	143	–	132,430
1916.....	405	5,924	2,664	20,767	41,732	7,826	9,287	9,526	6,344	156	–	104,631
1917.....	323	4,700	2,564	22,560	42,655	7,065	6,007	5,720	6,768	84	–	98,452
1918.....	209	4,794	1,611	25,374	46,448	7,298	6,536	6,744	6,821	64	–	105,899
1919.....	236	5,533	2,447	30,881	44,587	8,128	6,180	5,961	7,638	32	–	111,623
1920.....	340	5,790	3,405	40,801	55,049	11,093	6,523	7,219	13,996	49	–	144,265
1921.....	373	4,639	2,680	45,042	63,874	9,563	6,137	8,571	14,460	37	–	155,376
1922.....	309	3,332	2,281	31,441	63,015	9,530	6,876	7,766	11,720	52	–	136,322
1923.....	321	3,033	2,179	27,563	64,639	11,377	8,346	8,359	11,639	37	–	137,493
1924.....	232	3,355	2,499	22,803	73,768	11,189	7,274	8,342	13,508	29	–	142,999
1925.....	235	2,790	2,417	25,364	79,470	10,724	8,020	7,840	14,875	26	61	151,825
1926.....	345	3,568	2,418	24,428	90,061	13,913	8,614	8,142	18,337	45	42	169,913
1927.....	392	4,362	2,565	28,732	101,345	16,420	8,243	8,801	22,292	54	34	193,240
1928.....	662	4,499	3,031	29,302	146,586	19,921	9,108	10,927	21,598	72	57	245,763
1929.....	783	6,231	4,032	51,099	153,385	26,536	11,413	13,939	22,499	94	32	290,043
1930.....	906	6,299	4,072	60,098	163,913	26,879	11,574	12,904	21,989	86	39	308,759
1931.....	838	5,324	4,533	99,381	153,451	22,625	10,691	13,113	17,671	80	71	327,778
1932.....	825	3,573	3,841	112,132	131,374	18,218	7,538	8,180	12,148	55	25	297,909
1933.....	655	3,922	3,483	117,433	124,589	15,396	6,355	9,698	11,051	68	23	292,673

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1930-33.

Offence.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Increase or Decrease, 1932-33.
Assault	4,177	4,809	4,107	3,658	−449
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons.	535	592	525	361	−164
Contempt of court	26	38	33	26	−7
Cruelty to animals	320	272	445	244	−201
Disturbing religious and like meetings	43	30	31	44	+13
Fishery and Game Acts, offences against	2,540	2,420	2,005	1,755	−250
Gambling Acts, offences against	6,565	8,287	14,928	22,191	+7,263
Immigration Act, offences against	58	47	49	41	−8
Inspection and Sales Act, offences against	873	180	394	303	−91
Adulteration of food (Food and Drugs Acts)	172	119	81	162	+81
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against	176	103	92	155	+63
Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, offences against	18,132	16,185	12,226	10,489	−1,737
Malicious or wilful damage to property	1,009	859	774	811	+37
Masters and Servants Acts, offences against	235	327	124	219	+95
Non-payment of wages	1,677	1,918	1,852	1,492	−360
Breaches of traffic regulations	185,584	212,361	190,660	186,848	−3,812
Breaches of by-laws	14,625	14,351	13,312	14,784	+1,472
Non-support of family and neglecting children	2,098	1,909	1,575	1,363	−212

10.—Summary Convictions, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1930-33—concluded.

Offence.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Increase or Decrease, 1932-33.
Contributing to delinquency of children..	801	880	719	952	+233
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against	242	80	140	59	−81
Profanation of the Lord's Day	944	1,467	1,294	929	−365
Railway Acts, various offences against...	1,284	1,709	1,198	1,663	+465
Trespass on railway	1,332	1,287	1,170	915	−255
Stealing ride on railway	1,638	2,137	1,471	2,277	+806
Revenue laws, offences against	1,647	557	961	1,076	+115
Trespass	989	711	964	844	−120
Vagrancy	11,161	15,301	12,173	11,109	−1,064
Drunkenness	35,789	29,148	22,664	18,910	−3,754
Insulting, abusive and profane language...	578	298	239	346	+107
Frequenting bawdy houses	3,727	3,705	4,486	3,980	−506
Loose, idle, disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace	7,510	3,999	4,047	2,613	−1,434
Various other offences	2,272	1,692	3,170	2,054	−1,116
Totals	**308,759**	**327,778**	**297,909**	**292,673**	**−5,236**

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada in 1933 was 18,910 as compared with 38,826 as recently as 1929. Maximum figures were attained in the years 1913 and 1914; during the War there was an appreciable reduction and since the War, while figures have fluctuated, they have not approximated former high levels. The decline in the last few years would appear to be at least partly due to the depression. Table **11** shows the number of convictions by provinces and years from 1911 to 1933.

11.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for 1900-1910, see p. 1021 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	238	3,149	1,944	6,805	11,347	5,832	2,359	4,041	5,504	63	7	41,379
1912.....	309	3,693	2,116	9,863	12,785	6,925	2,462	6,657	8,275	72	14	53,171
1913.....	324	3,955	2,073	12,265	16,236	7,493	2,970	7,283	8,316	60	-	60,975
1914.....	342	3,999	1,765	12,776	17,703	6,193	2,142	5,710	9,376	61	-	60,067
1915.....	231	3,436	1,694	8,939	12,553	4,154	1,332	2,802	5,960	60	-	41,161
1916.....	219	3,614	1,696	7,108	11,728	3,114	1,062	1,809	2,327	53	-	32,730
1917.....	207	2,546	1,516	8,025	10,945	1,085	770	391	2,372	25	-	27,882
1918.....	96	2,435	704	6,680	7,932	1,123	434	825	778	19	-	21,026
1919.....	116	2,879	1,350	7,116	8,498	1,570	618	1,057	1,004	9	-	24,217
1920.....	120	3,140	1,882	11,863	15,021	2,330	919	1,536	2,948	10	-	39,769
1921.....	144	2,156	1,264	9,944	14,498	1,429	708	1,838	2,379	2	-	34,362
1922.....	162	1,492	1,088	7,103	10,063	1,623	816	1,608	1,081	12	-	25,048
1923.....	164	1,392	1,074	6,260	11,370	1,680	884	1,277	1,443	21	-	25,565
1924.....	94	1,456	1,176	6,146	12,993	1,948	505	1,464	1,545	11	-	27,338
1925.....	112	1,466	1,171	6,342	11,811	1,948	668	1,374	1,844	9	6	26,751
1926.....	168	1,898	1,234	5,364	13,752	1,871	487	1,413	2,114	6	10	28,317
1927.....	182	2,053	1,397	7,000	14,334	1,883	618	1,182	2,496	26	-	31,171
1928.....	263	2,176	1,285	6,362	15,931	1,863	1,014	1,538	2,758	34	-	33,224
1929.....	400	3,284	1,814	8,328	17,620	1,830	794	1,810	2,898	42	-	38,820
1930.....	393	3,236	1,706	7,649	15,970	1,392	674	1,551	3,183	35	-	35,789
1931.....	446	2,137	1,541	7,461	12,404	1,089	466	1,191	2,372	41	-	29,148
1932.....	355	1,402	1,142	5,913	10,388	1,023	319	908	1,195	19	-	22,664
1933.....	297	1,478	1,127	4,575	8,724	737	286	589	1,068	28	1	18,910

Offences against the Liquor Acts.—Until the Great War, alcoholic liquors were generally sold under specified conditions by licensed hotels or licensed shops. Offences against the Liquor Acts usually represented a breach of the conditions of sale. During the War, prohibition was generally established but in more recent years the tendency has been for the Provincial Governments to take over the sale of liquor, to manage this sale through commissions and derive a revenue therefrom. Eight of the nine provinces now have their liquor commissions, Prince Edward Island being the only province in which prohibition prevails. In these circumstances, the convictions for offences against the Liquor Acts in 1929 reached the highest figure on record, *viz.*, 19,327, but have since fallen off to 10,489 in 1933. The number of such convictions in each year since 1911 is given by provinces in Table **12.**

12.—Convictions for Offences against the Liquor Acts, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-1910, see p. 1022 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	38	592	278	1,032	1,759	46	240	423	318	33	16	4,775
1912.....	36	551	361	859	2,117	85	366	605	625	40	26	5,671
1913.....	26	502	447	791	2,167	166	528	560	741	41	–	5,969
1914.....	72	660	365	882	2,328	166	404	551	394	49	–	5,871
1915.....	42	633	390	1,021	2,018	124	378	573	246	27	–	5,452
1916.....	75	646	352	1,015	2,002	172	967	713	295	11	–	6,248
1917.....	36	449	312	1,076	2,927	289	774	885	576	15	–	7,339
1918.....	42	412	288	1,155	3,410	230	422	678	812	23	–	7,472
1919.....	37	479	387	1,479	3,353	175	434	436	597	6	–	7,383
1920.....	23	394	585	1,975	4,385	380	452	618	1,427	8	–	10,247
1921.....	44	362	419	1,384	4,938	427	583	907	1,394	2	–	10,460
1922.....	28	267	366	954	3,246	392	708	1,043	1,503	12	–	8,519
1923.....	39	264	364	1,724	3,958	542	997	990	1,196	14	–	10,088
1924.....	29	293	375	1,549	4,678	452	966	817	1,286	4	–	10,449
1925.....	51	235	319	1,919	5,047	512	1,078	758	1,699	9	9	11,636
1926.....	53	499	393	2,104	6,362	786	1,231	737	1,345	2	–	13,512
1927.....	66	610	271	2,025	5,620	627	1,245	814	1,186	13	–	12,477
1928.....	69	688	478	2,096	7,812	598	1,174	944	1,350	22	32	15,263
1929.....	81	804	486	3,392	9,034	1,399	1,542	1,017	1,556	8	8	19,327
1930.....	98	532	469	3,043	8,995	1,180	1,392	970	1,432	14	7	18,132
1931.....	52	588	541	2,956	8,044	1,144	1,042	888	907	13	10	16,185
1932.....	50	353	489	2,379	6,057	900	629	557	790	14	8	12,226
1933.....	52	586	559	1,755	5,067	708	553	410	782	13	4	10,489

Breaches of Traffic Regulations.—Convictions for breaches of traffic regulations (Table **13**), which at the beginning of the century numbered only 185 in all Canada have, as a result of the growing density and increasing speed of motor vehicles, become the largest element in the non-indictable offences. Such convictions reached a record total of 212,361 in 1931, when they represented 65 p.c. of the total of 327,778 (see Table **9**) summary convictions. Breaches of traffic regulations, numbering 186,848 in 1933, were 64 p.c. of all summary convictions in that year.

13.—Convictions for Breaches of Traffic Regulations, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1911-33.

NOTE.—For figures for the years 1900-10, see p. 1023 of the 1933 Year Book.

Year.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	N.W.T.	Total.
1911.....	19	86	17	267	3,376	1,116	96	139	661	–	–	5,777
1912.....	8	97	24	1,806	5,928	1,778	215	838	1,768	–	–	12,462
1913.....	9	83	5	3,373	6,697	3,030	248	672	1,883	–	–	16,000
1914.....	7	176	69	2,643	4,717	2,419	410	754	2,051	–	–	13,246
1915.....	6	62	101	1,509	4,494	1,865	204	503	1,804	1	–	10,549
1916.....	7	228	57	2,146	5,577	1,043	321	380	615	7	–	10,381
1917.....	13	324	54	1,677	9,854	2,619	441	533	813	10	–	16,338
1918.....	17	523	80	3,505	12,206	2,700	418	736	995	1	–	21,181
1919.....	15	509	62	4,971	13,374	3,123	863	701	1,677	1	–	25,296
1920.....	129	600	49	11,499	19,708	4,987	744	1,673	3,780	1	–	43,170
1921.....	109	443	87	12,335	26,860	4,995	700	1,845	4,412	2	–	51,788
1922.....	38	289	315	3,344	31,813	4,968	1,112	1,996	4,101	1	–	47,977
1923.....	36	397	196	1,746	33,402	6,182	1,246	2,514	4,095	1	–	49,815
1924.....	49	350	237	3,818	40,530	6,412	1,282	2,301	5,084	–	–	60,063
1925.....	27	200	281	4,976	44,618	5,971	1,375	1,940	4,389	1	–	63,778
1926.....	64	263	180	5,534	52,727	8,588	1,730	2,059	6,882	–	–	78,027
1927.....	69	402	244	6,418	62,037	10,871	1,610	2,459	12,268	2	–	96,380
1928.....	228	462	516	6,273	101,356	14,099	2,100	3,481	12,976	2	–	141,493
1929.....	152	859	887	19,427	105,703	19,460	3,643	5,612	10,592	2	–	166,337
1930.....	212	831	757	28,633	115,073	20,672	3,727	4,903	10,776	–	–	185,584
1931.....	95	999	1,200	64,611	111,718	16,556	4,259	5,070	7,851	2	–	212,361
1932.....	174	643	842	70,253	94,188	13,251	2,811	2,755	5,743	–	–	190,660
1933.....	82	628	693	72,464	91,521	11,021	1,859	3,282	5,298	–	–	186,848

The greatest percentage increases were recorded between 1908 and 1913. In this 5-year period total convictions increased from 1,270 to 16,000. For three years thereafter there was an abrupt decline, but beginning with 1917 another 5-year series of increases brought the total up to 51,788 in 1921; by 1924 the 60,000 mark had been reached, and recent years have witnessed a rapid increase to the high total of 212,361 in 1931, since when there has been a slight decline. The provincial distribution of the totals indicates that for the past five years Quebec shows the largest percentage of increase. Only Quebec and Alberta show increases for 1933 as compared with 1932, the remainder of the provinces showing decreases. For the year 1933, Ontario, which had 48 p.c. of the registrations of motor vehicles in Canada (see p. 738), had 49 p.c. of the total convictions; Quebec in the same year had 15 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 39 p.c. of the convictions; and Manitoba 6·3 p.c. of the motor vehicles and 5·9 p.c. of the convictions. In interpreting the figures in this way, however, it should be pointed out that traffic regulations are by no means uniform throughout Canada and no account is taken of the differences in the degrees of urbanization in the provinces. Thus, the above three provinces contain large centres of population, while in the Maritime Provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with a lower degree of urbanization, convictions were low in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered.

Section 4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 7,453 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1933, as compared with 7,363 in 1932, 7,768 in 1931, 8,425 in 1930, 7,826 in 1929, 7,699 in 1928, 8,185 in 1927 and 7,831 in 1926. Of the 1933 total, 5,144 were convicted of "major" offences and 2,309 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. The offences proven against juveniles in 1932 and 1933 are shown by provinces in Table **14.**

14.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, years ended Sept. 30, 1932 and 1933.

Province.	Major Offences.				Minor Offences.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
Prince Edward Island	4	8	–	1	–	2	2	1
Nova Scotia	177	201	7	8	59	132	19	9
New Brunswick	183	254	3	8	74	83	13	11
Quebec	1,207	1,321	86	105	535	656	145	188
Ontario	1,679	1,624	93	62	736	741	83	88
Manitoba	754	727	66	59	280	223	43	28
Saskatchewan	214	142	15	7	21	9	6	2
Alberta	288	245	18	16	122	34	4	1
British Columbia	291	349	11	7	114	93	11	8
Canada	**4,797**	**4,871**	**299**	**273**	**1,941**	**1,973**	**326**	**336**

Major Offences.—In Table **15** are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted in 1927 to 1933. It will be observed that theft, house- and shop-breaking with theft, and other wilful damage to property account for the great bulk of the offences; in 1933, 93 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

15.—Juvenile Delinquents Convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, years ended Sept. 30, 1927-33.

Offence.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	Increase or Decrease in 1933.
Manslaughter	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	+ 1
Rape, carnal knowledge and incest	5	13	10	5	8	5	8	+ 3
Indecent assault	28	43	25	49	42	34	28	− 6
Aggravated assault and wounding	14	24	48	10	52	68	16	−52
Common assault	99	67	93	101	119	104	139	+35
Endangering life on railway	28	35	43	31	32	17	50	+33
Other offences against the person	5	2	3	3	2	4	5	+ 1
Breaking, entering and theft	770	818	972	944	948	914	957	+43
Robbery	2	6	4	7	13	13	15	+ 2
Theft and receiving stolen goods	3,289	3,255	3,081	3,662	3,139	3,093	3,155	+62
False pretences and fraud	22	10	15	24	11	9	9	0
Arson	5	17	11	31	39	19	24	+ 5
Other wilful damage to property	793	620	679	702	749	676	637	−39
Forgery and offences against currency	7	13	12	17	10	11	4	− 7
Immorality	68	96	63	52	109	85	72	−13
Various other offences	21	44	46	15	37	44	24	−20
Totals	**5,156**	**5,063**	**5,106**	**5,653**	**5,311**	**5,096**	**5,144**	**+48**

Minor Offences.—Of the 2,309 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1933, 358 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 139 of disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace, 498 of disobedience or incorrigibility, 373 of trespass, 203 of truancy, 78 of vagrancy and indecent language and 660 of other minor offences.

Section 5.—Police Statistics.

In 1933, 164 cities and towns, with populations of 4,000 or over, supplied police statistics to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 4,438,810, had 5,087 policemen, who made 335,517 arrests and summonses. The total number of offences committed during the

year and made known to the police was 450,611, and the number of prosecutions was 308,504 or 68·5 p.c. of the known offences. Convictions secured in respect of these offences numbered 271,996, being 60·4 p.c. of the known offences and 88·2 p.c. of the prosecutions.

The number of automobiles reported stolen was 7,249, of which 7,185 were recovered. Of 13,495 bicycles stolen, 6,571 were recovered. The value of other lost articles reported to the police was $2,305,852, of which $1,008,959 or 44 p.c. was recovered.

16.—Police Statistics of Canadian Cities and Towns, by Provinces, years ended Sept. 30, 1932 and 1933.

Year and Province.	Cities and Towns.	Population.	Police.	Arrests.	Summonses.	Population per Policeman.	Arrests per Policeman.
1932.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	8	336	311	1,545	42
Nova Scotia	12	167,344	136	4,511	1,137	1,230	33
New Brunswick	5	87,500	86	2,819	950	1,017	33
Quebec	38	1,403,902	2,008	51,901	12,078	699	26
Ontario	68	1,734,958	1,875	32,517	94,662	925	17
Manitoba	7	273,012	309	5,478	23,264	818	18
Saskatchewan	8	149,015	145	2,717	3,039	1,028	19
Alberta	4	192,747	194	4,034	4,890	994	21
British Columbia	9	344,536	431	6,993	15,063	801	16
Canada	**152**	**4,365,375**	**5,192**	**111,306**	**155,394**	**841**	**21**
1933.							
Prince Edward Island	1	12,361	8	311	318	1,545	39
Nova Scotia	13	176,444	134	4,485	1,711	1,317	33
New Brunswick	6	94,005	83	2,693	637	1,133	32
Quebec	43	1,435,110	1,942	147,165	12,691	739	76
Ontario	72	1,756,865	1,841	27,796	94,949	959	15
Manitoba	7	273,012	315	5,147	14,124	867	16
Saskatchewan	8	149,015	130	2,551	2,291	1,146	20
Alberta	4	186,747	195	3,376	4,108	988	17
British Columbia	10	349,191	439	6,924	4,240	795	16
Canada	**164**	**4,432,750**	**5,087**	**200,448**	**135,069**	**873**	**39**

Section 6.—Penitentiary Statistics.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries of Canada. Seven institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other five are at Dorchester, N.B.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Stony Mountain, Man.; New Westminster (including Piers Island), B.C., and Collins Bay, Ont. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, the average daily population of these institutions was 4,358 and the total net expenditure for the year was $2,554,890 or $586 per capita, compared with 4,425 average daily population and $2,629,213 total net expenditure or $594 per capita for the year 1933.

The Piers Island Penitentiary, which is administered by the warden of the New Westminster institution, was provided in 1932 for the custody of members of the Doukhobor colony who were given three-year sentences. Those in custody at Piers Island Penitentiary on Mar. 31, 1933, numbered 570 and on Mar. 31, 1934, 531. The inclusion of this population in the general penitentiary statistics affects the comparability of the statistics of these years with those of former years. Details regarding the inmates at Piers Island are therefore given here, in order that, by deduction from the totals given in Tables **19** and **20**, particulars comparable

with those of former years may be obtained regarding the population of ordinary penitentiaries. The ages of those in custody at Piers Island were:

Fiscal Year.	Under 20.	20–30.	30–40.	40–50.	50–60.	Over 60.	Total.
1933	31	168	97	92	66	116	570
1934	29	153	90	88	63	108	531

These people were of Caucasian race and of the 570 inmates in 1933, 231 were born in Canada and the remaining 339 in Russia; in 1934, of 531 inmates, 231 were born in Canada and 300 in Russia. Particulars regarding their conjugal state and sex were as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1933	88	435	43	4	570	292	278
1934	78	409	40	4	531	264	267

They were all total abstainers and adherents of the Doukhobor creed.

With the exception of the large number of women among the Doukhobors confined at Piers Island, all female convicts are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where special quarters and staff are maintained for their detention and supervision. A new building for this purpose was completed and occupied during 1934. Female convicts in custody there on Mar. 31, 1934, numbered 46 compared with 48 in 1932 and 27 in 1925.

Tables **18–20** give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. The number of convicts in penitentiaries was 1,865 in 1910, rose to 2,118 in 1916 and declined to 1,468 in 1918. After demobilization and the depression of 1921, the number of convicts rose to 2,640 in 1922, declined to 2,225 in 1924 and then increased to 4,164 in 1932. The increase was particularly rapid after 1929, amounting to 1,395 or 44 p.c. in three years. Excluding the Doukhobors at Piers Island the number of convicts in 1934, at 3,689, was lower than in any of the three preceding years. The number of paroles, as shown in Table **18**, reached the high figure of 731 in 1934, including 16 from Piers Island.

Table **19** shows the ages of convicts by groups. If the Doukhobors confined at Piers Island be deducted from the groups in 1934, the remaining total of 3,689 includes 10·3 p.c. under 20 years of age and 47·8 p.c. between 20 and 30 years of age or 58·1 p.c. under 30. In 1914 there were 2,003 convicts of whom 9·3 p.c. were under 20 and 44·4 p.c. between 20 and 30, a total of 53·7 p.c. under 30. In 1923 there were 2,486 convicts and 11·3 p.c. were under 20, 46·6 p.c. between 20 and 30, or 57·9 p.c. under 30 years of age. The average age of convicts appears to be slightly younger since the War, but no definite trend is shown in the past decade, although there is a good deal of variation from year to year. Detailed statistics of the race, nationality by place of birth, conjugal state, sex and religion of convicts are presented in Table **20**.

Movement of Population of Penal Institutions.—Penal institutions may be classified under four heads: penitentiaries, with slow turnover, since prisoners have long sentences; reformatories for boys and reformatories for girls, also with rather slow turnovers, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and lastly common gaols, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end

of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1933 was: in penitentiaries, 44 p.c.; in reformatories for boys, 218 p.c.; in reformatories for girls, 92 p.c.; in gaols, no less than 1,287 p.c. Thus, the average time spent in gaol was about four weeks. In dealing with these figures it must be borne in mind that the common gaol population changes from day to day and is partly made up of accused persons awaiting trial who may be liberated to-day or sent to a penitentiary or reformatory to-morrow.

17.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1931-33.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics until 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Superintendent of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31. For other institutions, the figures are for the years ended Sept. 30.

Penal Institutions.	In Custody, Beginning of Year.	Admitted during Year.	Discharged during Year.	In Custody, End of Year.
1931.[1]				
Penitentiaries	3,187	1,899	1,372	3,714
Reformatories for boys	3,105	10,014	9,737	3,180
Reformatories for girls	648	684	644	932
Gaols	4,283	59,358	59,065	4,467
Totals	**11,223**	**71,955**	**70,818**	**12,293**
1932.[1]				
Penitentiaries	3,714	1,943	1,493	4,164
Reformatories for boys	3,426	8,533	8,431	3,528
Reformatories for girls	932	594	674	852
Gaols	4,477	59,081	57,870	4,711
Totals	**12,549**	**70,151**	**68,468**	**13,255**
1933.				
Penitentiaries	4,164	2,351	1,928	4,587
Reformatories for boys	3,528	6,852	7,248	3,132
Reformatories for girls	852	652	740	764
Gaols	4,711	56,613	57,150	4,174
Totals	**13,255**	**66,468**	**67,066**	**12,657**

[1]Apparent lack of balance between the beginning and end of the years 1931 and 1932 is due to revisions in each year resulting from the addition or closing of gaols, institutions or lock-ups in several places.

18.—Movement of Convicts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1927-34.

Schedule.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In Custody, Beginnings of Years	**2,473**	**2,480**	**2,560**	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,591**[6]
Received by—								
Forfeiture of parole	5	7	6	1	8	8	6	2
Revoked paroles	20	15	14	23	19	–	3	–
Recapture	3	–	–	1	1	3	1	–
Transfer	15	9	110	187	172	145	218	179
Received from gaols, etc	1,003	1,171[4]	1,253[4]	1,436	1,699	1,787	2,123	1,532
Totals Received During Year	1,046	1,202	1,383	1,648	1,899	1,943	2,351	1,713
Discharged by—								
Death	13[1]	16[5]	16	14	12	16	15	21
Escape	3	1[2]	2[3]	1	1	3	1	–
Expiry of sentence	535	647	577	559	654	837	1,063	943
Order of the Court	3	2	1	2	1	–	4	5
Pardon	7	11	10	15	26	19	44	74
Parole	377	363	384	363	413	379	488	731
Transfer	15	9	110	187	170	150	219	228
Deportation	80	70	61	77	89	83	88[7]	80
Transfer to provincial gaol and execution	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–
Return to provincial authorities	6	3	13	10	6	6	1	2
Totals Discharged During Year	1,039	1,122	1,174	1,230	1,372	1,493	1,928	2,084
In Custody, Ends of Years	**2,480**	**2,560**	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**

[1]While on temporary ticket-of-leave, 2. [2]From asylum. [3]One from asylum. [4]From provincial institutions; 2 in 1928 and 2 in 1929. [5]Includes 1 suicide. [6]This discrepency between those in custody at the end of the fiscal year 1933 and the beginning of 1934 appears in the reports of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for those years. [7]Includes 1 by extradition.

19.—Ages of Convicts, as at Mar. 31, 1927-34.

Age Group.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1900.	1931.	1932.	1933.[1]	1934.[1]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years	281	338	322	377	484	527	467	409
From 20 to under 30 years	1,036	1,137	1,274	1,460	1,710	1,908	2,052	1,916
From 30 to under 40 years	634	587	629	738	842	970	1,027	941
From 40 to under 50 years	364	336	357	395	437	487	574	538
From 50 to under 60 years	120	122	141	144	173	196	257	214
Over 60 years	45	40	46	73	68	76	210	202
Totals	**2,480**	**2,560**	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**

[1]See footnote 2, Table 20, also pp. 1100-1101.

20.—Convicts in Penitentiaries, Classified by Race, Birthplace, Religion, etc., as at Mar. 31, 1927-34.

Item.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.[2]	1934.[2]
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—								
African	42	43	60	60[1]	75[1]	79[1]	66[1]	50[1]
Caucasian	2,354	2,409	2,589	2,995	3,499	3,923	4,376	4,068
Indian	43	50	49	52	59	81	67	51
Mongolian	41	58	71	80	81	81	78	51
By Place of Birth—								
British—								
Canadian	1,540	1,589	1,747	2,056	2,441	2,806	2,976	2,803
English and Welsh	177	197	209	240	292	309	255	230
Irish	40	35	43	31	42	46	42	41
Scottish	61	69	74	95	118	118	102	88
Other British	29	28	36	33	30	41	33	25
Foreign—								
Austrian or Hungarian	94	67	78	94	92	90	86	74
Chinese	37	53	62	74	75	72	71	46
Italian	77	75	66	60	64	74	73	67
Russian	76	85	75	119	95	102	446	392
United States	209	220	223	253	274	307	282	232
Other foreign	140	142	156	132	191	199	221	222
By Conjugal State—								
Single	1,534	1,597	1,680	1,967	2,328	2,636	2,581	2,373
Married	827	849	965	1,088	1,240	1,352	1,777	1,647
Widowed	115	110	121	123	139	161	203	179
Divorced	4	4	3	9	7	15	26	21
By Sex—								
Male	2,441	2,520	2,737	3,149	3,670	4,116	4,261	3,907
Female	39	40	32	38	44	48	326	313
By Social Habits—								
Abstainers	475	446	425	611	872	1,076	1,682	1,560
Temperate	1,491	1,611	1,840	2,033	2,338	2,639	2,544	2,311
Intemperate	514	503	504	543	504	449	361	349
By Religion—								
Anglican	381	409	480	546	618	678	603	547
Baptist	105	129	144	158	169	173	168	169
Buddhist	14	39	55	62	68	61	58	34
Doukhobor	–	–	–	–	–	–	593[2]	542[2]
Greek Catholic	61	43	49	54	69	54	54	51
Jewish	44	37	53	62	66	89	80	83
Lutheran	58	58	62	74	83	97	96	90
Methodist	192	–	–	–	–	96[3]	82[3]	73[3]
Presbyterian	269	272	284	318	407	458	437	403
Roman Catholic	1,281	1,272	1,337	1,561	1,810	2,070	2,008	1,842
United Church	3	233	233	273	329	257	257	244
Other creeds	57	68	72	79	95	131	151	142
No creed	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**2,480**	**2,560**	**2,769**	**3,187**	**3,714**	**4,164**	**4,587**	**4,220**

[1] All "coloured". [2] The unusually high figures for many items and the totals in 1933 and 1934 are due to the confinement of Doukhobors in the special penitentiary on Piers island, B.C. See pp. 1100-1101. [3]These persons returned themselves as "Methodist" in spite of the union with Presbyterians and Congregationalists to form the United Church of Canada in 1925.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

Section 1.—Public Lands.

Table 1, pp. 1108–1110, summarizes the character and disposition of the land area of Canada. Since there are still large areas which have been little explored and a much larger area not surveyed, and therefore not classified with regard to its possibilities, many of the figures given are estimates, although every care has been taken to consult the most competent authorities, Dominion and provincial, in a position to make such estimates. The continued extension of exploration and surveys will enable the governmental authorities to classify more exactly the lands within their jurisdiction.

In this table the areas of occupied and abandoned farms and of farm woodlots are taken from the Census of 1931. The totals of the land area of the provinces and territories are the areas as revised by the Topographical Survey, Dominion Department of the Interior, and agree with those appearing in the table on p. 7 of this volume, while the areas of Indian reserves are those reported by the Department of Indian Affairs. For other items, figures supplied by the provinces have been used wherever available; otherwise estimates from Dominion Government sources, chiefly the Forest Service, have been substituted. Between the totals of existing and potential agricultural lands (Item 14) and the totals of forest lands (Item 22) there is, of course, duplication to the extent of the agricultural lands under forest (Item 9). In view of the various sources from which the information is drawn there is satisfactory agreement in the relationship of the items.

Subsection 1.—Dominion Public Lands.*

As stated on p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, the lands and natural resources lying within the boundaries of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, which had formerly been administered by the Dominion Government, were transferred to the administration of the provinces concerned at various dates in 1930.

Actual Dominion lands, therefore, now comprise: the Northwest Territories, including the Arctic islands and the islands in Hudson bay; Yukon; the National Park areas (see pp. 46-48), Indian reserves (see p. 1122), and historic sites in the different provinces throughout Canada; certain small and widely scattered parcels of Ordnance and Admiralty lands which have been held by the Dominion Government since Confederation and are rented, disposed of, or otherwise administered with

* Revised by J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior.

a view to bringing as many properties as possible to a state of revenue production; and, finally, public lands, at one time alienated, but which have been re-vested in the Crown in the right of the Dominion for various reasons, and upon which public monies have been spent.

The great bulk of the land areas under Dominion administration are those of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, amounting to about 936,680,000 acres or 42 p.c. of the land surface of Canada. The southern border of both Yukon and the Northwest Territories is 60°N. latitude. In Europe, Oslo, Stockholm and Leningrad are near this line, while about three-fourths of Norway, two-thirds of Sweden, all of Finland and a large proportion of Russia are north of it. In Table **1** a distinction has been made between those Dominion lands which are still freely disposable by the Dominion Government, and those which have been set aside as National Parks, under the National Parks Acts, or as Indian reserves, by Treaty. The total Dominion lands can be easily obtained by adding Items 27, 28 and 29.

Interest in this northern part of the national domain has increased in the past decade and the administration of these lands was placed under a separate branch of the Dominion Government, the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, until 1931, when, on the transfer of the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and of the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia to the respective provincial administrations, it was vested in the Dominion Lands Administration, now the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police maintain law and order throughout the Northwest Territories and Yukon. More detailed particulars of the administration of each territory follow:—

The Northwest Territories.—The government of the Northwest Territories is vested in a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, and a Council of five members with Ottawa as the seat of Government. The administration is carried on by the Department of the Interior through the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. The Territories are subdivided for administrative purposes into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The district of Mackenzie is, as yet, the most widely known and developed, trading posts and settlements being located all along the great stretch of inland waterways known as the Mackenzie system. Fort Smith, the headquarters of the Mackenzie district, is located on the Slave river north of the rapids. From this point there is uninterrupted navigation to the Arctic ocean, a distance of 1,369 miles and along the Arctic coast as far east as King William island.

The Administration has provided for a medical and nursing service, grants to the Anglican and Roman Catholic missions for education and hospitals, an

excellent mail service in which river steamboats and aeroplanes co-operate, motor roads, and a system of radio stations linking up Fort Smith, Resolution, Simpson, Norman and Aklavik with Edmonton, Alberta, and with Dawson and Mayo, Yukon.

The Department of the Interior has set aside certain areas, totalling over 338,916,000 acres, as preserves wherein only the Indian and the Eskimo may hunt. Officers in the field have made investigations into the conditions affecting musk-ox, caribou, and other forms of wild life. The Wood-Buffalo Park in the vicinity of Fort Smith covers an area of 17,300 sq. miles; it has been specially preserved for the protection of the buffalo. The Thelon Game Sanctuary to the east of Great Slave lake is, in its turn, the home of musk-oxen and caribou.

Included in the Northwest Territories are the Arctic Prairies, which are capable of supplying pasturage to large numbers of reindeer and caribou. Following investigation, 2,370 head of reindeer have been imported from Alaska and established on a government reindeer reserve in the vicinity of Kittigazuit, east of the Mackenzie River delta, containing an area of approximately 6,000 square miles. Under the favourable conditions which exist there, everything points to a considerable increase in numbers of the herd. Indications are that this experiment will result in a plentiful meat supply in the future.

The introduction of wireless communication and the development of reception has been a great boon to the isolated posts in the Mackenzie district. It enables traders and trappers to keep in touch with outside markets, and furnishes the inhabitants generally with news of current events.

In view of the great increase in the use of aircraft for mail and general transportation, the Administration is undertaking the development of landing facilities throughout the Mackenzie district. A winter landing field has been partially conditioned at Fort Smith and it is expected that it will be completed during the present year. For summer landing, it is proposed to install floating docks and other conveniences at Fort Smith, Resolution, Rae, Simpson, Norman, Aklavik, and Cameron Bay.

Exploratory work has been carried on throughout the Territories and local surveys made in all districts. Mineral prospectors are following in the tracks of the explorers, the aeroplane being used as the chief means of transportation. The Laurentian Shield, which has proved so rich in valuable minerals in Eastern Canada is continued into the eastern half of the Territories—that portion lying between Great Slave and Great Bear lakes and Hudson bay—and valuable discoveries have been made in this area. The rich native silver and high-grade pitchblende ores discovered during the last few years east and south-east of Great Bear lake are now under development. The oil wells near Norman on the Mackenzie river have

been in active operation since 1932, the bulk of the oil produced being shipped to mining interests operating at the eastern end of Great Bear lake. The agricultural land of the Territories lies almost entirely in the extension of the central plain defined by the Mackenzie valley.

It is known that there are many possible water-power sites throughout the Territories; these will no doubt be developed as a consequence of mining enterprises. Much of the upper Mackenzie valley carries a forest cover, which furnishes timber and fuel for local needs. Fishing, agriculture, mining and lumbering are engaged in to some extent, but the principal industry of the Territories is still the taking and export of furs. Many trading posts operate throughout the regions tributary to the Arctic coast, Hudson bay, and the great inland systems of waterways.

Yukon.—The Yukon Territory is administered by the Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior as in the case of the Northwest Territories. The Comptroller, resident at Dawson, is the executive head of a local elective government of three members termed the Yukon Council, with jurisdiction over local matters. The Comptroller acts on instructions from the Governor in Council or the Minister of the Interior. Hospitals, schools, motor roads, and other amenities of modern life have been provided and, in addition to the overland telegraph line, wireless stations at Dawson and Mayo link up with the outside world through the Northwest Territories and Edmonton.

The route ordinarily taken to enter Yukon is from Skagway, Alaska, on the south, thence by the White Pass and Yukon Railway to Whitehorse, and by river boat to Dawson.

The use of aircraft for transportation purposes is increasing and during 1934 landing fields were conditioned at Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo, a temporary licence being issued for the first-mentioned field. Sites for fields have been selected at other settlements in the Territory and included in the works program for 1935.

Yukon has produced over $200,000,000 worth of gold since the Klondike rush, but the old placer claims, operated with cradle, pick and shovel, have given place to consolidated holdings worked with hydraulic dredges and other modern machinery. Silver, lead, copper, tungsten and coal are known to exist in paying quantities, and of late years the development of the silver-lead ores of the Mayo district has been one of the major factors in the growth of lode-mining enterprises. There is a hydro-electric installation of 13,200 h.p. in Yukon, but this is only a small proportion of the possible installation which will be developed as required.

Although fishing, agriculture (including fur-farming), and some lumbering are carried on as auxiliary industries, the future of Yukon is inevitably bound up with mining development.

No.	Description of Land Areas.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.
		000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.
	Classification by Surface Resources—					
	Existing and Potential Agricultural Lands—					
	ALIENATED, PATENTED, GRANTED, ETC.—					
1	Occupied farm lands[1]	1,191	4,302	4,152	17,304	22,841
2	Improved farm lands[1]	*766*	*845*	*1,330*	*8,994*	*13,273*
3	Farm lands under field crops[1]	*495*	*575*	*958*	*6,080*	*9,360*
4	Abandoned farms[1]	28	323	180	333	574
5	Road allowances[2]	37	139	130	533	702
6	TOTALS, ALIENATED, PATENTED, GRANTED, ETC[3]	1,256	4,764	4,462	18,170	24,117
	AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER FOREST—					
7	Farm woodlots[4]	339	2,503	2,433	6,036	4,702
8	Other unimproved agricultural lands under forest	61	4,497	6,567	23,964	45,298
9	TOTALS, AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER FOREST[5]	400	7,000	9,000	30,000	50,000
10	Dominion lands[7] suitable for agriculture	Nil	2	–	3	8
11	Indian Reserves suitable for agriculture (see Table 9, p.1122)	1	3	2	31	136
12	Provincial lands[7] suitable for agriculture other than any already included in Item 8[8]	Nil	103	256	4,184	1,718
13	Leased lands for ranching, licences of occupation, etc. (included in Item 12)	Nil	[15]	[15]	Nil[16]	20[16]
14	**Totals, Agricultural Lands[9]**	**1,258**	**8,092**	**10,718**	**43,745**	**65,837**
	Existing and Potential Forest Lands—					
	ALIENATED, GRANTED, ETC.—					
15	Timber lands alienated[5]	124	4,200	6,299	14,000	400
16	Farm woodlots[4]	339	2,503	2,433	6,036	4,702
17	TOTALS, ALIENATED, GRANTED, ETC.[5]	463	6,703	8,732	20,000[20]	5,102
18	Dominion Lands[10] under forest	Nil	2	–	6	72
19	Indian Reserves under forest (see Table 9, p. 1122)	1	17	36	165	881
20	Provincial lands[10] under forest	Nil	958	7,037	226,664[16]	113,977
21	Under licence to cut, timber berths, pulp concessions, etc. (included in Item 20)	Nil	882[16]	6,815[16]	49,518[16]	40,588[16]
22	**Totals, Forest Lands[11]**	**464**	**7,680**	**15,805**	**239,040**	**120,032**
23	ALIENATED LANDS, OTHER THAN INCLUDED IN ITEMS 6 AND 17 less duplication (Item 16)[24]	16	36	8	[24]	1,483
24	**Unproductive Lands as regards Surface Resources[12]**	**Nil**	**4,504**	**211[19]**	**82,277**	**96,631**
	Summary Classification, by Tenure—					
25	Alienated, patented, granted, etc.[13]	1,396	9,000	10,519[16]	24,686[16]	26,000
26	In process of alienation	Nil	[15]	250[16]	4,997[16]	[15]
27	Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	Nil	8	2	18	103
28	Dominion National Parks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
29	Indian Reserves	2	20	38	194	1,017
30	Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	Nil	4,248	7,050[16]	302,122	202,244
31	Provincial parks	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,045	3,129
32	**Totals, Land Area[9]**	**1,398**	**13,276**	**17,734[20]**	**335,062**	**232,500**

[1]Figures from the Census of 1931; "unimproved farm lands" includes "farm woodlots", Item 7 or 16.
[2]Estimated as 3 p.c. of occupied and abandoned farms, except for the Prairie Provinces, where figures are

Lands in Canada, (*circa*) 1934.

Description of Land Areas.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total for Canada.	No.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	
Classification by Surface Resources—							
Existing and Potential Agricultural Lands—							
ALIENATED, PATENTED, GRANTED, ETC.—							
Occupied farm lands[1]	15,132	55,673	38,977	3,542	5	163,119	1
Improved farm lands[1]	*8,522*	*33,548*	*17,749*	*705*	*1*	*85,733*	2
Farm lands under field crops[1]	*5,842*	*22,126*	*12,037*	*452*	*1*	*57,926*	3
Abandoned farms[1]	1,168	1,024	1,410	249	Nil	5,289	4
Road allowances[2]	978	1,474[16]	1,291[16]	114	Nil	5,398	5
TOTALS, ALIENATED, PATENTED, GRANTED, ETC.[3]	22,279[14]	61,218[14]	45,477[14]	3,905	5	185,653	6
AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER FOREST—							
Farm woodlots[4]	2,019	3,508	3,894	1,212	2	26,647	7
Other unimproved agricultural lands under forest	12,981	26,492	36,106	18,788	3,998	178,752	8
TOTALS, AGRICULTURAL LAND UNDER FOREST[5]	15,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	4,000	205,400	9
Dominion lands[7] suitable for agriculture	–	[15]	[15]	[15]	5,000[6]	5,013[18]	10
Indian Reserves suitable for agriculture (see Table 9, p. 1122)	139	820	938	305	Nil	2,375	11
Provincial lands[7] suitable for agriculture other than any already included in Item 8[8]	7,741	14,232	27,472	1,479	Nil	57,185	12
Leased lands for ranching, licences of occupation, etc. (included in Item 12)	98[16]	3,717[16]	3,119[16]	546[16]	[15]	7,500[18]	13
Totals, Agricultural Lands[9]	**32,380**	**80,074**	**87,450**	**22,603**	**9,005**	**361,162**	14
Existing and Potential Forest Lands—							
ALIENATED, GRANTED, ETC.—							
Timber lands alienated[5]	3,421	492	2,534	9,400	Nil	40,870	15
Farm woodlots[4]	2,019	3,508	3,894	1,212	2	26,647	16
TOTALS, ALIENATED, GRANTED, ETC.[5]	5,440	4,000	6,428	10,600[20]	2	67,470[20]	17
Dominion lands[10] under forest.	1,103[23]	1,661[23]	8,378[23]	942[23]	38,398	50,562[18]	18
Indian Reserves under forest (see Table 9, p. 1122)	337	600	358	442	2	2,838	19
Provincial lands[10] under forest.	52,640	46,321	65,969	110,267	Nil	623,833	20
Under licence to cut, timber berths, pulp concessions, etc. (included in Item 20)	2,170[16]	403	[16]	3,336[16]	[15]	103,712[18]	21
Totals, Forest Lands[11]	**59,520**	**52,582**	**81,133**	**123,267**	**38,400**	**737,923**	22
ALIENATED LANDS, OTHER THAN INCLUDED IN ITEMS 6 AND 15[24]	1,236	5,341	1,640	4,712	Nil	14,431[18]	23
Unproductive Lands as regards Surface Resources[12]	**63,723**	**49,648**	**30,649**	**104,069**	**893,275**	**1,324,987**	24
Summary Classification, by Tenure—							
Alienated, patented, granted, etc.[13]	26,550	63,575[16]	49,450	12,847[16]	5	224,028	25
In process of alienation	386[16]	3,476[16]	201[16]	5,170[16]	–	14,480[13]	26
Dominion lands other than National Parks and Indian Reserves	3	30	66	103	934,353[17]	934,686	27
Dominion National Parks	735	1,196	13,436[21]	1,098	2,320[22]	18,792	28
Indian Reserves	474	1,501	1,281	744	2	5,273	29
Provincial lands, including leased lands and forest reserves, but not provincial parks	112,475	82,176[16]	94,797	208,230[16]	Nil	1,013,342	30
Provincial parks	Nil	350[16]	1	1,747[16]	Nil	8,271	31
Totals, Land Area[9]	**140,623**	**152,304**	**159,232**	**229,939**	**936,680**	**2,218,747[20]**	32

brought up to date from the 1930 Year Book, p. 961. [3]Assumed to be the sum of occupied and abandoned farms and road alowances, except for the Prairie Provinces (see footnote 14). [4]Woodlots or forested areas

Footnotes concluded at foot of p. 1110.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block) the public lands have been administered by the Provincial Governments since Confederation. Owing to the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, as outlined in Chapter XXVII, p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, public lands in all provinces are now under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

Information regarding the amounts of disposable public land and the terms on which areas may be secured was regularly given from year to year for each of the provinces in editions of the Canada Year Book prior to 1933. However, since the revisions since that time have been of a minor character and as there is a heavy pressure upon space, it has been decided to refer those interested in securing provincial public lands to pp. 921-927 of the 1932 Year Book, and to the following officials of the respective provinces: Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Que.; Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Bldgs. Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

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of occupied farms as reported in the Census of 1931. [5]Figures from the Forest Service, Department of the Interior. [6]Other than any included in Item 6. [7]Does not include National and Provincial Parks. Undoubtedly there are limited areas of lands in the Dominion and Provincial Parks suited to certain branches of agriculture, such as grazing. Since, however, these areas have been dedicated to the public for recreational purposes, primarily because of their scenic resources, such potential agricultural lands as they contain are precluded from being diverted to such uses. [8]This item is an approximation got by subtracting the sum of Items 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11 from Item 14. [9]Estimated by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior. Where this figure differs from the totals of Items 25-31, inclusive, the provincial estimates for Items 25, 26, 30 or 31 are not in line with total area as estimated by the Topographical Survey. [10]Dominion lands or provincial lands under forest include forested areas in the Dominion National and Provincial Parks. [11]This item is the total productive and unproductive forest area, by provinces, as estimated by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior and given in square miles on p. 319 of this volume. Indian Reserves are not included in Item 18, but are shown separately as Item 19. Apart from this exception, Items 18 and 20 include all Dominion and Provincial lands under forest (Crown lands, National Parks, Ordnance lands, Military lands, reserves, etc.). [12]These lands include rock, open muskeg, burnt-over lands which are not re-stocking, and lands above timber line. All such lands are by no means economically barren, since in many cases they are sources of valuable mineral wealth or as in large areas in the National Parks, they have often a distinct economic value resulting from their scenic resources. Figures have been estimated by subtracting from the total land area the sum of agricultural and forest lands less the duplication involved (Item 9). [13]This item includes lands in process of alienation where such are not reported under Item 26, also where the figures are not available from provincial sources it is estimated by adding forest and agricultural lands alienated and allowing for urban and other areas alienated (Item 23). [14]From the 1930 Year Book, p. 961. This total is not the sum of the Items 1, 4 and 5, because of alienated lands in the form of grants to railway companies, grants to the Hudson's Bay Co., school land endowment, adjustments to road allowances as per footnote 3, etc. [15]No estimate available. [16]Figures are obtained from provincial sources. [17]In Yukon and N.W.T. areas aggregating 338,916,000 acres have been set apart by Order in Council as game preserves and sanctuaries in which only native Indians and Eskimos may hunt, but have not been permanently dedicated to this purpose by Parliament and are not, therefore, regarded as parks. [18]For the provinces indicated only. [19]There is very little unproductive land in New Brunswick. [20]This total is not the addition of the column items because the figures, being obtained from the various sources shown do not tie-in with one another. [21]Including the Wood-Buffalo Park (which, though reserved by the Dominion, is not administered by the National Parks Branch) and the Tar Sands Reserve. [22]That portion of the Wood-Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories. [23]This is the forested area in the National Parks as estimated by the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. [24]Includes also other lands alienated since the Census of 1931 or, in the case of the Prairie Provinces, since the time of the original estimate (see footnote 14). These figures are approximations calculated for each province by deducting the sum of Items 6 and 15 from the sum of Items 25 and 26. In the case of Quebec a negative acreage is indicated. This would seem to suggest that reversions to the Crown since 1931 have more than offset any areas under this head.

Section 2.—National Defence.*

Before the outbreak of the Great War, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 68,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and dispatched by the Dominion Government to England for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas, for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.† In addition to these, several thousand Canadians served with the Royal Air Force.

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*, the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service, and the Air Board.

During the Session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it, there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, a Defence Council has been constituted by Order in Council, consisting of a President (the Minister), a Vice-President (the Deputy Minister), and the following members: the Chief of the General Staff and the Chief of the Naval Staff. The Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Senior Air Officer, Royal Canadian Air Force, are associate members. There is also a Secretary of the Council.

Subsection 1.—The Naval Service.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 43), the main provisions of which were described in the 1910 Year Book, pp. xxvi-xxix.

The Department of Naval Service was amalgamated with the Department of Militia and Defence and the Canadian Air Board, to form the Department of National Defence, in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Chief of the Naval Staff, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent).
2. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent).
3. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Administrative and operational staff for all three Forces is provided from the Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy has an authorized complement of 104 officers and 812 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-year engagements. A small proportion consists of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine-room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy (in December, 1934, this proportion amounted to 2 p.c.).

*Revised by H. W. Brown, Asst. Deputy Minister, Department of National Defence.

†For the detailed expenditures of the Dominion Government on account of war appropriations in the fiscal years 1915-21, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serves periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless and other duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo, wireless telegraphy and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

H.M.C.S. *Saguenay* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Skeena* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Champlain* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Vancouver* (destroyer—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Armentières* (minesweeper—in commission).
H.M.C.S. *Festubert* (minesweeper—in reserve).
H.M.C.S. *Ypres* (minesweeper—in reserve).

Naval training establishments, comprising: naval barracks; gunnery drill sheds, with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc.; torpedo and electrical schools; parade grounds; and other equipment are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with work shops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 70 officers and 430 men recruited from among sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually or biennially thereafter. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to a maximum of six months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is five years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The establishment of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve is 70 officers and 930 men, distributed as follows: Halifax (half company); Saint John (half company); Charlottetown (half company); Quebec (half company); Montreal (company); Ottawa (half company); Toronto (company); Hamilton (half company); Winnipeg (company); Saskatoon (half company); Regina (half company); Edmonton (half company); Calgary (half company); Vancouver (half company); Prince Rupert (half company).

Each company or half company is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as company commanding officer. The company commanding officer is assisted by other commissioned officers of the Force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each company headquarters to give instruction to men of the company in gunnery, torpedo practice, seamanship and other naval subjects.

Each officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills, of a duration of not less than one hour each, at company headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the

company. Officers and men also attend from two to three weeks naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt, or at sea in H.M.C. or H.M ships.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of four months voluntary service during each period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment and of re-enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is three years.

Subsection 2.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A", "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).
Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments and 1 field company).
Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22e Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).
Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (12 detachments).
Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).
Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).
Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).
Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).
Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Active Militia is limited by the Amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the limited establishment is less than 3,800.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada Royal Schools of Instruction are conducted.

Non-Permanent Militia.—The Non-Permanent Militia consists of:—

35 Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
70 Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
16 Medium Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
11 Heavy Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
3 Anti-Aircraft Sections, Canadian Artillery.
15 Field Companies of Engineers.
2 Fortress Companies of Engineers.
7 Field Troops of Engineers.
10 Divisional Signals.
2 Fortress Signal Companies.
7 Signal Troops.
22 Contingents, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.
123 Battalions of Infantry.
15 Machine Gun Units.
12 Divisional Canadian Army Service Corps.
51 Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.
11 Detachments of the Canadian Dental Corps.
11 Detachments of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
11 Detachments of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.
12 Detachments and 1 Base Post Office of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 9,057 officers and 126,127 other ranks, a total of 135,184, distributed as shown in the following table:—

2.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1934.

Arm of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List	53	–	–	–
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles	415	266	16,637	9,809
Field Artillery	409	144	9,165	4,586
Medium Artillery	53	–	2,232	848
Heavy Artillery and Anti-Aircraft Sections	227	2	1,532	45
Engineers	273	11	3,421	812
Signals	276	–	4,567	2,220
Railway Corps	–	–	363	–
Infantry	906	28	79,866	87
Officers' Training Corps	–	–	4,422	–
Machine Gun Corps	–	–	6,516	744
Army Service Corps	274	38	1,286	–
Non-Combatants	874	–	5,177	688
Totals	**3,760**	**489**	**135,184**	**19,839**

Reserve Militia.—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserve formations of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

The Reserve of Officers (general list).
Reserve unit for each active unit.
Reserve Regimental Depots (Cavalry and Infantry).

The reserve units of the Active Militia are intended for the purpose of providing for the organization of the officers and men who have completed their service in the Active Militia or who have otherwise received a military training. On completion of service in the Active Militia men are not posted automatically to reserve units. These units are recruited by specific enlistment.

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian Militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a commander assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The Militia appropriations for the six fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36, are shown in Table 3.

3.—Money Voted by Parliament for the Militia, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-36.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Administration	345,000	332,000	320,000	321,000	318,000	359,000
Cadet Services	500,000	400,000	360,000	300,000	150,000	150,000
Contingencies	44,000	44,000	35,000	35,000	31,500	31,500
Engineer Service and Works	830,000	736,000	327,500	297,500	297,500	297,500
General Stores	1,000,300	683,000	663,500	667,800	837,800	837,800
Manufacturing Establishments	587,000	550,000	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Non-Permanent Active Militia	2,324,500	2,006,000	1,887,400	1,994,000	1,994,000	2,000,000
Permanent Force	5,011,000	5,050,000	4,844,000	4,910,034	4,910,034	4,964,700
Royal Military College	375,000	386,000	360,500	358,150	344,030	359,500
Topographic Survey	45,000	45,000	20,000	[2]	[2]	[2]
Totals	**11,061,800**	**10,232,000**	**8,817,900**	**8,883,484**	**8,882,864**	**9,000,000**
Civil Government[1]	849,860	825,545[3]	727,035	476,378	451,738	448,640
Grand Totals	**11,911,660**	**11,057,545**	**9,544,935**	**9,359,862**	**9,334,602**	**9,448,640**

[1]Department of National Defence. [2]Discontinued as a separate vote. [3]Revised since the publication of the 1933 Year Book.

Subsection 3.—Air Service.

Under the Act creating the Department of National Defence, the powers, duties and functions vested in the Air Board by the Air Board Act of 1919 are now administered under the direction of the Minister of National Defence.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is composed of the Permanent Active Air Force, the Non-Permanent Active Air Force, and a Reserve of Officers. The Royal Canadian Air Force administers and controls all military air operations and air operations for civil government departments. The duties of the Royal Canadian Air Force are as follows:—

(a) To organize, train and maintain an air force for the defence of Canada.
(b) To assist in the development of civil aviation by—
  (i) Providing advanced flying training to civilian pilots, instructors and commercial pilots.
  (ii) Initial development of air routes.
  (iii) Technical supervision of airworthiness and inspection of aircraft belonging to private and commercial operators, and aircraft constructed or overhauled by aircraft manufacturing firms, and acting as consultant in matters pertaining to civil aviation generally.
(c) The conduct of flying required to assist the several departments of the Dominion Government in the development and conservation of the country's natural resources, and other related services.

Permanent Active Air Force stations and units are located as follows:—

Location.	Duty.
R.C.A.F. Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.	
R.C.A.F. Station, Camp Borden, Ont.	Training.
R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont.	Training.
R.C.A.F. Station, Ottawa, Ont.	Test and experimental work and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Winnipeg, Man.	Civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Vancouver, B.C.	Coast reconnaissance and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S.	Coast reconnaissance and civil government air operations.
R.C.A.F. Station, High River, Alta.	Care and maintenance basis.
No. 1 R.C.A.F. Depot, Ottawa, Ont.	Stores and repair depot.
R.C.A.F. Photographic Section, Ottawa, Ont.	

Non-Permanent Active Air Force units are located as follows:—

No. 10 Army Co-Operation Squadron, Toronto, Ont.
No. 11 Army Co-Operation Squadron, Vancouver, B.C.
No. 12 Army Co-Operation Squadron, Winnipeg, Man.
No. 15 Fighter Squadron, Montreal, Que. (in process of organization).
No. 18 Bomber Squadron, Montreal, Que. (in process of organization).

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Dec. 31, 1934, was:—

	Officers.	Airmen.
Permanent Active Air Force	117	664
Non-Permanent Active Air Force	38	236

Subsection 4.—Civil Aviation.*

The Civil Aviation Branch is under the Controller of Civil Aviation, who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister. Its duties include the inspection of licences and registration of aircraft, air harbours, commercial and private air pilots, air engineers and air navigators. In addition to these duties, the location and construction of air routes and any matters connected with airship services are administered in this branch.

Civil aviation in the Dominion has had its chief development in connection with the exploration and conservation of the natural resources of the provinces, including forestry protection, air photography, and transport of men and supplies to remote points and mining districts. At the beginning of 1934, 17 regular air-mail routes were in operation. On Dec. 31, 1934, there were twenty air-mail routes in operation.

*See also pp. 744-746.

On Dec. 31, 1934, there were certificates and licences in force as follows: private air pilots, 427; commercial air pilots, 405; air engineers, 461; registration of aircraft, 368; air-harbour licences, 101.

Rapid progress is being made in the development of the Trans-Canada Airway. The sections between Lethbridge and Edmonton and Lethbridge and Winnipeg are completed, including equipment for night lighting on the 27 intermediate aerodromes and radio. Four other intermediate aerodromes have been completed. Forty-three sites are under development under the unemployment relief scheme; landings have been made on nine of these. Sixteen further sites have been optioned or acquired, 5 others selected and 13 remain to be located.

Subsection 5.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, then Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 2,430 gentleman cadets have been enrolled, and of this number 198 are now in attendance.

The maximum number of cadets who may be in residence at any one time is restricted by Order in Council to two hundred.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the War. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view to obtaining commissions; 156 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, died of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations: 1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College.

Ex-cadets who have served in the army, either in the regular forces or during the Great War, include 1 general, 5 lieutenant-generals, 17 major-generals, and 29 brigadier-generals or brigadiers. Eleven knighthoods have been conferred on ex-cadets for distinguished service.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 36) was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments". In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario on the one side, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds cover about 500 acres. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, on which stands the historic Fort Henry, is at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated Fort Frederick, built in 1837 when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of the

Department of National Defence, and is inspected annually by an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military, which makes its reports and recommendations to the Minister of National Defence. The staff is composed of a commandant, a staff-adjutant, and a competent staff of civil and military professors and instructors.

A four-year course leads to a "diploma with honours", a "diploma" or a "certificate of military qualification". A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force and the Royal Canadian Air Force, as well as commissions in the British Regular Forces, the Indian Army, and the Royal Air Force, are offered annually to graduates; and for cadets who desire to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian Navy a limited number of naval cadetships are available each year to cadets who successfully complete the first two years of study and who were under 18 years of age at the time of entry into the College. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year of seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, or the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, since the courses at the latter institutions are shorter than the Canadian.

The principal Canadian universities admit recommended graduates to the fourth year of their civil engineering courses and to the third year of other engineering courses; and some of the universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

The R.M.C. diploma is accepted by the Law Societies and Bar Associations of Ontario, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta, as the equivalent of a B.A. degree for admission to the study of law. The Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants likewise accepts R.M.C. graduates as registered students under the same conditions as university graduates.

Entrance to the College is on a competitive basis. Candidates are required to pass a rigid medical examination, and to have obtained junior matriculation or an acceptable equivalent. Applications for admission to the College should reach The Secretary, Department of National Defence, Ottawa, before May 31 of each year.

Section 3.—Department of Public Works.*

Since Confederation and before, the constructing department of the Dominion Government has been known as the Department of Public Works. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under the control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of National Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works; the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging; the construction, operation and maintenance of dredging plant and the construction, operation and maintenance of

*Revised by J. M. Somerville, Assistant Secretary, Department of Public Works.

graving or dry docks. The construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, also the construction, operation and maintenance of bridges with movable spans on certain highways; hydrographic and topographic surveys and examinations which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates; test borings for the purpose of ascertaining nature of foundations; the testing of cements and materials of construction; the licensing of international and interprovincial ferries, and the control of works constructed in or over navigable waters by authority of the Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 140).

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch constructs and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, quarantine stations, immigration and experimental farm buildings, military hospitals and telegraph offices. It also constructs armouries and drill halls and leases office accommodation as required for the various departments.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control of the construction, operation and maintenance of all Government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon (see also pp. 778-779).

Graving Docks.—The Department constructed five dry docks, as are shown in Table 4. The dock at Kingston, Ont., is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company, while the old Esquimalt Dry Dock was temporarily transferred to the Department of National Defence on Nov. 1, 1934. This transfer is to be effective until such time as the dock is commercially required, when it will be returned to the control of the Department of Public Works. The large dry docks at Lauzon, Que., and Esquimalt, B.C., can be divided into two parts and were built at a cost of approximately $3,850,000 each. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 to 4 p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown in Table 5.

4.—Dimensions of Graving Docks Owned by the Dominion Government.

Location.	Length.	Width at—			Depth of Water on Sill.	Rise of Tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom.	Entrance.		Spring.	Neap.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Lauzon, Que. "Champlain"	1,150	144	105	120	40·0 H.W.	18	13·3
Lauzon, Que. "Lorne"	600·3	100	59·5	62	25·8 H.W.	18	13·3
Esquimalt, B.C. (old dock)	450·7	90	41	65	29·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C.	1,173	149	126	135	40·0 H.W.	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	353·5	79	47	55	16·0	–	–

5.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks Subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Location.	Length.	Width.	Depth over Sill.	Total Cost.	Subsidy.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.	515·8	59·8	14·8	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.	413·2	95	19·2	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.	708·3	77·6	16·2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que., floating dock, *Duke of Connaught*	601	100	31·5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C. (floating dock)	600	100	32	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Saint John, N.B.	1,164·5	133	40	5,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.
North Vancouver, B.C. (floating dock)	556·5	98	28	2,500,000	4½ p.c. for 35 years.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 6 shows the expenditures and revenues of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government, for the fiscal years 1929-34. For the fiscal year 1934 the expenditure was $10,618,233, as compared with $13,473,149 in 1933—a decrease of $2,854,916, largely accounted for by reduced expenditures for harbours and rivers, dredging and public buildings.

6.—Expenditures and Revenues of the Public Works Department, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1929-34.

EXPENDITURES (exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Harbour and river works..	5,230,360	7,980,558	11,785,509	5,000,984	3,044,495	2,408,303
Dredging plant, etc.....	3,106,638	3,310,953	4,305,126	2,520,843	1,510,174	1,172,582
Roads and bridges.....	38,896	84,495	190,383	342,330	138,598	53,776
Airports.....	540,076	780,144	93,214	–	–	–
Public buildings.....	9,902,676	12,304,578	15,792,574	11,264,114	7,980,561	6,371,217
Telegraphs.....	893,888	885,871	928,975	644,627	529,852	497,037
Miscellaneous.....	236,042	260,924	275,832	235,177	131,099	115,318
Unemployment relief works	–	–	–	1,592,934	138,370	–
Totals.....	**19,948,576**	**25,607,523**	**33,371,613**	**21,601,009**	**13,473,149**	**10,618,233**
REVENUES.						
Graving docks.....	102,065	121,909	117,759	78,167	64,732	66,809
Rents.....	97,114	116,697	103,353	179,958	103,070	88,304
Telegraphs.....	356,485	356,469	242,441	188,248	170,984	162,562
Casual revenue.....	83,311	67,130	93,304	464,479	37,031	27,287
Ferries.....	1,358	1,318	2,823	2,869	2,740	2,723
Totals.....	**640,333**	**663,523**	**559,680**	**913,722**	**378,557**	**347,685**

Section 4.—The Indians and Eskimos of Canada.

Subsection 1.—The Indians of Canada.*

The Indians of Canada whose affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs number about 112,510, their numbers varying slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of the Indians were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations. An interesting sketch of the progress of the Indians of Canada since Confederation will be found in the Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1927.

Administration.†—Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their lands, community funds, estates, and the general supervision of their welfare.

*Revised by A. F. MacKenzie, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs.
†For an outline of the early administration, see p. 937 of the 1932 Year Book.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 120. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in dealing with this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories the situation has been different. There, the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1934, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to $13,580,007, had increased to $13,602,565. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, $4,146,887; annuities by statute, $233,135.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada follow. In Table 7 the populations for 1871-1931 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the statistics and other information in the remaining tables are taken from the latest Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs. The Department of Indian Affairs takes a quinquennial census of Indians under its control, whereas census figures include all persons of Indian origin. The quinquennial census taken by the Department in 1934 showed a total of 112,510 as compared with 108,012 in 1929 and 104,894 in 1924, an increase of 7·3 p.c. in ten years. The details of the census of 1934 are given in the Annual Report of the Department for that year. The figures of the decennial census include some thousands of persons of Indian race who are living off the reserves as ordinary citizens of Canada.

7.—Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931.

Province or Territory.	1871.[1]	1881.[1]	1891.[2]	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island	323	281	314	258	248	235	233
Nova Scotia	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191
New Brunswick	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685
Quebec	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312
Ontario	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368
British Columbia	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599
Manitoba				16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan				26,304	11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta	56,000	56,239	51,249		11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon				3,322	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories				14,921	15,904	3,873[4]	4,046
Totals	**102,358**	**108,547**	**120,638**	**127,941**[3]	**105,492**	**110,596**	**122,920**

[1]Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada.
[2]Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year.
[3]Includes 34,481 "half-breeds".
[4]The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912. This also accounts for the increase in the 1921 Indian population of these provinces.

Indian Education.—The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, a total of 345 Indian schools were in operation, including 79 residential schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,596, and 256 day schools for Indians with an enrolment of 8,653 Indian pupils, also 10 combined public and Indian schools, with 199 Indian pupils enrolled. The total enrolment in the Indian schools has increased from 12,799 in 1915-16 to 17,448 in 1933-34 and the average attendance from 8,080 to 13,352 or from 63·1 p.c. to 76·5 p.c. of the enrolment. Continuation and high school work is now being taught in several of the day and residential schools. The amount spent on Indian education in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, was $1,620,130.

8.—Enrolment and Average Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1916-34.

Fiscal Year.	Residential Schools.		Day Schools.		All Schools.		
	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance.
1916	4,661	4,029	8,138	4,051	12,799	8,080	63·1
1917	4,520	4,149	7,658	4,136	12,178	8,285	68·0
1918	4,692	4,081	7,721	3,797	12,413	7,878	63·5
1919	4,640	4,014	7,312	3,587	11,952	7,601	63·6
1920	4,719	4,133	7,477	3,516	12,196	7,649	62·7
1921	4,783	4,143	7,775	3,931	12,558	8,074	64·3
1922	5,031	4,360	7,990	4,308	13,021	8,668	66·6
1923	5,347	4,695	8,376	4,411	13,723	9,106	66·4
1924	5,673	4,856	8,199	4,332	13,872	9,188	66·2
1925	6,031	5,278	8,191	4,601	14,222	9,879	69·5
1926	6,327	5,658	8,455	4,940	14,782	10,598	71·7
1927	6,641	5,881	8,069	4,660	14,710	10,541	71·7
1928	6,795	6,043	8,223	4,823	15,018	10,866	72·4
1929	7,075	6,282	8,272	4,976	15,347	11,258	73·4
1930	7,302	6,476	8,441	5,103	15,743	11,579	73·6
1931	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74·5
1932	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76·4
1933	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,487	77·4
1934	8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,448	13,352	76·5

Economic Data.—Statistical information concerning the economic position of the Indians of Canada, including: acreage and value of Indian lands, by provinces; areas and yields of principal field crops of Indians, by provinces; numbers of farm live stock of Indians, with total value, by provinces; and sources and values of income of Indians, by provinces, will be found in Tables **9-12**, which follow.

9.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, Mar. 31, 1934.

Province.	Total Area of Reserves.	Area under Wood.	Lands Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Lands under Cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	$
Prince Edward Island	1,668	925	425	318	20,000
Nova Scotia	19,779	16,687	2,214	879	86,825
New Brunswick	37,752	36,238	1,132	382	75,448
Quebec	193,683	164,745	17,879	11,059	1,422,626
Ontario	1,017,224	880,961	78,623	57,640	4,796,936
Manitoba	474,653	336,868	123,383	14,402	3,025,991
Saskatchewan	1,501,379	600,321	854,088	46,970	13,955,722
Alberta	1,281,030	357,762	855,462	67,806	17,726,324
British Columbia	744,395	441,510	267,946	34,939	12,668,502
Yukon and N.W.T.	1,757	1,667	64	26	1,600
Totals	**5,273,320**	**2,837,684**	**2,201,216**	**234,421**	**53,799,974**

10.—Areas and Yields of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1933.

Province.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grains.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island	15	130	70	1,700	–	–
Nova Scotia	–	–	32	693	4	31
New Brunswick	–	–	112	1,357	22	222
Quebec	145	1,544	1,813	30,315	362	8,518
Ontario	1,505	20,720	11,154	227,558	2,872	63,303
Manitoba	2,419	24,513	2,637	45,676	1,973	14,560
Saskatchewan	15,503	212,846	11,734	240,892	1,552	14,849
Alberta	19,085	128,976	10,860	137,397	612	13,066
British Columbia	3,363	75,402	3,590	68,421	277	3,370
Yukon and N.W.T.	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	**42,035**	**464,131**	**42,002**	**754,009**	**7,674**	**117,919**

Province.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Fodder, Hay Cultivated, Wild, etc.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	tons.
Prince Edward Island	–	–	22	890	1	200	90
Nova Scotia	13	173	97	4,396	25	2,124	405
New Brunswick	10	145	71	3,630	15	1,523	186
Quebec	120	984	730	12,810	64	2,021	4,256
Ontario	803	12,479	2,038	63,621	569	21,013	26,046
Manitoba	7	65	575	39,028	80	1,678	22,313
Saskatchewan	–	–	455	32,349	340	2,965	41,276
Alberta	–	–	273	16,461	26	1,365	20,286
British Columbia	514	10,816	1,952	177,070	541	34,520	26,655
Yukon and N.W.T.	1	14	33	1,412	15	638	62
Totals	**1,468**	**24,676**	**6,246**	**351,667**	**1,676**	**68,047**	**141,575**

11.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Value, by Provinces, calendar year 1933.

Province.	Horses.	Cattle.	Pigs, Sheep, etc.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry
	No.	No.	No.	No.	$
Prince Edward Island	10	21	7	150	1,200
Nova Scotia	53	211	67	856	12,513
New Brunswick	15	51	21	403	5,810
Quebec	615	2,440	770	7,503	76,920
Ontario	3,598	7,355	5,321	74,795	500,373
Manitoba	2,008	4,622	448	8,195	260,556
Saskatchewan	5,916	8,493	472	18,222	484,594
Alberta	12,618	10,610	463	7,158	400,135
British Columbia	10,567	10,787	3,525	24,501	773,363
Yukon and N.W.T.	59	6	–	40	1,500
Totals	**35,459**	**44,596**	**11,094**	**141,823**	**2,516,964**

12.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, by Provinces, calendar year 1931.

Province.	Value of—			Received from Land Rentals.	Earned by—			Total Income of Indians.[1]
	Farm Products, Including Hay.	Beef Sold or Used for Food.	Wages Earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Industries.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
P.E. Island	1,967	220	–	–	850	–	4,500	7,537
Nova Scotia	10,777	990	14,818	107	1,625	1,995	12,875	44,845
New Brunswick	6,750	–	13,050	–	1,310	1,075	3,390	28,144
Quebec	81,424	8,580	122,945	9,441	4,535	73,365	18,530	340,062
Ontario	312,912	34,220	367,003	15,431	216,785	373,710	163,930	1,876,759
Manitoba	145,967	16,202	95,900	1,000	59,825	282,775	44,371	735,971
Saskatchewan	267,717	37,932	49,191	5,152	155,595	235,164	46,440	943,527
Alberta	167,291	52,025	35,202	48,071	7,561	93,806	48,654	661,418
British Columbia	319,048	59,348	269,023	26,161	282,705	113,965	102,530	1,235,359
Yukon and N.W.T.	9,844	–	13,670	–	46,090	204,865	5,710	299,924
Totals	**1,323,697**	**209,517**	**980,802**	**105,363**	**776,881**	**1,380,720**	**450,930**	**6,173,546**

[1] Includes income received from timber, mining and annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.

Subsection 2.—The Eskimos of Canada.*

The Eskimos are a littoral race, dwelling on the northern and northeastern mainland coasts and on islands in the Arctic archipelago and in Hudson bay. Though nomads, they never go far from the sea except to hunt caribou, the skin of which animal is required for clothing. They subsist largely on marine animals and fish. They inhabit chiefly the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, and the Ungava district of Quebec. According to the Census of 1931 the total Eskimo population of Canada was 5,979, made up as follows: Northwest Territories 4,670, Yukon 85, Alberta 3, Manitoba 62, Quebec 1,159. The administrative care of those Eskimos outside of the organized provinces devolves upon the Department of the Interior, which has done much for them by providing medical attention, by setting aside wild-life preserves for the protection and conservation of game resources, by importation of reindeer, distribution of buffalo hides and meat and caribou skins for bedding and clothing, and the establishment of permanent stations in the eastern, central, and western Arctic, from which regular patrols are made.

*Revised by J. Lorne Turner, Director, Lands, Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Section 5.—Pensions and other Provision for War Veterans.*

Pensions Division.—This Division is responsible for the administration of returned soldiers' affairs under the Department of Pensions and National Health Act and the War Veterans' Allowance Act. It is also responsible by direction of the Canadian Pension Commission for certain administrative duties under the Pension Act and the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act. The Representative of the Treasury is responsible for all payments under these Acts.

The Annual Report for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1934, shows a decrease in the number of ex-members of the Forces who received in-patient hospital treatment, the number being 11,718 as against 13,343 in 1932-33 and 14,267 in 1931-32. The Department maintains eight hospitals, situated in the following centres: Halifax, Saint John, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. The sheltered employment workshops are still operated at Hamilton, Montreal and Halifax and one shop by the Red Cross Society at Victoria.

One of the features of the activities of the Department is provision for the care of veterans in a departmental institution for pensioners who through age or infirmity are unable to care for themselves. The number of such cases shows an increase during the year, the total on Mar. 31, 1934, being 250 as against 213 a year previous and 198 on Mar. 31, 1932. The issue of orthopædic and surgical appliances has been maintained with a slight decrease. The number of pensioners who have been granted relief was 12,735 in 1933-34 as compared with 14,368 in 1932-33, 12,303 in 1931-32 and 8,811 in 1930-31. The expenditure on relief in 1933-34 was $1,912,563; in 1932-33, $1,978,284; 1931-32, $2,082,052; and 1930-31, $907,010.

The provision under which the Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 p.c. and upwards when engaged in industry has been continued. During the fiscal year under review, the number of claims was 180; in 1932-33, 179, and in 1931-32, 200. The expenditure was as follows: 1933-34, $36,420; 1932-33, $17,641; 1931-32, $49,878. The expenditure is largely governed by the number of fatal and serious accidents.

The following is a summary statement of the manner in which the funds appropriated by Parliament have been dealt with and also sets forth the costs of administration and the adjudication of pensions. The cost of administration was 3·642 p.c.

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAR. 31, 1934.

	Pensions Branch.	
Net Cash Payments—	$	
European War pensions	41,839,831	
War Veterans' allowances	1,650,314	
Unemployment relief	1,912,563	
Industrial problem cases and vocational loans	648	
Sheltered employment	42,718	
Hospital allowances	1,314,907	
Total Paid in Cash		$46,760,981

*Revised by E. H. Scammell, Secretary, Pensions Division, Department of Pensions and National Health. See also 1930 Year Book, pp. 982-983.

NET PAYMENTS BY DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MAR. 31, 1934—concluded.

PENSIONS BRANCH—concluded.

Net Cost of Services—		
Hospital treatment	2,613,442	
Employers' liability compensation	36,420	
Last Post Fund	40,000	
Canadian Legion	9,000	
Transportation, pensioners, patients, etc.	113,741	
After-care of the blind and transportation of blinded ex-soldiers	7,018	
Indirect Payments to and on behalf of Ex-Members of the Forces and their Dependants		$ 2,819,621
		$49,580,602
Other Expenditures and Operations, including Payment of Militia (Statute) and other Pensions, Trust Funds under Administration, Recoverable Expenditures, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, etc.—		
Militia pensions (statute)	1,064,183	
North West Rebellion, 1885 and general	20,219	
Civil Flying	276	
Interest on trust funds	2,069	
War service gratuities	1,667	
Returned Soldiers' Insurance	1,004,260	
Pensions under administration	655,767	
Capital expenditures	9,245	
Recoverable expenditures	110,396	
		$2,868,082
Total Expenditure apart from Cost of Administration		$52,448,684
Cost of Administration—		
Departmental—		
Salaries	851,882	
General	107,163	
	959,045	
Canadian Pension Commission	432,937	
Veterans' Bureau	175,869	
Pension Tribunal	135,049	
Pension Appeal Court	37,436	
Comptroller of the Treasury	380,853	
		$2,121,189
Total Expenditure		$54,569,873

To arrive at the actual cost of administration, not only expenditure, but income and turnover of trust funds must be included. In addition, therefore, to the foregoing, the administration cost should be spread over the following:—

Revenue and refunds	794,527
Casual Revenue	187,609
Returned Soldiers' Insurance premiums and interest	2,026,027
Funds deposited to trust accounts, pensions under administration, etc.	671,413
	$ 3,679,576

Cost of administration—3·642 p.c.

The Canadian Pension Commission.—By c. 45 of the Statutes of 1933, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Pension Tribunal ceased to exist; their duties were taken over by the Canadian Pension Commission which was formed by the Act referred to, and the personnel of the Commission was increased from three to not less than eight nor more than twelve. Eight members were appointed.

The Commission is responsible for the adjudication and awarding of pensions in respect of disabilities connected with military service and the awarding of pensions to the dependants of those who die. It operates under the authority of the Pension Act. The following table shows the number of pensions in force at the end of the

fiscal years 1918 to 1934, together with the annual liability. The large increase in disability pensioners from 1930 to 1933 inclusive was primarily due to the reinstatement on pension of those who had commuted their pensions from 1920 onwards. This restoration was under the authority of an amendment to the Pension Act in 1930.

13.—Pensions in Force as at Mar. 31, 1918-34.

Fiscal Year.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Totals.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		$		$		$
1918	10,488	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	25,823	7,273,728
1919	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922	19,666	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,739	30,678,772
1923	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205
1926	20,005	11,608,530	46,385	21,456,941	66,390	33,065,471
1927	19,999	11,419,276	48,027	22,811,373	68,026	34,230,649
1928	19,975	11,209,351	50,635	24,374,502	70,610	35,583,853
1929	20,002	11,090,158	54,620	26,095,150	74,622	37,185,308
1930	19,644	10,742,518	56,996	27,059,992	76,640	37,802,510
1931	19,676	10,985,518	66,669	29,226,208	86,345	40,211,726
1932	19,308	10,859,806	75,878	30,998,571	95,186	41,858,377
1933	18,745	10,624,775	77,967	31,124,543	96,712	41,749,318
1934	18,236	10,339,971	77,855	30,453,454	96,091	40,793,425

The number of medical examinations for pension purposes carried out during the fiscal year was 27,866, being a decrease of 2,098 as compared with the previous year and 4,871 as compared with 1931-32.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF BENEFITS UNDER THE PENSION ACT AS AT MAR. 31, 1933 and 1934.

	1933.		1934.	
Disability pensioners	77,967		77,855	
Disability pensioners' wives	57,825		57,499	
Disability pensioners' children	101,537		100,392	
Disability pensioners' other relatives	1,929		1,759	
Disability pensioners (Widowers, Section 22-9 Pension Act)	341		289	
		239,599		237,794
Dependent pensioners	18,745		18,236	
Dependent pensioners' children	4,512		4,046	
Other relatives in addition to main dependants	1,588		1,530	
		24,845		23,812
SUPPLEMENTARY PENSIONS IN EFFECT.				
Disability—				
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	27		24	
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 45 and 47, Pension Act)	268		269	
R.N.W.M. Police Supplementary (Sec. 48, Pension Act)	3		3	
		298		296
Dependent—				
Militia Pension Act (Sections 48 and 49, Pension Act)	6		6	
Supplementary to awards paid by the United Kingdom (Sections 46 and 47, Pension Act)	58		54	
Supplementary to awards paid by Belgium (Section 46, Pension Act)	1		1	
Supplementary to awards paid by France (Section 46, Pension Act)	31		30	
Supplementary to awards paid by Italy (Section 46, Pension Act)	2		2	
		98		93
Grand Totals		264,840		261,995

Rates of pensions for all ranks were published in tables on pp. 960-962 of the 1925 Year Book, to which the reader is referred.

Pension Appeal Court.—This Court continues to function and the following is a summary of decisions rendered during the year ended Mar. 31, 1934:—

On appeals by Commission Counsel from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed on Merits	613	
Disallowed	389	
Remitted for Re-hearing	71	
		1,073
On appeals by Applicant from Pension Tribunal decisions—		
Allowed on Merits	6	
Disallowed	861	
Remitted for Re-hearing	2	
		869
On appeal by Applicant from a decision of a Quorum of the Commission—		
Disallowed	1	
		1
		1,943
On Applications made on behalf of Applicant that leave be granted to the Commission to entertain a fresh application from Applicant—		
Allowed		164
Disallowed		46
		210
On applications for Leave to Renew before the Court an Application for Compassionate Pension or Allowance which had been refused by the Commission—		
Allowed		1
Disallowed		7
		8

Veterans' Bureau.—Pursuant to legislation passed in 1930, a Veterans' Bureau was organized as a branch of the Department and came into active operation on Oct. 1, 1930. The duties of the Bureau were set forth on p. 945 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. Briefly stated, the Bureau was created and is operated to assist applicants for pension in the preparation and presentation of their cases. There is a Chief Pensions Advocate with his staff at Ottawa, and Pensions Advocates have their offices in all the principal cities of Canada.

War Veterans' Allowances.—A synopsis of the War Veterans' Allowance Act, which came into force on Sept. 1, 1930, appeared on p. 946 of the Canada Year Book, 1932. The following statistics show the activities of the War Veterans' Allowance Committee for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934.

NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED DURING YEAR.

	1933.	1934.
Number of new applications dealt with	2,746	3,081
Number of cases receiving allowance reviewed	5,312	7,540
Totals	8,058	10,621

NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS AND ANNUAL LIABILITY.

Item.	1933.		1934.	
	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.	Number of Cases.	Annual Liability.
		$		$
Veterans' allowance payments in force at beginning of fiscal years	3,825	1,257,334	4,867	1,544,045
Awards during fiscal years	1,582	519,291	1,582	455,939
Totals	5,407	1,776,625	6,449	2,006,148[1]
Cancellations, account of death, etc	540	232,580	612	195,209
Payments in force Mar. 31, 1933 and Mar. 31, 1934	4,867	1,544,045	5,837	1,810,939

[1] Includes $6,164, increase due to change in rate.

ANALYSIS OF AWARDS MADE FROM SEPTEMBER, 1930, TO MAR. 31, 1934.

Item.	Over 60.	Under 60.	Total.
Allowances approved Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1933	3,268	2,552	5,820
Allowances approved April 1, 1933, to Mar. 31, 1934	1,065	517	1,582
Totals, awards	4,333	3,069	7,402
Cancelled by death, etc. Sept. 1, 1930, to Mar. 31, 1934	-	-	1,565
Total in receipt of allowance on Mar. 31, 1934	-	-	5,837

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.*—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act is under the jurisdiction of the Canadian Pension Commission as agent for the Minister of Finance. Collections are made through the Department and payments by the Representative of the Treasury. After several extensions, the date to which applications could be received expired on Aug. 31, 1933. The following statement shows the operations under this Act during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933-35.

	1933.	1934.	1935.
Applications received	1,638	3,007	nil
Applications accepted	1,450	2,801	4
Applications rejected	114	361	nil
Number of policies issued	1,450	2,801	4
Number of policies reinstated	2,009	1,796	1,957
Number of policies surrendered for cash	1,814	1,411	844
Number of policies in force	25,736	28,240	26,933
Total amount of insurance	$60,275,118	$61,069,009	$57,903,583
Premium income	$1,575,294	$1,557,532	$1,498,457
Expenditure	$1,085,162	$1,004,260	$844,241
Number of death claims from commencement of operations	2,967	3,233	3,50
Amount of death claims	$7,810,519	$8,358,551	$8,957,368
Balance on hand	$11,291,512	$12,313,279	$13,487,884

Section 6.—Soldier and General Land Settlement.†

In the session of Parliament of 1934 important legislation was passed by Parliament by which all lands administered by the Soldier Settlement of Canada are placed in exactly the same position with respect to the taxing laws of the provinces as lands occupied by farmers generally. This is a principle for which organized municipalities have been contending for some years and the Government felt that in fairness to other farmer taxpayers this principle should be conceded through appropriate Parliamentary action. The amendment to the Act was made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1933. Recognizing at the same time that there were many settlers on Soldier Settlement lands who were in arrears to municipal taxing authorities, the Government made provision in the estimates for 1934-35 for the payment of such taxes on lands occupied by soldier settlers up to the effective date of the above legislation.

At the end of the calendar year 1934, the number of farms under the jurisdiction of the Soldier Settlement of Canada was 21,268, made up of: soldier settlers, 10,892; civilian settlers, 5,783; British families (including those under the New Brunswick Family Scheme), 2,077; unsold farms on hand, 2,516. Of the settlers who have retired from the Scheme 5,684 have repaid their loans in full (2,792 by cash repayment, 2,892 by sale of properties).

The public investment as at Dec. 31, 1934, was $55,851,821.59. There had been repaid to the Public Treasury from all sources $54,064,046.15.

*Revised by D. S. Drew, Officer in Charge of Returned Soldiers' Insurance.
†Revised by C. W. Cavers, Soldier Settlement of Canada.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme 3,346 families were accepted for settlement, of whom 1,503 families withdrew from the Scheme. Under the New Brunswick British Family Scheme 359 families were accepted for settlement and of these 103 withdrew.

Further Land Settlement activities of this Department included the Back-to-the-Land Movement inaugurated by the Minister in 1930 in co-operation with the railways, and the Relief Land Settlement Plan, which was inaugurated in 1932 by the Dominion Government in co-operation with the provinces and municipalities. Under the former plan a total of 15,589 families and 33,842 single men have been placed on the land.

The Relief Land Settlement plan was responsible for the placing of 3,948 families on the land up to the end of 1934. These families were selected from among unemployed who had previous farm experience and were in receipt of direct relief.

In connection with the investigations carried out by the field staff of the Soldier Settlement for the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, Board of Pension Commissioners, Department of Pensions and National Health, Department of the Interior and Department of Immigration and Colonization, a total of 22,170 cases have been dealt with from Jan. 1, 1932, to Dec. 31, 1934.

Section 7.—Department of the Secretary of State.*

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar-General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs, and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act, and with the collection and tabling of Parliamentary Returns. The following information on these subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year 1933-34 was 531 with a total capitalization of $175,239,320. Supplementary letters patent were granted during the year to 185 companies, 38 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of $62,615,060; 61 decreased their capital stock by $86,810,799; the remaining 86 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to $237,854,380, partly offset by the above-mentioned decreases in capitalization totalling $86,810,799.

*Revised by E. H. Coleman, K.C., Under-Secretary of State, Department of the Secretary of State.

In Table 14 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-34.

14.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and Amending Acts, calendar years 1900-07, and fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-34.

Year.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization.[1]	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization.[1]
	Number.	Capitalization.[1]	Number.	Increase in Capital.[1]		Number.	Decrease in Capital.[1]	
		$		$	$		$	$
1900	53	9,558,900	–	3,351,000	12,909,900	–	–	12,909,900
1901	55	7,662,552	–	3,420,000	11,082,552	–	–	11,082,552
1902	126	51,182,850	–	5,055,000	56,237,850	–	–	56,237,850
1903	187	83,405,340	–	5,854,520	89,259,340	–	–	89,259,340
1904	206	80,597,752	–	3,366,000	83,963,752	–	–	83,963,752
1905	293	99,910,900	–	9,685,000	109,595,900	–	–	109,595,900
1906	374	180,173,075	–	32,403,000	212,576,075	–	–	212,576,075
1907	378	132,686,300	–	19,091,900	151,778,200	–	–	151,778,200
1908 (3 mos.)	64	13,299,000	–	865,000	14,164,000	–	–	14,164,000
1909	366	121,624,875	–	72,293,000	193,917,875	–	–	193,917,875
1910	420	301,788,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911	454	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913	835	625,212,300	54	55,549,900	680,762,200	5	11,861,381	669,100,819
1914	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919	512	214,326,000	69	67,583,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924	604	204,646,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	162,054,628
1925	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740
1926	801	353,342,800	48	33,303,500	386,646,300	47	43,797,780	342,848,520
1927	836	692,540,900	70	33,524,000	726,064,900	40	16,905,045	709,159,855
1928	1,102	538,595,570	82	179,167,100	717,762,670	31	37,123,580	680,639,090
1929	1,202	1,406,006,340	128	412,396,320	1,818,402,660	40	48,005,533	1,770,397,127
1930	1,280	1,346,138,367	127	293,496,800	1,639,635,167	35	46,955,000	1,592,680,167
1931	898	562,613,797	75	153,524,400	716,138,197	39	50,604,545	665,533,652
1932	760	294,770,312	43	27,981,750	322,752,062	44	52,773,618	269,978,444
1933	548	145,453,718	38	44,621,950	190,075,668	46	31,636,447	158,439,221
1934	531	175,239,320	38	62,615,060	237,854,380	61	86,810,799	151,043,581

[1]Includes consideration of the amounts of capital received on the issue of shares without nominal or par value.

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S.C., 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-17 inclusive, were given on p. 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the War was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality. All these Acts have been consolidated in R.S.C., 1927, c. 138. Since Jan. 15, 1932, women British subjects on marrying aliens may by declaration retain their British nationality, if they have

not by marriage acquired their husbands' nationalities, and the wives of aliens no longer become British subjects through their husbands' naturalization. They must apply to the Secretary of State.

Table 15 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1924 to 1933. The total numbers of persons naturalized during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1933 and 1934, were 23,617 and 21,908 respectively, including (except as stated above) the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued.

15.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, under the Naturalization Act, calendar years 1924-33.

Nationality.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Albanian	3	12	4	8	11	9	4	4	2	2
Argentinian	–	1	–	2	2	1	4	3	3	2
Austrian	1,108	1,021	1,195	925	728	890	1,004	1,050	1,057	659
Austro-Hungarian	15	9	4	7	2	5	4	5	3	5
Belgian	157	192	204	157	169	264	274	257	284	305
Brazilian	–	1	2	–	–	3	1	–	2	–
Bulgarian	74	76	58	59	46	64	41	37	44	30
Chinese	60	50	32	29	28	24	23	22	5	1
Czechoslovak	115	60	47	38	57	287	287	646	1,078	964
Danish	79	108	105	116	132	208	217	249	285	390
Danzigers	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	5	4
Dutch	85	67	75	79	64	112	143	203	229	197
Egyptian	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	2
Estonian	–	–	–	2	8	9	10	14	16	24
Finnish	152	184	119	128	133	288	276	319	329	359
French	105	107	140	123	98	118	119	154	127	126
German	346	246	229	183	171	288	420	449	530	675
Greek[1]	384	293	167	162	153	173	181	97	121	113
Hungarian	112	71	69	37	45	184	396	780	829	721
Icelandic	5	10	15	15	17	12	17	30	21	8
Italian[2]	1,366	1,258	1,590	1,270	1,146	1,739	1,186	1,183	1,418	1,265
Japanese	92	53	88	17	35	18	33	7	–	1
Latvian	–	–	–	17	30	25	25	29	34	29
Lithuanian	–	–	1	46	55	55	46	130	192	275
Luxemburger	–	5	6	2	5	4	2	4	8	5
Mexican	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1
Norwegian	207	183	192	202	197	424	381	412	453	498
Palestinian	2	–	3	2	4	6	6	4	1	5
Persian[3]	4	6	3	2	3	1	4	1	4	3
Polish	926	749	1,339	1,189	962	1,295	1,218	2,623	4,240	3,749
Roumanian	620	561	626	570	437	671	588	614	781	720
Russian	1,240	989	1,119	981	858	1,687	1,940	2,527	2,936	1,970
Spanish	10	8	12	5	10	7	8	8	9	5
Swedish	284	262	274	258	242	295	310	442	375	385
Swiss	42	48	31	9	13	26	38	27	61	47
Syrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	86	77
Turkish[4]	231	193	184	136	128	160	174	56	40	30
United States	888	927	1,070	963	939	1,073	1,104	1,652	1,877	1,374
Yugo-Slav (Serb-Croat-Slovene)	119	117	116	80	78	295	404	646	1,018	1,160
All others	10	6	9	6	12	12	16	11	24	54
Totals	**8,843**	**7,873**	**9,130**	**7,828**	**7,019**	**10,734**	**10,906**	**14,752**	**18,527**	**16,240**

[1] Includes 1 Greek Albanian for 1927, 1 Greek Turk for 1925 and 1 Greek Macedonian for 1930. [2] Includes 1 Italian Greek for 1926. [3] Includes 1 Persian Armenian for 1925. [4] Turkish includes also Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Palestinian and Mesopotamian Turks.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities. The last vote taken under these parts was in the County of Compton, Quebec, on April 28, 1930, in response to a petition for the repeal of the Act in that county. The vote resulted in favour of the repeal, which became effective on June 14, 1930. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, Part IV to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces, while Part V enacts provisions in aid of provincial legislation for the control of the liquor traffic.

Section 8.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The R.C.M. Police is a constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. When organized in 1873 it was known as the North West Mounted Police; in 1904, its name was changed to the Royal North West Mounted Police and in 1920, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Force is controlled and administered by a Minister of the Crown (at present, the Minister of Justice) and may be employed anywhere in Canada.

It is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Yukon, the Arctic regions, the unorganized Northwest Territories and, for a variety of services, or the Dominion Government in all provinces of the Dominion. A large number of the Dominion departments utilize its services in investigations and in administrative work.

Amongst the many services rendered for the Dominion Government, the repression of the traffic in noxious drugs, the protection of Government buildings and dockyards, the enforcement of Dominion laws and the duties of the Preventive Service for the Department of National Revenue may be mentioned.

Under the R.C.M. Police Act, any province may enter into an agreement with the Dominion Government for the services of the R.C.M. Police to enforce provincial laws upon payment for its services.

In addition to the Dominion duties referred to, the Force at the present time has agreements with the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whereby the R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code and provincial statutes in those provinces.

The Force is divided into 15 divisions of varying strength distributed over the entire country. The term of engagement is 5 years for recruits with re-enlistment for 1, 2, 3 or 5 years. The officers are commissioned by the Crown.

Recruits are trained at Regina, Sask. The course of training covers six months and consists of drill, both mounted and foot, and general instructions in police duties. The Force is distributed from Halifax to Vancouver and from Craig Harbour, on Ellesmere Island, in the far north, to the International Boundary between Canada and the United States.

The Force, which is commanded by a Commissioner whose Headquarters are at Ottawa, had a strength of 2,605 on Dec. 31, 1934, including masters and seamen employed with the Marine Section for the prevention of smuggling, distributed as follows:—

16.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at Dec. 31, 1934.

Place.	Commissioner.	Deputy Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detective Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors.	Asst. Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals.
P.E.I.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	6
N.S.	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	4	16	25
N. B.	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	2	11	19
Que.	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	2	7	14
E. Ont.	1	1	3	6	11	–	1	–	17	35	47
W. Ont.	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	5	15
Man.	–	–	1	1	5	–	–	–	5	19	19
Sask.	–	–	1	2	10	1	1	1	6	32	39
Alta. "K" Div.	–	–	1	2	10	–	–	–	5	28	37
N.W.T. "G" Div.	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	10
B. C.	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	10	15
Yukon	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	6
Totals	**1**	**1**	**8**	**16**	**60**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**48**	**172**	**252**

16.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at Dec. 31, 1934—concluded.

Place.	Lance Corporals.	Constables.	Sub-Constables.	Special Constables.	Marine Section.	Total Personnel.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Total Horses.	Dogs.
P.E.I.	–	22	–	2	4	37	–	–	–	–
N.S.	3	122	1	2	168	349	–	–	–	–
N.B.	1	75	–	3	19	137	–	–	–	–
Que.	5	99	–	2	11	145	–	–	–	–
E. Ont.	11	307	2	15	1	458	41	3	44	13
W. Ont.	4	58	–	4	–	91	–	–	–	9
Man.	1	169	–	10	–	230	34	–	34	33
Sask.	7	394	10	31	–	535	88	13	101	43
Alta. "K" Div.	7	225	–	37	–	352	57	2	59	13
N.W.T. "G" Div.	5	33	–	13	–	68	–	–	–	311
B.C.	6	107	–	7	16	169	40	–	40	–
Yukon	–	23	–	–	–	34	–	2	2	49
Totals	**50**	**1,634**	**13**	**126**	**219**	**2,605**	**260**	**20**	**280**	**471**

Section 9.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Organization.*—Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service were made directly by the Government. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government of the day.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission. In 1908 this body was appointed; it consisted of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the Deputy Heads of Departments, each division consisting of two subdivisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the Inside Service (at Ottawa), certain appointments to be made after open competition and others after qualifying tests, also with holding qualifying examinations for the Outside Service (the Service apart from Ottawa) to obtain lists from which selections could be made by the various Departments. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age who had resided in Canada for three years were eligible to try these examinations.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed, and by the Civil Service Act of that year the principle of appointment after open competition was applied to the Outside as well as the Inside Service. The Act also provided for the organization by the Commission of the various Government Departments, for a classification of all positions in the Service on a duties basis, for the establishing of new rates of compensation, and for the principle of promotion by merit whenever consistent with the best interests of the Service. Provision was also made for preference, in the matter of appointment to the Service, to be given to qualified applicants who had served in the Great War.

Civil Service Statistics.†—From April, 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and

* Revised by Wm. Foran, Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Ottawa.

† Revised by Col. J. R. Munro, Chief of the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table **17.**

During the war years, as will be seen from Table **17,** the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government and the imposition of new taxes, necessitating additional officials as collectors. Such new services as the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Soldier Settlement Board were also created. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed; this number has since decreased to 41,346 in January, 1934. It may be added that, out of 40,469 in March, 1934, 1,151 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,266 in the Department of Pensions and National Health, or 3,417 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding importance which had no existence before the War. Further, an additional 10,842 persons were, in March, 1934, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation. During the last fiscal year the system of reporting non-enumerated employees of the Post Office Department was changed from a monthly to a quarterly basis, which accounts for the apparent abnormally increased expenditure for March, 1934, as compared with March, 1933 and previous years.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secured monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time", "seasonal" and "fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees are largely in the Departments of Marine, Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes" whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as shown in Table **18.**

17.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (Permanent and Temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with Total Salaries, in the month of January of the years 1912-34, inclusive.

Year.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	$	$	$
1912	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925[1]	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931
1926[1]	39,097	4,699,076	–	4,699,076
1927[1]	39,440	4,786,615	–	4,786,615
1928[1]	40,740	5,161,558	–	5,161,558
1929[1]	42,038	5,428,058	–	5,428,058
1930[1]	43,525	5,543,749	–	5,543,749
1931[1]	45,167	5,757,554	–	5,757,554
1932[1]	43,784	5,653,169	–	5,653,169
1933[1]	41,920	4,775,591	–	4,775,591
1934[1]	41,346	4,698,536	–	4,698,536

[1] Figures for January, 1925-34 are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years 1912-24. In Table 18 will be found comparable figures of employees in the various Departments in March, 1933, and March, 1934.

Table 18, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is included to give comparable figures for the latest months. In the month of March, 1934, the total number of employees in the enumerated classes was 40,469 as compared with 41,911 in March, 1933. The total expenditure on wages and salaries for all classes of employees for March, 1934, was $8,256,702 as compared with $6,648,595 for March, 1933. As already mentioned, the increase is due to the change to a quarterly system of reporting of the Post Office Department in 1934 from a monthly method in 1933.*

*Total expenditures on salaries and wages for all other Departments combined were $4,155,567 in March, 1933 and $3,879,962 in March, 1934.

18.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1933, and March, 1934.

Department.	March, 1933.		March, 1934.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		$		$
1. Agriculture—				
Main Department	1,216	158,516	1,168	141,138
Experimental Farms	477	113,694	470	111,111
Health of Animals	599	93,697	538	85,961
Totals, Agriculture	2,292	365,907	2,176	338,210
2. Archives	80	11,662	76	12,229
3. Auditor-General	214	29,695	212	25,841
4. Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission[1]	10	2,961	68	12,093
5. Civil Service Commission[1]	137	18,032	124	16,621
6. Chief Electoral Officer	3	379	3	380
7. External Affairs—				
Prime Minister's Office	15	1,964[2]	17	2,349[2]
Main Department	60	8,647	55	7,701
The High Commissioner's Office	38	5,788[2]	38	5,825[2]
Canadian Legation, Washington	17	3,749[2]	16	3,610[2]
Canadian Legation, Paris	14	2,337[2]	12	1,923[2]
The League of Nations	5	1,408[2]	4	1,302[2]
Canadian Legation, Tokyo, Japan	10	2,556[2]	11	2,291[2]
Canadian Trade Publicity	–	–	6	870[2]
Totals, External Affairs	159	26,449[2]	159	25,871[2]
8. Finance	414	47,795	394	42,263
Comptroller of Treasury	10	1,421	944	118,967
Government Contracts Supervision Commission	6	933	5	731
Royal Canadian Mint	88	12,677	90	12,917
Superintendent of Bankruptcy	8	1,410	10	1,565
Tariff Board	–	–	23	7,361
9. Fisheries	349	102,737	310	69,265
10. Governor General's Secretary[3]	10	2,524	10	2,525
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House	243	40,796	254	41,960
Sergeant-at-Arms	230	19,176	288	21,498
Totals, House of Commons	473	59,972	542	63,458
12. Immigration and Colonization	722	88,432	647	79,172
13. Indian Affairs—				
Main Department	676	58,372	632	54,203
Educational Branch	380	21,617	388	22,891
Totals, Indian Affairs	1,056	79,989	1,020	77,094
14. Insurance	43	7,419	45	7,509
Fire Prevention Branch	2	486	2	486
15. Interior	1,010	156,037	969	141,375
16. International Joint Commission	6	2,365	6	2,366
17. Justice—				
Main Department	42	7,496	42	7,796
Clemency Branch	15	1,925	16	2,035
Purchasing Agent's Office	7	859	6	783
Penitentiaries	996	106,768	969	105,559
Supreme Court	21	3,468	21	3,468
Exchequer Court	10	1,743	10	1,743
Totals, Justice	1,091	122,259	1,064	121,384

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1137.

18.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of All Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1933, and March, 1934—continued.

Department.	March, 1933.		March, 1934.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		$		$
18. Labour—				
Main Department	109	15,936	94	14,374
Annuities	18	2,448	20	2,628
Technical Education	2	339	2	339
Dominion Unemployment Relief	41	4,783	48	5,528
Totals, Labour	170	23,506	164	22,869
19. Library of Parliament	25	4,383	25	4,395
20. Marine—				
Main Department	3,198	333,877	3,034	295,353
Meteorological Branch	569	17,282	494	16,425
Totals, Marine	3,767	351,159	3,528	311,778
21. Mines	373	61,637	354	60,113
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration	282	37,140	163	20,969
Militia Services	546	45,482	532	43,671
Naval Services	160	32,520	154	26,578
Air Services	109	12,135	112	12,470
Military Topographic Surveys	23	4,073	21	3,975
Royal Military College	81	10,047	79	9,784
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection	55	26,095	42	26,705
Totals, National Defence	1,256	167,492	1,103	144,152
23. National Revenue	4,488	601,185	4,209	558,205
Income Tax Division	1,166	146,522	1,151	143,235
Totals, National Revenue	5,654	747,707	5,360	701,440
24. Pensions and National Health—				
Pensions	2,111	232,865	1,747	192,957
Canadian Pension Commission[1]	214	31,702	211	31,718
Health	284	39,452	264	38,122
Pensions Appeal Court	11	2,583	14	3,270
Pensions Tribunal	91	15,730	30	3,852
Totals, Pensions and National Health	2,711	322,332	2,266	269,919
25. Post Office—				
Civil Government	908	107,839	844	99,402
Outside Service	10,232	2,385,189	9,998	4,277,338
Totals, Post Office	11,140	2,493,028	10,842	4,376,740
26. Privy Council	18	3,588	19	3,813
27. Public Printing and Stationery	692	97,923	601	87,123
28. Public Works—				
Civil Government	319	49,748	244	39,736
Outside Service	3,067	312,508	2,951	259,415
Government Telegraph Service	408	27,850	399	28,421
Totals, Public Works	3,794	390,106	3,594	327,572
29. Railways and Canals	1,055	219,228	909	171,365
Board of Railway Commissioners	97	20,675	89	17,840
30. Royal Canadian Mounted Police	200	218,663	161	214,457
31. Secretary of State (including Patents and Copyrights)	212	26,289	196	24,471
32. Senate	129	14,290	134	14,869
33. Soldier Settlement Board	370	52,955	343	48,778

For footnotes, see end of table, p. 1137.

8.—Total Numbers of Civil Service Employees, by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Excluded), and Total Expenditures on Salaries and Wages of all Employees ("Non-Enumerated Classes" Included), March, 1933, and March, 1934—concluded.

Department.	March, 1933.		March, 1934.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		$		$
34. Trade and Commerce—				
Headquarters and Miscellaneous Branches	65	9,999	69	10,168
Board of Grain Commissioners	812	107,736	698	99,413
Dominion Bureau of Statistics	545	50,562	533	49,428
National Research Council	132	22,954	126	22,285
Weights and Measures	123	17,384	113	15,936
Electricity and Gas	98	15,277	95	14,792
Commercial Intelligence Service	98	42,929	98	40,766
Motion Picture Bureau	24	3,324	23	3,189
Exhibitions	24	6,868	17	5,106
Canadian Government Elevators	144	15,060	110	14,242
Totals, Trade and Commerce	2,065	292,093	1,882	275,325
Grand Totals	**41,911**	**6,648,595**	**40,469**	**8,256,702**

[1]Including Commissioners and their salaries. [2]Including living allowance. [3]Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their number.

Section 10.—Harbour Commissions: Public Harbours and Harbour Masters.

A description of the two methods of administration of the harbours in Canada, by a Commission in the one case, and by a Harbour Master operating under the direct supervision of the Department of Marine in the other, together with a list of the harbours which are under the Commission form of administration, with the year each individual Commission was created, was given at p. 1013 of the Year Book for 1930. No legislative action having as yet resulted from the report and recommendations of Sir Alexander Gibb and partners in the year 1931, following their study of the major Canadian ports as to desirable changes in the form of administration thereof, the harbour administration remains the same as described in the above-mentioned article.

Section 11.—Race Track Betting.

By an amendment to Section 235 of the Criminal Code, passed in 1920, the supervision of race track betting, under the pari-mutuel system, was placed in the hands of the Minister of Agriculture. The actual supervision is carried out by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and operated for the first time during the racing season of 1921. Statistics are available from the year 1924 and are shown in Table **19** for the Dominion as a whole, while Table **20** shows the operations by provinces for the year 1933.

19.—Race Track Betting in Canada, 1924-33.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			$	$	$
1924	30	354	52,600,633	3,496,891	2,023,665
1925	33	344	49,867,765	3,359,708	1,925,735
1926	32	322	44,346,672	3,018,358	1,807,780
1927	31	354	47,915,828	3,278,179	2,034,587
1928	32	350	45,960,928	3,154,644	1,973,730
1929	30	335	45,580,845	3,104,456	1,886,800
1930	30	332	36,007,146	2,657,059	1,802,095
1931	30	326	33,377,786	2,379,558	1,564,945
1932	29	315	28,695,438	2,066,672	1,285,563
1933	28	324	25,137,598	1,831,411	1,147,871

20.—Race Track Betting in Canada, by Provinces, 1933.

Province.	Number of Associations.	Number of Days Racing.	Amounts Wagered.	Pari-Mutuel Receipts Retained.	Prize Money.
			$	$	$
Quebec	5	70	2,947,858	219,246	199,300
Ontario	9	119	16,300,670	1,171,858	632,200
Manitoba	2	28	2,076,708	155,944	103,500
Saskatchewan	2	14	384,794	29,258	24,700
Alberta	5	31	973,387	71,962	61.280
British Columbia	5	62	2,454,181	183,143	126,891
Totals	**28**	**324**	**25,137,598**	**1,831,411**	**1,147,871**

Section 12.—The Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.

The Tariff Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1931 (Chapter 55, 21-22 Geo. V.). It consists of three members, namely: Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Member, and a Secretary, all appointed by the Governor in Council. The present incumbents are the Honourable George H. Sedgewick, K.C., Chairman, Mr. Milton N. Campbell, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Charles P. Hébert, Member. Mr. Hector B. McKinnon is Acting Secretary. The personnel of the Board was appointed in February, 1933. The first public sitting was held in July, 1933.

The constitution and duties of the Board are defined in two parts of the Act of 1931.

Under Part I, the Board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter on which the Minister of Finance desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect which an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty upon a given commodity might have upon industry or trade, and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation.

It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles 10 to 15 of the United Kingdom-Canada Trade Agreement, His Majesty's Government in Canada has undertaken that, on the request of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, it will cause a review, in accordance with the principle laid down in Article 11 of the Agreement, to be made by the Tariff Board of the duties charged on any commodities specified in such request.

The principle laid down in Article 11 of the Agreement is that protective duties shall not exceed such level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that, in the application of such principle, special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established.

The Act provides that reports shall be made to the Minister of Finance and tabled in the House of Commons by him. To Mar. 31, 1935, the Board has reported on thirty-eight references. The principal commodities reported on were wool textiles; boots and shoes; jute yarns and twines; fruits and vegetables; hookless

'asteners (zippers); wooden doors; silver-bearing articles (toiletware); dextrines; rabbit skins; brass, copper and nickel-silver commodities; boiler tubes; skelp; cocoa mats and matting.

Part II of the Act empowers the Board to hear and decide appeals from rulings made by the Department of National Revenue with respect to fair market value of goods for duty purposes, erroneous appraisals, and the rate of duty applicable to any class of goods. Findings of the Board on Appeals are published in the *Canada Gazette*. To Mar. 31, 1935, forty-four Appeals have been registered. Decisions by the Board have been made for thirty-one. Nine were withdrawn after registration. For three the Appellants are not ready to proceed with hearing; one is awaiting decision of the Board.

Section 13.—Liquor Control in Canada.

During the years 1916 and 1917, as a war policy, legislation prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, was passed in all the provinces except Quebec, where similar legislation was passed in 1919. The prohibition extended to the sale of beer and wine except in Quebec. Native wine, however, could be sold in Ontario.

In aid of provincial legislation prohibiting or restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Dominion Government in 1916 passed a law making it an offence to send intoxicating liquors into any province to be dealt in contrary to the law of that province. In 1919 this Act was changed to read that "on the request of the Legislative Assembly of a province a vote would be taken on the question that the importation and the bringing of intoxicating liquors into such province be forbidden". If the majority of those voting were found to be in favour of such prohibition, the Governor in Council was to declare it in force.

After the War the provinces continued under prohibition for varying periods. Plebiscites were taken from time to time to ascertain the will of the electorate as to whether the policy of prohibition, adopted as an emergency war measure, should be continued. During 1921 Quebec and British Columbia discarded the existing prohibition laws and adopted the policy of liquor sale under government control. The same course was followed by Manitoba in 1923, Alberta in 1924, Saskatchewan in 1925, Ontario and New Brunswick in 1927 and Nova Scotia in 1930. Thus Prince Edward Island is the only province still adhering to a policy of prohibition.

The provincial Liquor Control Acts have been framed to conform to conditions peculiar to the regions where they are in force and no two are exactly alike. The salient feature of all is the establishment of a provincial monopoly of the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, with the practical elimination of private profit therefrom. Partial exception is made in the retail sale of malt liquor by brewers, which certain provinces permit while reserving regulative rights and taxing such sales heavily. In all the provinces, however, spirits may be bought only at government liquor stores. The provincial monopoly extends only to the retail sale of alcoholic beverages, the manufacture being still in private hands but under the supervision of the Liquor Boards or Commissions. The original Liquor Control Acts have been modified from time to time as deemed advisable. Brief summaries of the legislation are given in the Bureau's Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.

21.—Gross Sales and Net Profits of Liquor Control Boards, Additional Revenues Paid Directly to Governments, and Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control, 1931-33.

NOTE.—For Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta gross sales do not include beer sold direct by the brewers to the licensees.

Province.	Year.	Receipts by Liquor Control Boards or Commissions.			Additional Amounts for Permits, etc., Paid Direct to Provincial Governments.	Total Net Revenue from Liquor Control.
		Gross Sales.	Other Revenue.	Net Profits.		
		$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—year ended Sept. 30...	1931	4,958,232	38,737	728,941	23,870	752,811
	1932	3,767,109	55,213	492,701	32,292	524,993
	1933	2,808,728	8,392	286,681	24,580	311,261
New Brunswick—year ended Oct. 31.	1931	3,783,800	28,145	1,220,065	—	1,220,065
	1932	2,794,171	31,168	861,540	—	861,540
	1933	2,176,599	25,363	545,253	—	545,253
Quebec[1]—year ended April 30.....	1931	22,711,639	1,500,759	8,262,188	—	8,262,188
	1932	17,979,782	1,372,653	6,113,899	—	6,113,899
	1933	12,702,927	1,217,251	5,773,219[3]	—	5,773,219[3]
Ontario—year ended Oct. 31.....	1931	45,835,708	953,777	8,491,653	860,000	9,351,653
	1932	36,099,562	864,357	6,632,420	645,000	7,277,420
	1933	30,143,247	714,761	5,423,622	485,000	5,908,622
Manitoba[2]—year ended April 30.....	1931	6,506,600	677,635	1,866,783	—	1,866,783
	1932	5,399,003	599,136	1,490,041	—	1,490,041
	1933	4,115,534	478,976	1,094,287	—	1,094,287
Saskatchewan—year ended Mar. 31..	1931	9,158,433	46,834	1,516,246	20,983	1,537,229
	1932	5,774,060	28,779	843,417	29,221	872,638
	1933	4,787,266	47,809	864,657	1,800	866,457
Alberta[2]—year ended Mar. 31.....	1931	4,678,109	512,275	1,738,954	165,600	1,904,554
	1932	3,571,279	431,145	1,305,541	127,694	1,433,235
	1933	2,929,946	486,766	1,319,140	103,583	1,422,723
British Columbia—year ended Mar. 31.....	1931	14,735,423	246,545	4,022,705	167,859	4,190,564
	1932	11,753,942	203,299	3,293,239	128,622	3,421,861
	1933	8,607,317	183,225	3,224,873	96,862	2,321,735

[1]Separate figures on beer are published by the Quebec Liquor Commission, as follows:—

Fiscal Year.	Beer Manufactured and Sold within the Province.		Beer Imported from Ontario.		Beer Exported from the Province.		Tax of 5 p. c. on Gross Sales Paid to Liquor Commission.
	Gallons.	$	Gallons.	$	Gallons.	$	$
1931.....	27,668,675	20,934,014	1,299,421	1,024,311	1,652,263	1,287,590	1,162,296
1932.....	24,420,391	18,377,182	1,476,473	1,149,008	1,556,906	1,199,510	1,036,285
1933.....	18,734,987	14,176,446	1,396,231	1,090,417	1,319,541	1,128,729	819,780

[2]In Manitoba and Alberta the value of beer sales is not given but the beer taxes paid to the Boards are tabulated below. In this connection it should be noted that the Board also pays the beer tax on its purchases from the brewers and the beer sales of the Board are included in the total gross sales shown above.

Fiscal Year.	Manitoba.		Alberta.
	Tax.	Accrued Tax.	Tax.
	$	$	$
1931.....	357,732	58,074	440,184
1932.....	306,169	49,284	355,452
1933.....	281,107	39,376	398,729

[3]Includes $1,500,000 transferred from the reserves.

Sales by Liquor Control Boards.—Data on gross sales, other revenue and net profits of the Provincial Liquor Boards, are tabulated in Table **21**. In connection with the figures on gross sales it is essential to note that for Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta, the sales of beer made directly by the brewers to the licensees are not included. The proceeds from such sales do not pass through the Boards, but the purchasers must pay through the brewers to the Boards a tax equal to 5 p.c. of the purchases in the case of Quebec, 12½ cents per gallon in Manitoba, and 15½ cents per gallon in Alberta. For the latter two provinces it is possible to calculate from the taxes the gallonage of beer sold but the corresponding values are not available. For Quebec the quantity and value of sales are published by the Liquor Commission, as shown in the footnote to the table.

Further, it should be pointed out that the values as given for Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia do not represent the sales values to the final consumers, as in these provinces the sale of beer by the glass is permissible. Of course, all the liquor sold in any province is not consumed within the province. The tourist traffic is a very important factor in this connection.

All the revenue resulting from the Liquor Control Acts is not paid to the Liquor Boards. In certain provinces, permit fees are paid directly to the governments and do not pass through the Board. Table **21** further indicates the total revenue accruing to the governments through the control of liquor sales.

The reports of the Boards do not in all cases show the quantities of liquors sold; in comparing values for a series of years or between provinces it should be borne in mind that price variations may be an important factor.

Apparent Consumption of Liquor in Canada.—It is not possible to obtain accurate figures on Canadian consumption of liquor. Except in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta, the Liquor Boards do not publish figures to show sales on a gallonage basis, and even were such data on quantity sales available for all provinces they would not necessarily represent Canadian consumption. For example, our great tourist traffic must be considered, since it is likely that the quantities carried away by individual tourists would reach a considerable amount. Further, there is no definite information regarding the illegal traffic in liquor, though inquiry has revealed that such illicit business has reached fairly large proportions.

In Tables **22, 23** and **24** an attempt has been made to indicate separately the apparent consumption in Canada of spirits, malt liquors and wines. Obviously, these computations are subject to error for the reasons mentioned above, and also because no consideration has been given to increases or decreases in the quantities held in stock by the Boards or by licensees. For example, owing to exceptionally favourable conditions abroad, the Liquor Boards may in certain years buy heavily to replenish stocks or create reserves; such purchases would unduly weight the apparent consumption figure for these years. The figures in these tables have been arrived at as follows:—

Spirits.—Practically the total production of spirits is placed in bonded warehouses whence it is released for various purposes. The quantities shown as "entered for consumption" are released from warehouse, duty paid, presumably for consumption for beverage purposes in Canada. However, part of these may be exported. The supply of spirits available in Canada for home consumption or for export must be the sum of the quantities shown under (a) entered for consumption; (b) im-

ports; and (c) exports in bond, and if the total domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods are deducted from this figure the remainder indicates the apparent consumption in Canada.

Malt Liquors.—Only a small part of the output of malt liquors is placed in warehouses. The available supply is, therefore, made up of (a) production; (b) changes in warehouse stock; and (c) imports, and by deducting the domestic exports and re-exports of imported goods from this total supply, it is possible to obtain a figure to show the apparent consumption in Canada.

Wines.—The apparent consumption of native wine is obtained by dividing the rates of excise tax into the total tax collections. This is believed to furnish a better measure of consumption than the method formerly used, *i.e.*, to subtract the exports from the production, since part of the product is not consumed in the year of production but is placed in storage for maturing. The apparent consumption of imported wines is arrived at by deducting from the imports into Canada, the re-exports of foreign supplies.

22.—Apparent Consumption of Spirits in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-34

Fiscal Year.	Entered for Consumption.[1]	Add Exports in Bond.	Add Imports.	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Spirits.[1]	Deduct Total Domestic Exports.[1]	Apparent Consumption.
	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.	Pf. Gal.
1922	730,474	192,327	1,348,603	24,373	158,714	2,088,317
1923	729,678	315,213	1,193,123	67,283	330,820	1,839,911
1924	899,291	875,699	1,261,541	29,329	991,563	2,015,639
1925	910,316	803,535	1,161,169	10,978	1,008,583	1,855,459
1926	1,082,785	499,007	1,410,637	15,958	1,087,553	1,888,918
1927	1,404,111	571,792	1,587,475	107,282	1,266,692	2,189,404
1928	1,896,357	579,420	2,374,885	185,630	1,460,871	3,204,161
1929	2,016,802	1,143,276	2,604,769	183,889	1,911,634	3,669,324
1930	1,926,063	1,810,197	2,446,800	128,612	2,379,855	3,674,590
1931	1,180,536	2,558,327	1,990,574	19,694	2,630,808	3,078,938
1932	781,612	2,276,137	1,421,214	83	2,016,886	2,461,994
1933	769,527	1,991,994	732,306	45	1,996,113	1,497,669
1934	933,946	2,478,975	718,016	478	2,546,196	1,584,263

[1] Prior to 1933 export figures as given in the trade returns were in Imperial gallons. These were converted to proof gallons as follows: Canadian manufacture at 20 under proof; foreign origin at 25 under proof.

23.—Apparent Consumption of Malt Liquors, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-34.

Fiscal Year.	Production.	Add Quantities Entered For Consumption from Warehouses.	Add Imports.	Deduct Quantities placed in Warehouses.	Deduct Exports (Domestic).	Deduct Re-exports of Imported Goods.	Apparent Consumption.
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922	38,541,746	1,764	49,160	97,578	472,735	119	38,022,238
1923	36,902,066	2,702	54,241	10,800	1,509,763	1,756	35,436,690
1924	44,080,490	9,789	96,647	172,674	3,192,491	4,326	40,817,435
1925	48,389,995	209,398	91,928	363,548	3,142,048	–	45,185,725
1926	52,448,853	344,641	152,255	394,989	3,786,164	–	48,764,596
1927	51,755,840	1,291,954	153,105	1,292,087	4,252,583	12	47,656,217
1928	58,397,913	1,343,986	234,701	1,325,630	3,825,003	388	54,825,579
1929	65,837,410	1,712,615	242,100	1,812,444	4,110,698	634	61,868,349
1930	63,450,516	1,738,663	259,003	1,864,625	1,481,215	2,117	62,100,225
1931	59,073,685	1,831,625	230,995	1,832,803	270,102	4,366	59,029,034
1932	52,297,431	1,977,892	195,664	2,020,540	25,458	–	52,424,989
1933	40,664,625	1,491,735	106,587	1,412,309	35,667	–	40,814,971
1934	40,920,623	974,161	93,602	1,324,494	404,939	–	40,258,953

24.—Apparent Consumption of Wines in Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-34.

Fiscal Year.	Native.	Imported.			Apparent Consumption, Native and Imported.
	Apparent Consumption (Estimated from Excise Tax Collections).	Imports.	Less Re-Exports.	Apparent Consumption.	
	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.	Gal.
1922	409,913	384,211	797	383,414	793,327
1923	528,355	359,273	2,663	356,610	884,965
1924	922,715	598,125	540	597,585	1,520,300
1925	806,846	706,717	753	705,964	1,512,810
1926	1,182,775	736,311	1,962	734,349	1,917,124
1927	1,482,686	901,857	19,321	882,536	2,365,222
1928	2,171,887	1,263,438	132,748	1,130,690	3,302,577
1929	2,770,117	1,334,792	195,227	1,139,565	3,909,682
1930	3,920,261	1,365,321	150,056	1,215,265	5,135,526
1931	3,408,973	1,089,897	18,573	1,071,324	4,480,297
1932	3,337,556	900,317	76	900,241	4,237,797
1933	2,478,387	684,082	45	684,127	3,162,514
1934	2,679,619	532,984	5,783	538,767	3,218,386

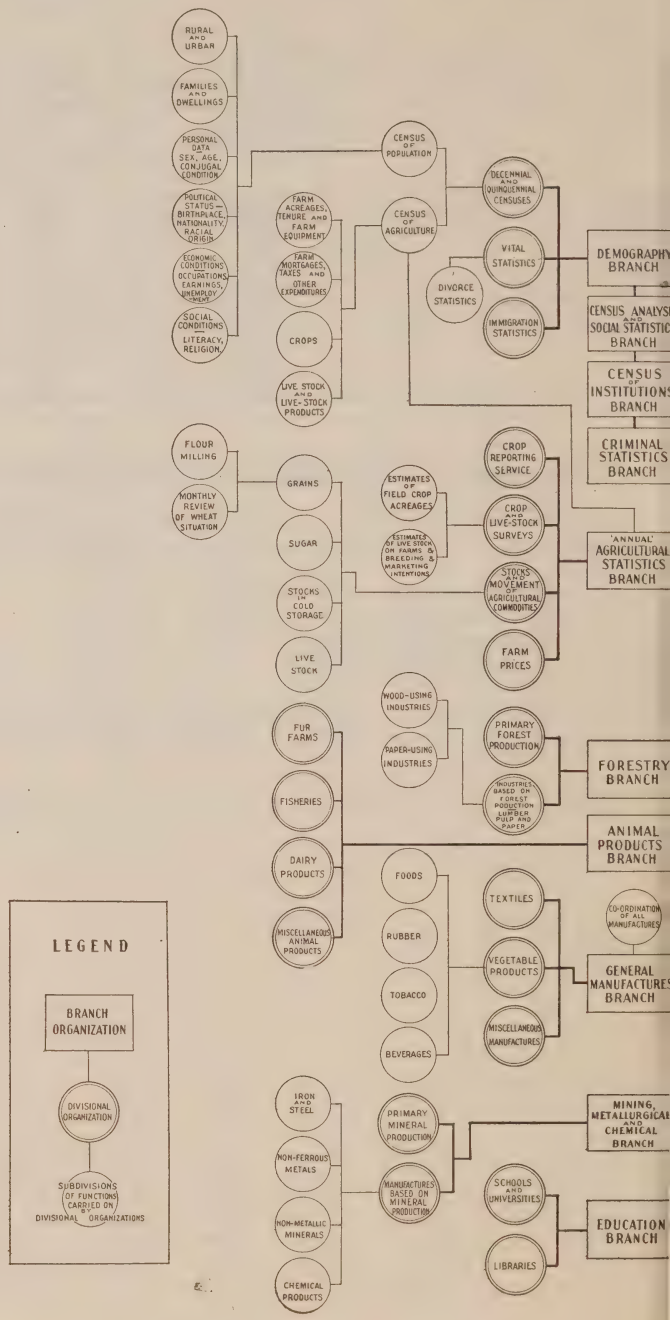
Section 14.—Other Miscellaneous Administration.

In previous editions of the Canada Year Book this chapter has been brought to a close with outlines of Dominion Government administration as follows:—

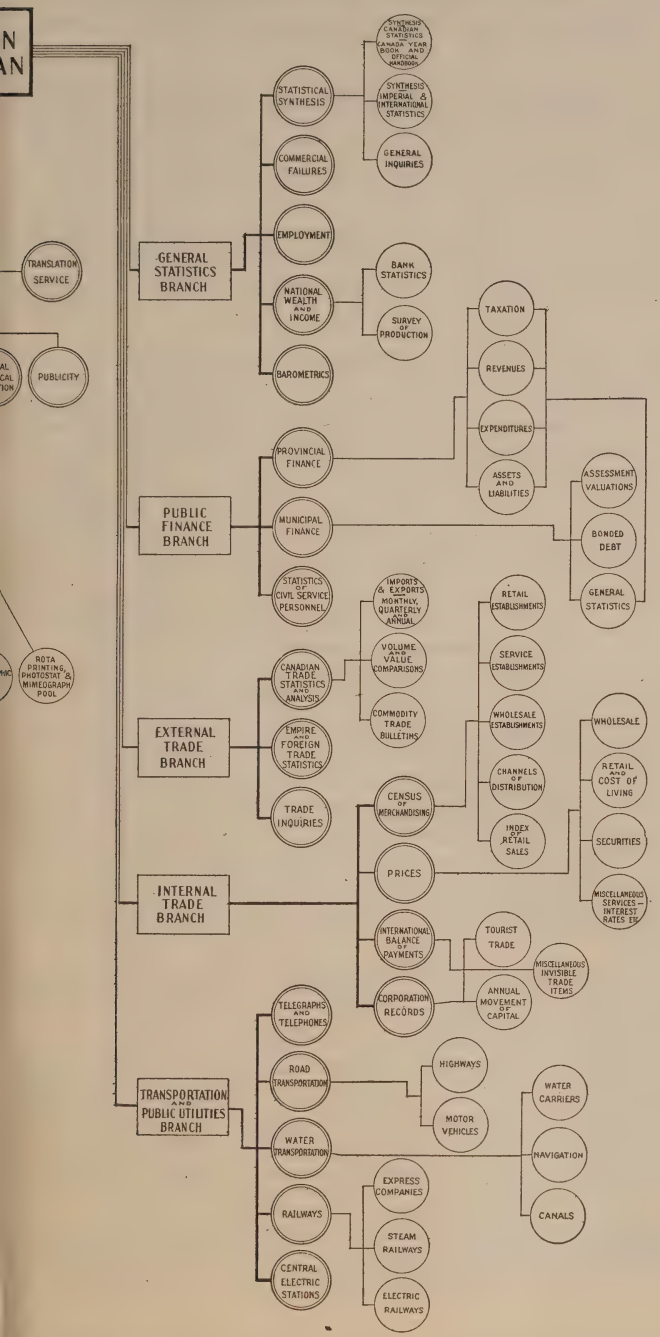
The International Joint Commission.
The Geodetic Survey of Canada.
The Topographical Survey.
The Dominion Observatories.

No material change has taken place in the functions of these organizations and the reader is referred to pp. 1014-1017 of the 1930 Year Book for this information.

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ON BUREAU OF STATISTICS



CHAPTER XXIX.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this chapter; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is given in Section 1.

The second section of the chapter contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several departments of the Dominion Government, and the third section a bibliography of the publications of these departments. This is followed, in Section 4, by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

Section 1.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics.*

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43)†. The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches: (1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures and criminal statistics), (2) Fisheries Statistics, (3) Mining Statistics, (4) Forestry Statistics, (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics, (6) Water- and Electric-Power Statistics, (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (exports and imports), (9) Grain Trade Statistics, (10) Live-Stock Statistics, (11) Prices Statistics, and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition four new branches were created, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics, and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern". In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

*A more complete account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pp. 961-964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

† Consolidated as the Statistics Act (c. 190, R.S.C., 1927).

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness has only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.* The main Branches of the Bureau are as follows: I. Administration; II. Population—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs, Animal and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Statistics of Administration of Justice; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician. *Price 10 cents.*

POPULATION—

Census—

I. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1931.

Bulletins of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, as follows:—

(1) Population:—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) to (3) Cities, Towns and Villages. (4) Ontario Villages. (5) Montreal Island. (6) Cities, Towns and Villages. (7) Villages of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. (8) Villages of Quebec. (9) Cities, Towns and Villages. (10) Maritime Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (11) Ontario by Federal Electoral Districts. (12) Prairie Provinces by Federal Electoral Districts. (13) Quebec by Federal Electoral Districts. (14) British Columbia by Federal Electoral Districts; Yukon and Northwest Territories. (15) Canada by Provinces. (16) Cities replacing Census Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. (17) Towns replacing Bulletins 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9. *Final Bulletins.*—(I) New Brunswick. (II) Nova Scotia. (III) Manitoba. (IV) Canada by Provinces. (V) Saskatchewan. (VI) Alberta. (VII) Quebec. (VIII) Ontario. (IX) British Columbia. (X) Prince Edward Island. (XI) Rural and Urban Population. (XII) Yukon and Northwest Territories. (XIII) Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada, by Provinces. (XIV) Religions, by Provinces. (XV) Birthplaces, by Provinces. (XVI) Ages, by Provinces. (XVII) Conjugal Condition, by Provinces. (XVIII) School Attendance and Literacy, by Provinces. (XIX) Radio Sets in Canada, 1931. (XX) Population of Canada, 1931, by Provinces, Electoral Districts and Subdistricts. (XXI) Population of Canada, 1931, by Religious Denominations. (XXII) Population of Canada, 1931, by Racial Origins. (XXIII) Immigrants by Years of Arrival in Canada. (XXV) Number and Percentage of Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced of the Total Population, by Sex and Provinces, 1911, 1921, and 1931. (XXVI) Age Distribution by Single Years of Age for Canada, by Provinces, 1931. (XXVII) Immigrant Population Classified by Sex, Country of Birth, Province of Residence, Years of Arrival in Canada and Citizenship of the Foreign Born, 1931. (XXVIII) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXIX) Birthplace of the Population Classified According to Nativity of Parents for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXX) Canadians and Other Nationals. (XXXI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXII) Literacy, Language Spoken, and Conjugal Condition of the Population Ten Years of Age and Over, 1931. (XXXIII) Earnings Among Wage-Earners for Canada and Provinces, 1931.

*This report for the year ended Mar. 31, 1919, is now out of print.

POPULATION—continued.

Census—

I. CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE 1931—continued.
Bulletins of the Seventh Census.—continued.

(XXXIV) Ages of the Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931. (XXXV) Religious Denominations by Racial Origins, 1931. (XXXVI) Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over by Industry and Sex for Canada and the Provinces and for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931. (XXXVII) Age Distribution by Five-Year Age Groups for Cities, Towns and Villages of 5,000 Population and Over, 1931. (XXXVIII) Population of the Municipal Wards of Montreal City by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, 1931. (XXXIX) Houses and Dwellings. (XL) Population of the Municipal Wards of the Cities of Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Quebec and Ottawa by Quinquennial Age Groups, Conjugal Condition, Birthplace, Racial Origin, Religion, School Attendance and Literacy, by Sex, Census of 1931. (XLI) Orientals, Ten Years of Age and Over, Gainfully Employed by Race, Occupation and Sex. in British Columbia, 1931. (XLII) Persons Speaking Gaelic. (XLIII) Blind. (XLIV) Deaf Mutes. (XLV) Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG WAGE-EARNERS.—(I) Saint John, N.B.; (II) Winnipeg, Man.; (III) Kitchener, Ont.; (IV) Ottawa, Ont.; (V) Vancouver, B.C.; (VI) Hamilton, Ont.; (VII) Calgary, Alta.; (VIII) Toronto, Ont.; (IX) Montreal, Que.

(2) CENSUS OF INSTITUTIONS:—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) Mental Institutions. (2) Directory of Hospitals. (3) Penitentiaries. (4) Charitable and Benevolent Institutions. (5) Reformative and Corrective Institutions. (6) Annual Report of Mental Institutions, 1932. (7) Annual Report on Hospitals, 1932. (8) Directory of Hospitals, 1933.

(3) AGRICULTURE:—*Preliminary Bulletins.*—(1) Number of Occupied Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931 and 1921; and the Number of Vacant or Abandoned Farms, 1931. Preliminary Acreage:—(1) Prince Edward Island; (2) New Brunswick; (3) Saskatchewan; (4) Manitoba; (5) British Columbia; (6) Ontario; (7) Nova Scotia; (8) Quebec; (9) Alberta; (10) Canada. Live Stock by Counties:—(11) Prince Edward Island; (12) Nova Scotia; (13) New Brunswick; (14) Ontario Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (15) Manitoba Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (16) New Brunswick Preliminary Acreage, by Counties. (17) Alberta Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (18) Saskatchewan Live Stock, by Census Divisions. (19) British Columbia Live Stock, by Federal Electoral Districts. (20) Quebec Live Stock, by Counties. (21) Ontario Live Stock, by Counties. Farm Holdings, by Size, for Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Farm Facilities, by Provinces. Total Number of Farms, Farm Tenure, Farm Acreage, Farm Values, Mortgage Debt and Farm Expenses, by Provinces. Farms Reporting Live Stock, by Kinds and Total Number of Animals Reported for Each Kind. Area and Yield of Field Crops, 1930 and 1920:—(22) Prince Edward Island; (23) Nova Scotia; (24) New Brunswick; (25) Ontario; (26) Quebec. Live Stock on Farms by Provinces. Tenure of Farm Lands, by Provinces, Counties or Census Divisions. Number of Farm Workers, Weeks and Cost of Hired Labour, 1930. Fruit Trees on Farms, by Provinces, 1931 and 1921. Vegetables:—Area in 1931 and Area, Production and Value in 1930, by Provinces. *Final Bulletins.*—ANIMAL PRODUCTS ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES:—(I) Prince Edward Island; (II) Nova Scotia; (III) New Brunswick; (IV) Manitoba; (V) Saskatchewan; (VI) Alberta; (VII) Ontario; (VIII) Quebec; (IX) British Columbia. LIVE STOCK ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES:—(X) Prince Edward Island; (XI) Nova Scotia; (XII) New Brunswick; (XIII) Manitoba; (XIV) Saskatchewan; (XV) Alberta; (XVI) British Columbia; (XVII) Ontario. (XVIII) Live Stock on Farms by Counties, Quebec. (XIX) Tenure, Farm Values, Farm Facilities and Mortgage Debt, 1931, and Farm Expenses for 1930, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XX) Stock Sold Alive, Stock Slaughtered, Young Animals Raised, 1930, and Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms, 1931, by Counties or Census Divisions. (XXI) Pure-Bred Live Stock on Farms and Elsewhere, 1931. (XXII) Fruit Trees, 1931, Maple Products, 1931, Fruit Production and Value, 1930. (XXIII) Greenhouse and Hothouse Establishments on Farms and Elsewhere, by Provinces, 1931, 1921. (XXIV) Forest Products of Farms, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1930. (XXV) Condition of Farm Land, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931. (XXVI) Area of Field Crops, by Counties or Census Divisions, 1931.

Reports of the Seventh Census of Canada, 1931, as follows:—

POPULATION:—

Vol. II. Population by Local Subdivisions—Conjugal condition, racial origin, religion, birthplace, immigration, language, literacy, school attendance, etc. *Price, Cloth $1.50, Paper $1.*

POPULATION—continued.

Census—

I. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1931—concluded.

Reports of the Seventh Census.—continued.

Vol. III. Ages of the People—Classified by sex, conjugal condition, racial origin religion, birthplace, language, literacy, immigration, naturalization, etc. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. IV. Analysis—Cross-classified by birthplace, conjugal condition, immigration, naturalization and citizenship, racial origin, religion, language, literacy, illiteracy, school attendance. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Vol. VI. Unemployment—Classified by industry, occupation, cause, age, sex, conjugal condition, period of idleness, birthplace, racial origin, immigration and year of arrival. *Price, Cloth $1, Paper 75 cents.*

Agriculture:—

Prince Edward Island—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

Nova Scotia—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

New Brunswick—Farm population, areas, tenure, values, facilities and live stock; value of field crops, vegetables, fruits and forest products. *Price, 25 cents.*

II. Census of Population and Agriculture, 1921.

Bulletins of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

(1) Population:—*(a)* Population of Canada, 1921, by Provinces, Electoral Districts, Cities, Towns, etc. *(b)* Religions of the People, 1921. *(c)* Origins of the People, 1921. *(d)* Dwellings and Families, 1921. *(e)* Birthplaces of the People, 1921. *(f)* Citizenship of the Foreign Born, 1921. *(g)* Year of Immigration, 1921. *(h)* Ages of the People, 1921. *(i)* Conjugal Condition of the People, 1921. *(j)* Language Spoken and Mother Tongue, 1921. *(k)* Literacy, 1921. *(l)* School Attendance, 1921. *(m)* Occupations, 1921. *(n)* Children in Gainful Occupations, 1921. Also bulletins on population by provinces as follows: *(a)* Population of Nova Scotia—Electoral Districts, etc. *(b)* Population of Prince Edward Island—Electoral Districts, etc. *(c)* Population of New Brunswick—Electoral Districts, etc. *(d)* Population of Quebec—Electoral Districts, etc. *(e)* Population of Ontario—Electoral Districts, etc. *(f)* Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. *(g)* Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. *(h)* Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. *(i)* Population of British Columbia—Electoral Districts, etc.

(2) Agriculture:—*(a)* Field Crops of Prairie Provinces, 1921. *(b)* Agriculture of Canada—General Summary. *(c)* Pure-Bred Domestic Animals, 1921. *(d)* Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1921. *(e)* Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, 1921. *(f)* Agriculture of New Brunswick, 1921. *(g)* Agriculture of Quebec, 1921. *(h)* Agriculture of Ontario, 1921. *(i)* Agriculture of Manitoba, 1921. *(j)* Agriculture of Saskatchewan, 1921. *(k)* Agriculture of Alberta, 1921. *(l)* Agriculture of British Columbia, 1921.

Reports of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

Vol. I. Introduction, number, sex and distribution, racial origins, religions.

Vol. II. Ages, conjugal condition, birthplace, birthplace of parents, year of immigration and naturalization, language spoken and mother tongue, literacy, school attendance, blindness and deaf-mutism. *(Out of print.)*

Vol. III. Families, dwellings, ownership of homes, rentals, earnings. *(Out of print.)*

Vol. IV. Occupations and Employment.

Vol. V. Agriculture—Farm holdings by size, tenure, value, etc.; farm products; field crops; vegetables; fruits; forest products; live stock; animal products; statistics of operators.

Census Monographs, 1921.

Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada.

Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People.

III. Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

Report of the Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

Census of Manitoba—Population and Agriculture.

Census of Saskatchewan—Population and Agriculture.

Census of Alberta—Population and Agriculture.

Preliminary Bulletins as follows: *(a)* Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. *(b)* Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. *(c)* Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. *(d)* Animals on Farms in the Prairie Provinces, 1926. *(e)* Farm Lands and Crops in the Prairie Provinces, 1926.

POPULATION—concluded.

Census—

IV. Intercensal Estimates of Population.

Births, Deaths and Marriages—

V. Vital Statistics.

Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by Provinces and Municipalities, *Price, $1;* Preliminary Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Preliminary Quarterly Report on Vital Statistics of Canada; Monthly Report of Births, Deaths and Marriages registered in Cities; Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918; Special Report on Contributory Causes of Death, 1926; Order of Birth in the Registration Area of Canada, 1925; Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death; Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, Revision of 1929; Special Report on Mortality in Canada from Cerebral Hœmorrhage and Certain Diseases of the Heart, Arteries and Kidneys, 1921-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality from Tuberculosis in Canada According to Place of Residence, 1930-32; Special Report on Births in Canada According to Place of Residence of Mother, 1930-32; Special Report on Mortality in Canada, 1921-32.

PRODUCTION—

I. General Summary of Production.

Including and differentiating gross and net—(1) Primary Production (agriculture, fishing, furs, forestry and mining) and (2) Secondary Production, or General Manufactures.

II. Agriculture.

(1) Agricultural Production.—

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics; *Price $1 per year:* (The official record of current statistical data relating to agriculture. Contains reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—estimates of areas, yields, quality and value of field crops—value of farm lands—wages of farm help—number and values of farm live stock and poultry—statistics of fruit and floriculture—dairying—tobacco—hives and honey—maple syrup and sugar—clover and grass seed—miscellaneous crops—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—index numbers of agricultural prices, yields and values–international agricultural statistics).

Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics.

Telegraphic Crop Reports: (Between June 1 and Sept. 1, weekly for the Prairie Provinces and every two weeks for the rest of Canada).

Agricultural Statistics by Counties and Crop Districts, 1922-24 and 1925-29.

Annual Statistics of Fruit and Floriculture: (latest issue, 1933).

Advance Summaries on Fruit Conditions, Yields, etc.

Handbook of Instructions to Crop Correspondents, and Summary of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1931.

(See also Censuses of Agriculture under "Population".)

(2) Grain and Grain Products—

(a) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Preliminary Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, *Price 25 cents*; *(c)* Monthly Review of the Wheat Situation, *Price $1 per year*; *(d)* Canadian Grain Statistics.—(Weekly report on grain supplies and movements); *(e)* Canadian Milling Statistics.—(Monthly); *(f)* List of Mills with Capacity, (Latest issue, 1934); *(g)* The Grain Situation in the Argentine—(Monthly); *(h)* The Production and Distribution of Canadian Grains and Seeds; (i) Barley, (2) Oats, (3) Rye, (4) Flaxseed.

(3) Live Stock and Animal Products—

(a) Annual Report on Live-Stock and Animal Products Statistics, *Price 25 cents*; *(b)* Monthly Reports on Stocks in Cold Storage (Advance, preliminary and final); *(c)* Monthly Estimates of Creamery Butter Production, by Provinces: *(d)* Annual Estimates of the Consumption of Meats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Poultry in Canada.

(4) Other—

Monthly Report on Raw and Refined Sugar. (Visible supply, meltings, shipments, exports and imports.)

III. Furs.

Annual Report of Fur Farms. *Price 25 cents.*

Advance Summary of Statistics of the Production of Raw Furs.

Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs: (Comprising the pelts taken by trappers and those sold from fur farms).

PRODUCTION—continued.

IV. Fisheries.

Annual Report of Fisheries Statistics. *Price 35 cents.*
Advance Summaries of Fish Caught and Marketed, by Provinces.

V. Forestry.

Annual Summary of the Value, etc., of Forest Production: (Includes operations in the woods for sawmills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber, production of poles and cross ties, and farm production—decennial—of firewood, posts, etc.).
[See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures" Section VII, Subsection (5).]

VI. Mineral Production: (Mining and Metallurgy.)

(1) General—

(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada, *Price 50 cents; (b)* Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada; *(c)* Monthly Reports on Leading Minerals; *(d)* Preliminary Estimate of Canada's Mineral Production.

(2) Coal—

(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada, *Price 25 cents; (b)* Monthly Summary Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada; *(c)* Quarterly Report on Coal and Coke Statistics for Canada, *Price 50 cents per year.*

(3) Annual Bulletins on Mining—

Metals—The Gold-Mining Industry in Canada: (includes alluvial gold mining, auriferous quartz mining, copper-gold-silver mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of gold). The Silver-Mining Industry in Canada: (includes silver-cobalt-arsenic mining, silver-lead-zinc mining, and tables showing Canadian and world production of arsenic, cobalt, lead, silver, and zinc). The Nickel-Copper Mining, Smelting and Refining Industry: (includes Canadian and world production of nickel). The Copper Mining Industry: (includes Canadian and world production of copper). Metals of the Platinum Group. The Production of Miscellaneous Metals: (includes antimony, beryl, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, lithium, manganese, mercury, molybdenite, radium, selenium, tin, titanium, tungsten). The Non-Ferrous Smelting and Refining Industry.

Non-Metals—Abrasives; Asbestos; Feldspar and Quartz; Gypsum; Iron Oxide; Mica; Natural Gas; Petroleum; Salt; Talc and Soapstone; Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals (includes actinolite, barytes, bituminous sands, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic-dolomite, magnesium sulphate, bog manganese, mineral waters, peat, phosphate, silica brick, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sulphur—(pyrites).

Structural Materials.—Cement; Clay and Clay Products; Lime; Sand and Gravel; Stone.

[See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures", Section VII, Subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).]

VII. Manufactures.

(1) General—General Report on the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 25 cents.* Geographical Distribution of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, *Price 20 cents.* Also Reports for the Provinces and Leading Cities; Alphabetical List of Products (annual report); Quantity of Manufacturing Production in Canada, 1923-29; Consumption of Luxuries, (annual report).

(2) Manufactures of Vegetable Products—General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: *(a)* Coffee, Tea, Spices and Miscellaneous Foods; *(b)* Fruit and Vegetable Preparation (including canning, evaporating and preserving and pickles, sauces, vinegar and cider); *(c)* Flour and Grist-Mill Products; *(d)* Bread and Other Bakery Products; *(e)* Biscuits and Confectionery, Including Cocoa and Chocolate; *(f)* Macaroni and Vermicelli; *(g)* Liquors, Distilled; *(h)* Liquors, Malt; *(i)* Liquors, Vinous; *(j)* Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; *(k)* Prepared Breakfast Foods; *(l)* Sugar Refineries; *(m)* Tobacco Products; *(n)* Linseed and Soya Bean Oil; *(o)* The Canned Foods Industry; *(p)* Ice Cream; *(q)* Pack of Fruits and Vegetables (preliminary); *(r)* Barley and Its Production; *(s)* Mixed Feed Trade in Canada; *(t)* Stocks of Fruits and Vegetables on hand; *(u)* Stocks of Unmanufactured Tobacco on Hand.

PRODUCTION—continued.

VII. MANUFACTURES.—continued.

(3) *Animal Products and Their Manufactures*—Annual Reports and Bulletins as follows: (a) The Dairy Factory Industry, *Price 25 cents;* (b) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Sausage and Sausage Casings; (c) Leather Tanneries; (d) Miscellaneous Leather Goods, Leather Belting, Boot and Shoe Findings, Leather; (e) Leather Boots and Shoes; (f) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (g) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing. Monthly Report on Boot and Shoe Production. Monthly Report on Concentrated Milk Products.

[See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Agriculture".]

(4) *Textile and Allied Industries*—General Report on the Textile Industries of Canada, *Price 50 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: (a) Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); (b) Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, n.e.s.); (c) The Silk Industry; (d) Clothing, Men's, Factory; (e) Clothing, Women's, Factory; (f) Hats and Caps; (g) Hosiery and Knitted Goods; (h) Men's Furnishings, n.e.s.; (i) Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; (j) Cordage, Rope and Twine; (k) Corsets; (l) Cotton and Jute Bags; (m) Dyeing, Cleaning and Laundry Work; (n) Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles; (o) Awnings, Tents and Sails; (p) Production and Consumption of Raw Wool in Canada, 1931; (q) Consumption of Wool, tops and yarns, 1932.

(5) *Manufactures of Forestry Products*—Printed Bilingual Annual Reports: (a) The Lumber Industry; (b) The Pulp and Paper Industry; (c) Wood-Using Industries; (d) Paper-Using Industries. Mimeographed Annual Reports: (a) The Lumber Industry; (b) Lumber Distribution in Canada and the United States (biennial); (c) The Pulp and Paper Industry; (d) Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; (e) Hardwood Flooring; (f) Furniture; (g) Boxes, Baskets and Crates; (h) Carriages, Wagons and Materials; (i) Cooperage; (j) Coffins and Caskets; (k) Sporting Goods; (l) Boatbuilding; (m) Lasts, Trees and Shoe Findings; (n) Handles, Spools and Woodturning; (o) Woodenware; (p) Excelsior; (q) Miscellaneous Wood-Using Industries; (r) Printing and Publishing; (s) Printing and Bookbinding; (t) Lithographing; (u) Engraving, Electrotyping and Stereotyping; (v) Trade Composition; (w) Paper Boxes and Bags; (x) Blueprinting; (y) Roofing Paper; (z) Miscellaneous Paper Goods. The Printing Trades [combining (r), (s), (t), (u), (v) and (x)]. Mimeographed Monthly Reports: (a) Asphalt Roofing; (b) Rigid Insulating Board.

(6) *Iron and Steel and Their Products*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on the Iron and Steel Industry—(a) Primary Iron and Steel; (b) Castings and Forgings; (c) Boilers, Tanks and Engines; (d) Agricultural Implements; (e) Machinery; (f) Automobiles; (g) Automobile Supplies; (h) Railway Rolling Stock; (i) Wire and Wire Goods; (j) Sheet Metal Products; (k) Hardware and Tools; (l) Bridge Building and Structural Steel; (m) Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products. Commodity Bulletins on the production of pig iron; steel; washing machines; cream separators; warm air furnaces; galvanized sheets; wire nails; wire rope and cable; steel wire; wire fencing; stoves, etc. Monthly Reports: (a) Iron and Steel; (b) Automobile Statistics.

(7) *Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals. (a) Aluminium Products; (b) Brass and Copper Products; (c) Lead, Tin and Zinc Products; (d) Jewellery and Silverware; (e) Electrical Apparatus and Supplies; (f) Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods. Quarterly Reports on production and sales of radio sets and sales of storage batteries. Commodity Bulletins on the production of batteries; silverware; vacuum cleaners; electric motors and generators; electric transformers; incandescent lamps, etc.

(8) *Manufactures of the Non-Metallic Minerals*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals—(a) Aerated Waters; (b) Asbestos Products; (c) Cement; (d) Cement Products; (e) Coke and Gas; (f) Glass (blown, cut and ornamental, etc.); (g) Lime; (h) Petroleum Products; (i) Products from Domestic Clays; (j) Products from Imported Clays; (k) Salt; (l) Sand-Lime Brick; (m) Dressed Stone; (n) Artificial Abrasives and Abrasive Products; (o) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Mineral Products (including carbon electrodes—gypsum products—mica products—non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.). Also Special Report on the consumption of coke in Canada. Monthly Report on Coke Statistics.

(9) *Chemicals and Allied Products*—Biennial Report, *Price 25 cents.* Annual Bulletins as follows: Preliminary Summary on Chemicals and Allied Products—(a) Coal Tar Distillation; (b) Acids, Alkalies and Salts; (c) Compressed Gases; (d) Explosives, Ammunition and Fireworks; (e) Fertilizers; (f) Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations; (g) Paints, Pigments and Varnishes; (h) Soaps, Cleaning Preparations

PRODUCTION—concluded.

VII. MANUFACTURES—concluded.

and Washing Compounds; *(i)* Toilet Preparations *(j)* Inks; *(k)* Adhesives; *(l)* Polishes and Dressings; *(m)* Wood Distillation; *(n)* Miscellaneous Chemical Products, (including boiler compounds—cellulose products—insecticides—sweeping compounds—disinfectants—matches—dyes and colours—chemical products, n.e.s.). Special Report on the Fertilizer Trade in Canada. Commodity Bulletins on Sulphuric Acid, Ammonium Sulphate, etc. Special Report—Directory of Chemical Industries in Canada, as of July 1, 1932. Special Report on the Consumption of Chemicals in Municipal Waterworks in Canada, 1931 and 1932.

(10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—General Report. Annual Bulletins as follows: *(a)* Brooms, Brushes and Mops; *(b)* Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; *(c)* Buttons; *(d)* Bed Springs and Mattresses.

NOTE.—For statistics of water power and central electric stations, see under heading "Public Utilities".

VIII. CONSTRUCTION—
Building Permits—Monthly and Annual Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

(1) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31 (showing summary historical tables, analyses of current trends, detailed tables by items, group analyses according to component material, origin and degree of manufacture, and purpose, and comparisons of the volume of trade). *Price $3.*

(2) Condensed Preliminary Report of the Trade of Canada, for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31. *Price 25 cents.*

(3) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada for the calendar year. *Price 50 cents.* (Free to subscribers to Quarterly Trade Report.)

(4) Review of Canada's Foreign Trade during the calendar year.

(5) Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada (showing statistics of imports and exports by months and cumulative quarters). *Price $2 per year.*

(6) Monthly Summary of the Trade of Canada (for latest month and latest 12 months). *Price $1 per year.*

(7) Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows: *(a)* Abstract of Imports, Exports, and Duty Collected (by latest month, accrued period, and latest 12 months); *(b)* Summary of Canada's Imports (for latest month); *(c)* Summary of Canada's Exports (for latest month); *(d)* Canada's Imports from Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period); *(e)* Canada's Domestic Exports to Principal Countries (for latest month and accrued period).

(8) Monthly Commodity Bulletins: *(a)* Imports and Exports of Asbestos; *(b)* Imports and Exports of Coffee and Tea; *(c)* Imports of Farm Implements and Machinery; *(d)* Exports of Farm Implements and Machinery; *(e)* Imports and Exports of Fertilizers; *(f)* Imports and Exports of Footwear (except rubber); *(g)* Exports of Grain and Flour; *(h)* Imports and Exports of Hides and Skins; *(i)* Imports of Lumber; *(j)* Exports of Lumber; *(k)* Imports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; *(l)* Exports of Meats, Lard and Sausage Casings; *(m)* Imports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; *(n)* Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; *(o)* Imports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; *(p)* Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Smelter Products; *(q)* Imports of Paints and Varnishes; *(r)* Exports of Paints and Varnishes; *(s)* Imports of Petroleum and Products; *(t)* Exports of Petroleum and Products; *(u)* Imports and Exports of Pipes, Tubes and Fittings; *(v)* Imports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; *(w)* Exports of Pulpwood, Pulp and Paper; *(x)* Imports of Rubber and Products; *(y)* Exports of Rubber and Products; *(z)* Imports of Sheet Metal Products; *(aa)* Imports and Exports of Vegetable Oils; *(bb)* Imports of Vehicles (of iron). *Price $1 per year* for imports and exports of one commodity; *$5 per year* for all the above commodity bulletins.

(9) Special Trade Reports: *(a)* Trade of Canada with Pacific Countries, (1932); *(b)* Canada-Belgium Trade, 1933; *(c)* Canada's Imports of Commodities not produced in Canada, 1929-1933; *(d)* Canada-Austria Trade, 1934; *(e)* Canada-Germany Trade. 1934.

INTERNAL TRADE—

1. Retail and Wholesale Trade:

Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments, 1931:—
Statistics of Retail and Wholesale Trade in 1930.
Preliminary Bulletins (mimeographed)—*(a)* Retail Trade of cities with a population of 10,000 and over, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, employees, wages, sales, etc.; *(b)* Wholesale Trade of cities with a population of 20,000 and over.
Final Reports (mimeographed)—*(a)* Retail Merchandise Trade in Canada: *(b)* Retail Services in Canada; *(c)* Wholesale Trade in Canada; *(d)* Summary of Retail Facts; Credit and Commodity Sales; Size of Business; Operating Expenses by Provinces; *(e)* Retail Sales by Commodities; *(f)* Mail Order Sales; *(g)* Food Retailing; *(h)* Drug Retailing; *(i)* Retail Trade in Rural and Urban Areas; *(j)* Wholesale Trade by Provinces; *(k)* Operating Results of Wholesale Establishments, Showing Operating Expenses, Size of Business, Number of Units, etc.; *(l)* Commodity Sales by Wholesale Establishments; *(m)* Chain Stores, Food Chains, Variety Chains, Drug Chains, Filling Station Chains, Lumber and Building Material Chains; *(n)* Hotel Operations, by Provinces; *(o)* Hotel Operations in Canada; *(p)* Co-operative Marketing and Purchasing Associations; *(q)* Motor-Vehicle Transportation; *(r)* Distribution of Sales of Coal Mines; *(s)* Distribution of Sales of Manufacturing Establishments.
Final Reports (Printed)—Retail Trade by Provinces, showing number of establishments, kinds of business, types of operation, full-time and part-time employees and wages, operating expenses, size of business, credit sales, forms of organization, capital invested, and sales by commodities; details for cities with populations of 30,000 and over by kinds of business and types of operation, and by kinds of business for counties or census divisions and incorporated places with populations of 1,000 and over. Reports now available for Nova Scotia, *25 cents;* Ontario, *50 cents;* Quebec, *50 cents;* reports for other provinces, summary for Canada and wholesale trade for Canada and the provinces in process of compilation.
Annual Reports on Retail and Wholesale Trade—Reports for 1933 as follows: *(a)* Chain Stores; *(b)* Retail Merchandise Trade by Provinces and for Canada; *(c)* Motion Picture Statistics; *(d)* Wholesale Trade in Canada and the Provinces.

Monthly Reports—Changes in the Value of Retail Sales; New Motor Vehicle Sales for Canada and the Provinces; Financing of Automobile Sales.

2. Prices Statistics.

Annual Reports:—
1913-1933 Report on Prices and Price Indexes in Canada, in the British Empire, and in Foreign Countries (dealing with exchange and currency, security prices—common stocks, preferred stocks, mining stocks—bond yields, U.S. common stocks, prices and index numbers of street car rates, hospital charges, manufactured and fuel gas, electric light rates, telephone rates,—and import and export valuations). *Price 50 cents.* Preliminary Summary of Price Movements, 1934.

Monthly Reports:—
Index Numbers of Wholesale and Retail Prices in Canada, British Empire and Foreign Countries—Security Prices—Exchange Rates.

Weekly Reports:—
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices; Index Numbers of Common Stock Prices; Index Numbers of Mining Stock Prices.

Special Reports:—
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Canadian Farm Products, 1890-1933 (with historical tables).

3. Capital Movements.

Annual Records and Estimates of Capital Investments by Foreigners in Canada and of Canadian Investments in Foreign Countries.

4. Records of Branch Plant Development in Canada.

Lists of New Concerns Locating in Canada in Recent Years. Bulletin on Branch and Subsidiary Industries in Canada.

5. Balance of International Payments.

Compilation of Canada's Annual Balance of Payments. Estimation of the Invisible Items in Canada's Trade Balance (Receipts and Payments for Interest, Freight, Insurance, Non-Commercial Remittances, Government Expenditures, Capital of Immigrants and Emigrants, etc.).

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

1. *Railways and Tramways.*—Annual Reports: *(a)* Railway Statistics. *Price 50 cents.* *(b)* Electric Railway Statistics. *Price 25 cents.* *(c)* Location of Railway Mileages. *(d)* Summary of Monthly Railway Traffic Report. Monthly Reports: *(a)* Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics. *(b)* Freight Traffic of Railways. Weekly Reports: Car Loadings of Revenue Freight.
2. *Express.*—Annual Report on Express Statistics.
3. *Telegraphs.*—Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.
4. *Telephones.*—Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.
5. *Water Transportation.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Canal Statistics. *Price 25 cents.* *(b)* Monthly Report on Canal Statistics.
6. *Electrical Stations.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada; *(b)* Report on Index Numbers of Electric Light Rates; *(c)* Report on use of Electric Energy in Industries; *(d)* Monthly Report on Electric Energy Generated.
7. *Motor Vehicles.*—*(a)* Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations; *(b)* Highways—Annual Report on Highway Mileage Open for Traffic, Construction and Expenditures on Construction and Maintenance.

FINANCE—

Provincial Public Finance.

1. *Financial Statistics of Provincial Governments.*—
   (a) 1921 to 1926. (1923 and 1924 out of print.) *(b)* 1927 to 1931. Special Summary statements. (Out of print.) *(c)* 1927 to 1929. Special analysis for Statistical Conference. (Out of print.) *(d)* 1932 and 1933. *(e)* Bonded Indebtedness of Provinces. Special analysis, 1916 to 1931.

Municipal Finance.

1. *Statistics of Cities and Towns.*—
   (a) Urban Municipalities Having a Population of 10,000 and Over, 1919 and 1920. *(b)* 1925 to 1932. (1925 and 1928 out of print.) *(c)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 3,000 to 10,000, 1919. *(d)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 1,000 to 3,000, 1920. *(e)* Urban Municipalities Having Populations of 5,000 and Over, and 1,000 to 5,000, 1922.
2. *Assessment Valuations. Analysis by Classes of Municipalities.*—
   (a) 1919 to 1923. *(b)* 1924 to 1932.
3. *Bonded Indebtedness by Classes of Urban and Rural Municipalities.*—
   (a) 1919 to 1932. (1919-23 out of print.)

Civil Service Statistics of the Dominion Government.

(a) Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditure for the Month of January, 1912-1924. (Special Report—out of print.) *(b)* Numbers of Personnel and Salary Expenditures by Months, *Price 25 cents*—(1) 1925-1931. (2) 1932-1934.

JUSTICE—

1. *Criminal Statistics.*—Annual Report. *Price 50 cents.* (Covering convictions, sentences, prison statistics, police statistics, pardons, commutations and executions.)
2. *Juvenile Delinquency.*—Annual Bulletin. *Price 10 cents.*

EDUCATION—

(1) Annual Survey of Education in Canada. (Published yearly since 1921.) Includes the following: *(a)* Provincially-controlled schools; *(b)* Universities and colleges; *(c)* Private schools; *(d)* Schools for Indians; *(e)* Directory of educational organizations, societies and periodicals, of provincial or Dominion scope; *(f)* Bibliography of Canadian studies in education, since 1929.

EDUCATION—concluded.

(2) Survey of Canadian Libraries. (Biennial, 1931, 1933.)

(3) Cost of Education. (A series of bulletins, 1934.)

(4) Civic Playgrounds, 1934: School Playgrounds in Canadian Cities, 1934.

(5) Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada. (A study of the Census of 1921 with supplementary data. Under revision on basis of the Census of 1931.)

(6) Report of Dominion-Provincial Conference on Education Statistics. (Held October, 1920.)

GENERAL—

(1) National Wealth and Income.—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.: Income Assessed for Income War Tax: The National Income of Canada.

(2) Employment.—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment. (With Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Cities and Industries.)

(3) Commercial Failures.—Monthly and Annual Reports.

(4) Bank Debits.—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts at the Clearing-House Centres of Canada.

(5) Business Statistics.—The Monthly Review of Business Statistics, *Price $1 per year.* (A statistical summary with charts and text, of current economic conditions in Canada.): Special Supplements—Twelve Years of the Economic Statistics of Canada, 1919-30; Monthly Indexes of the Physical Volume of Business in Canada, 1919-32; Original Monthly Statistics of Chief Economic Importance, 1919-33, *Price 25 cents*; Business Conditions in Canada in Elapsed Months of Current Year. (Monthly.)

(6) Divorce.—Annual Report.

(7) Liquor Control.—Annual Report on the Control and Sale of Liquor.

(8) Tourist Trade.—Annual Report.

(9) The Maritime Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada.—A statistical study of their social and economic condition since Confederation.

(10) The Prairie Provinces in Their Relation to the National Economy of Canada.—A statistical study of their social and economic condition in the twentieth century.

(11) The Canada Year Book.—The official statistical annual of the physiography, resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion, with a statistical summary of the progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc. *Price $1.50.*
Contents: I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (geographical features; geological formation; seismology; flora; fauna; natural resources; climate and meteorology). II. History and Chronology. III. Constitution and Government (constitution and general government of Canada; provincial and local government in Canada; parliamentary representation in Canada). IV. Population (growth and distribution). V. Vital Statistics. VI. Immigration. VII. Survey of Production. VIII. Agriculture. IX. Forestry. X. Fur Trade. XI. Fisheries. XII. Mines and Minerals. XIII. Water Power. XIV. Manufactures. XV. Construction. XVI. External Trade. XVII. Internal Trade. XVIII. Transportation and Communications (government control over transportation and communications; steam railways; electric railways; express companies; roads and highways; motor vehicles; air navigation; canals; shipping and navigation; telegraphs; telephones; radio; post office). XIX. Labour and Wages. XX. Prices. XXI. Public Finance (Dominion public finance; provincial public finance; municipal public finance; national wealth and income). XXII. Currency and Banking; Loan and Trust Companies. XXIII. Insurance (and Government annuities). XXIV. Commercial Failures. XXV. Education. XXVI. Public Health and Benevolence. XXVII. Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics. XXVIII. Miscellaneous Administration (public lands; national defence; public works, etc.). XXIX. Sources of Official Statistical and Other Information Relative to Canada. XXX. The Annual Register (Dominion legislation; principal events of the year; extracts from the *Canada Gazette, re* official appointments, commissions, etc.). Appendices.

(Issues of the Canada Year Book for 1921, 1924, 1926, 1930, 1931 and 1932 are available.)

(12) Canada.—The Official Handbook of Present Conditions and Recent Progress. (Published annually. *Price 25 cents.*)

(13) The Daily News Bulletin.—(A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form and listing the reports issued each day by the Bureau of Statistics. *Price $1.50 per year.*

GENERAL—concluded.

(14) The Weekly News Bulletin.—(A mimeographed report summarizing the chief items of statistical importance in news-letter form and listing the reports issued each week by the Bureau of Statistics.) *Price $1 per year.*

N.B.—The complete service of all publications issued by the Bureau (with the exception of news bulletins) may be obtained for a special rate of $15 per annum.

Section 2.—Acts Administered by Dominion Departments.

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament Administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as Compiled from Information Supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses, unless otherwise indicated, denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927—R.S.C., 1927.)

Note.—Copies of individual Acts of Parliament may be obtained from the King's Printer at prices of from 10 cents to $1 per copy according to number of pages.

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations (61); Fruit and Honey (24-25 Geo. V, c. 18); Dairy Industry (45); Cold Storage (25); Seeds (185); Feeding Stuffs (67); Live Stock Pedigree (121); Live Stock and Live Stock Products (120); Animal Contagious Diseases (6); Meat and Canned Foods (77); Destructive Insect and Pest (47); Fertilizers (69); Root Vegetables (181); Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting) (36); Inspection and Sale (100); Maple Sugar Industry (20-21 Geo. V, c. 30); Agricultural Pests Control (5); Natural Products Marketing (24-25 Geo. V, c. 57).

Auditor General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27).

Civil Service Commission.—Civil Service (22), as amended 1932, c. 40.

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act (65) and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, 1911 (1-2 Geo. V, c. 28), as amended by the Statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Finance.—Appropriation; Bank (24-25 Geo. V, c. 24); Bank of Canada (24-25 Geo. V, c. 43); Bills of Exchange (16) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 17); Board of Audit (10); Canadian Farm Loan (66) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 46); Civil Service Superannuation (24); Consolidated Revenue and Audit (21-22 Geo. V, c. 27); Currency (40); Dept. of Finance and Treasury Board (71) and (21-22 Geo. V, c. 48); Dominion Notes (41) and (23-24 Geo. V, c. 12 and 24-25 Geo. V, c. 34); Farmers' Creditors Arrangement (24-25 Geo. V, c. 53); Federal District Commission (17 Geo. V, c. 55); Finance (70) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 35); Interest (102); Penny Bank (13); Provincial Subsidies (192); Quebec Savings Banks (14) and (24-25 Geo. V, c. 39); Special War Revenue (179) and (23-24 Geo. V, c. 50; 24-25 Geo. V, c. 42)—(in part); Gold Export (22-23 Geo. V, c. 33); Tariff Board (21-22 Geo. V, c. 55).

Fisheries.—Fisheries (73, as amended 1932, c. 42 and 1934, c. 6); Fish Inspection (72); Meat and Canned Foods (77, so far as it relates to fish and shellfish); Deep-sea Fisheries (74); Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Protection (75); Pelagic Sealing (153); Customs and Fisheries Protection (43, in part); Navigable Waters Protection (140, in part). The Biological Board Act (18, as amended 1930, c. 4), is also administered by the Minister of Fisheries.

Immigration.—The Immigration Act and Regulations, 1910 (93); the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923 (95).

Indian Affairs.—Indian (98).

Insurance.—Department of Insurance (22-23 Geo. V, c. 45); Canadian and British Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 46, as amended 1932-33, c. 32 and 1934, cc. 27, 45); Foreign Insurance Companies, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 47 as amended 1934, c. 6); Loan Companies (28); Trust Companies (29).

Interior.—Forest Reserves and Parks (78); Seed Grain (87); Seed Grain Sureties (88); Department of the Interior (103); Irrigation (104); Dominion Lands (113); Public Lands Grants (114); Ordnance and Admiralty Lands (115); Railway Belt (116); Dominion Lands Survey (117); Land Titles (118); Manitoba Supplementary Provisions (124); Migratory Birds Convention (130); Northwest Game (141); Northwest Territories (142); Reclamation (175); Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads (180); Soldier Settlement (188); Dominion Water Power (210); Railway Belt Water (211); Yukon (215); Yukon Placer Mining (216); Yukon Quartz Mining (217); Lac Seul Conservation (18-19 Geo. V, c. 32); National Parks (20-21, Geo. V, c. 33); Alberta Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 3); Manitoba Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 29); Railway Belt and Peace River Block (20-21 Geo. V, c. 37); Saskatchewan Natural Resources (20-21 Geo. V, c. 41); Refunds—Natural Resources—(22-23 Geo. V, c. 35).

Justice.—Department of Justice (106); Solicitor-General's (107); Northwest Territories (142); Yukon (215); Royal Canadian Mounted Police (160); Judges (105); Supreme Court (35); Exchequer Court (34); Admiralty (33); Petition of Right (158); Criminal Code (36); Penitentiary (154); Prisons and Reformatories (163); Identification of Criminals (38); Ticket of Leave (197); Fugitive Offenders (81); Extradition (37); Juvenile Delinquents (108).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (162); The Publication of Statutes (2).

Labour.—Labour Department (111); Conciliation and Labour (110); Industrial Disputes Investigation (112); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons, 1900; Employment Office Co-ordination (57); Technical Education (193), as amended 1934, c. 9; Vocational Education (21-22 Geo. V, c. 59); Government Annuities (7 as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 33); Combines Investigation (26); Old Age Pensions (156 as amended by 21-22 Geo. V, c. 42); White Phosphorus Matches (128); Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day (20-21 Geo. V, c. 20); Unemployment Relief, 1930 (21 Geo. V, c. 1); Unemployment and Farm Relief, 1931 (21-22 Geo. V, c. 58); Relief, 1932 (22-23 Geo. V, c. 36); Relief, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 18); Relief, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 15).

Marine.—Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters (89); Shipping of Live Stock (122); Department of Marine (20-21 Geo. V, c. 31); Maritime Conventions (126); Navigable Waters' Protection (140); Quebec Harbour and River Police (169); Canada Shipping (186); Radiotelegraph (195); Government Vessels Discipline (203); Belleville Harbour Commission (1889, c. 35); Halifax Harbour Commission (1927, c. 58); Hamilton Harbour Commission (1912, c. 98); Montreal Harbour Commission (1894, c. 48; 1909, c. 24; 1912, c. 35; 1913, c. 32; 1914, c. 42); North Fraser Harbour Commission (1913, c. 162); New Westminster Harbour Commission (1913, c. 158); Quebec Harbour Commission (1899, c. 34, 1905, c. 33); Saint John, N.B., Harbour Commission (1927, c. 67); Three Rivers, Que., Harbour Commission (1923, c. 71); Trenton, Ont., Harbour Commission (1922, c. 50); Toronto Harbour Commission (1911, c. 26); Vancouver Harbour Commission (1913, c. 54); Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commission (1912, c. 55); Chicoutimi Harbour Commission (1926, c. 6).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (83); Explosives (62); Domestic Fuel (17 Geo. V, c. 52).

National Defence.—Department of National Defence (136); Naval Service (139); Naval Discipline; Militia (132); Militia Pension (133); Royal Military College (18-19 Geo. V, c. 7); S.s. 85 and 86 Criminal Code; Army; Regimental Debts; Aeronautics (3); Air Force; Visiting Forces, British Commonwealth, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 21).

National Revenue.—Customs Tariff (44); Customs (42); Canada Shipping (in part) (186); Animal Contagious Diseases (in part) (6); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part) (47); Export (63); Copyright (in part) (32); Petroleum and Naphtha (159); Excise (60); Special War Revenue, 1915 (179); Income War Tax, 1917 (97); Agricultural Pests Control (in part) (5); Customs and Fisheries Protection (in part) (43); Explosives (in part) (62).

Pensions and National Health.—*Pensions*—Department of Pensions and National Health (Part I) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); War Veterans' Allowance (20-21 Geo. V, c. 48); Pension (157 and Amendments); Returned Soldiers' Insurance (10-11 Geo. V, c. 54, and Amendments). The two latter Acts are adjudicated upon by the Canadian Pension Commission. *National Health.*—Department of Pensions and National Health (Part II) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 39); Quarantine (168); Public Works Health (91); Leprosy (119); Canada Shipping (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (24-25 Geo. V, c. 44); Proprietary or Patent Medicine (151); Opium and Narcotic Drug (19-20 Geo. V, c. 49 and Amendments); Food and Drugs (including Honey) (76 and Amendments).

Post Office.—Post Office (161); Special War Revenue (in part) (179).

Public Works.—Public Works (166); Government Harbours and Piers (89, sec. 5); Navigable Waters Protection (140); Telegraphs (194); Dry Dock Subsidies (191); Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); Government Works Toll Act (167); Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3-4 George V, 1913, c. 33); Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Act to extend an Agreement for one year between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (22-23 Geo. V, c. 11); Ferries (68), transferred by Order in Council, June 3, 1918, for administration by Public Works Department; Act Regulating Vehicular Traffic on Dominion Property (20-21 Geo. V, c. 47); Act to extend an Agreement for one year between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (24-25 Geo. V, c. 7); Public Works Construction, 1934 (24-25 Geo. V, c. 59).

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (171); Government Railways (173); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22 and amending Acts); Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18); Canadian National Railways (172) and amending Acts 1918, c. 13, 1929, c. 10 and 1931, c. 6; Canadian National Railway Branch Lines (14-15 Geo. V, cc. 14-32, 15-16 Geo. V, cc. 5, 6 and 7, 17 Geo. V, cc. 12-26, 18-19 Geo. V, cc. 18-36, 22-23 Geo. V, c. 24); Government Employees Compensation (30) and amending Act, 1931,

c. 9; Canadian National Refunding, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 27); Canadian National Refunding, 1929 (19-20 Geo. V, c. 11); Canadian National (Central Vermont) Financing, 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 7); Canadian National Refunding, 1930 (20-21 Geo. V, c. 8); Grand Trunk Pacific Securities, 1927 (17 Geo. V., c 7); Canadian National Steamships, 1927 (17 Geo. V, c. 29); Canadian National Railways Pension (19-20 Geo. V, c. 4); Canadian National Montreal Terminals, 1929 (19-20 Geo. V, c. 12); Maritime Freight Rates (79); Canadian National-Canadian Pacific, 1933 (23-24 Geo. V, c. 33); Canadian National Railways Financing, 1931, (c. 22, 1932, cc. 6 and 25, 1932-33, c. 34 and 1934, c. 28); An Act respecting the appointment of Auditors for National Railways (24-25 Geo. V, c. 3).

The "Railway Act" (Companies) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized railways, the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which also has certain jurisdiction where Government guarantee has been given.

Secretary of State.—Companies (24-25 Geo. V, c. 33); Naturalization (138); Patents (150 as amended 1928, c. 4; 1930, c. 34 and 1932, c. 21); Copyright (32); Unfair Competition (22-23 Geo. V, c. 38); Canada Temperance (196); Boards of Trade (19); Ticket of Leave (197); Trade Unions (202); Treaties of Peace.

Trade and Commerce.—Canada Grain (86) (20-21 Geo. V, c. 5); Electricity and Fluid Exportation (54); Electricity Inspection (55); Electric Units (56); Gas Inspection (82); Inland Water Freight Rates (208); Precious Metals Marking (84) (18-19 Geo. V, c. 40, 19-20 Geo. V, c. 53); Statistics (190); Weights and Measures Inspection (212); Act to place Canadian Coal used in the Manufacture of Iron or Steel on a Basis of Equality with Imported Coal (20-21 Geo. V, c. 6).

Section 3.—Publications of Dominion Departments.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada as Compiled from Information Supplied by the respective Departments.

Note.—A catalogue of the official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada, stating prices, is issued regularly once a year, with supplements when required; copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, the Veterinary Director General, and progress reports of the Bacteriology, Cereal, Chemistry, Forage Crops, and Illustration Stations Divisions of the Experimental Farms Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following Divisions: Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; Tobacco; Economic Fibre; Bacteriology; Bees; and Illustration Stations. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to: contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coît; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine; and meat inspection. Bulletins and reports of the Seed Branch as to seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Fruit Branch reports relating to the marketing of fruits and vegetables and their preservation, the Fruit and Honey Act and the Maple Sugar Industry Act.

A pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 400. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and pamphlets on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden, animal, insect and plant diseases, bee-keeping, poultry, and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publicity and Extension Branch.

Auditor General.—Annual Report.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report; Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, revised up to Dec. 1, 1930; Regulations of the Civil Service Commission; How Appointments are made in the Public Service; Examinations for Clerks, Stenographers and Typists; Examinations for Customs Service; Examinations for Postal Service; Examinations for Junior Trade Commissioners.

Dominion Fuel Board.—The Dominion Fuel Board was created in 1922 primarily to instigate a thorough study of the underlying causes of recurring fuel shortages in Canada and of the methods by which they might be counteracted. It is composed of officers of

the Department of Mines and of the Interior and the co-operation of both Departments is given to the Board in its investigations. Partly as a result of the investigations and recommendations of the Board and of the publicity given to its findings, diversified sources of fuel supply have been developed and fuel shortages are no longer experienced. The Board has been instrumental in enabling Canadian coal to find markets in territory previously supplied from foreign sources. At the present time the work of the Board covers continued investigation of the fuel situation in relation to Canada; the Board also administers the Domestic Fuel Act, and the Orders in Council providing assistance to the coal industry. The following reports and publications have been issued: Interim Report of the Dominion Fuel Board (1923); Central and District Heating—Possibilities of Application in Canada, by F. A. Combe (1924)[1]; Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada, by J. L. Landt (1925)[1]; The Smoky River Coal Field, by James McEvoy (1925)[2]; Coking Experiments on Coals from the Maritime Provinces, by B. F. Haanel and R. E. Gilmore (1926)[3]; Instructions for Burning Coal, Coke and Peat (1927)[3]; Tests of Various Fuels Made in a Domestic Hot Water Boiler, by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer (1927), revised 1929[3]; Why you Should Insulate your Home, by G. D. Mallory (1927)[4]; Industrial Fuel and Power Statistics for Ontario, Calendar Year 1925, by E. S. Malloch and C. E. Baltzer (1928)[5]; Dominion Fuel Board, Second Progress Report, 1923-28 (1928); Humidity in House Heating, by E.S. Martindale (1929)[4]; Cards bearing instructions on "How to Burn Coke"; Comparison of the Cost and Convenience of House Heating with Various Fuels, by E. S. Malloch (1929)[1]; The Insulation of New and Old Houses, by G. D. Mallory (1932)[6]; Graph Showing the Supply and Distribution of Coal in Canada, 1923-1931 (1932); Graphs Showing Operating Costs and Revenues of Canadian Coal Mining Districts for 1931, 1932 and 1933; Fuels Sold for Domestic Purposes in Ontario and Quebec, 1926[1]; Fuels Sold for Domestic Purposes in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, 1927[1]; Fuels Distributed for Domestic Heating in the Maritimes, Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, 1928 and 1929[1]; Fuels Distributed for Domestic Heating in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba for 1930, 1931 and for the period 1928-1932[1]; Petroleum Fuels in Canada, 1930, '31, '32, by J. M. Casey (1934)[3].

External Affairs.—Annual Report. Annual Treaty Series. British and Foreign Government Representatives in Canada. Report of the Canadian Delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Finance.—Annual Report on the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates. Particulars of Dominion of Canada Loans Outstanding.

Fisheries.—(Publications marked * are available in both English and French editions.) —*Annual Report, including Fish Culture Report. Annual Statistical Report (contains both English and French sections). *Fish Culture Report. Popular Account of a Number of Canadian Fishes—A. Halkett. *Canada's Fisheries. Map of the Atlantic Coast Provinces showing the Inshore and Deep-sea Fishing Grounds. Statistics of the Haddock Fishery in North American Waters—A. W. H. Needler. Statistics of the Catch of Cod off the East Coast of North America, 1926—O. E. Sette. Statistics of the Mackerel Fishery off the East Coast of North America, 1804 to 1930—O. E. Sette and A. W. H. Needler. Fisheries Investigations in Hudson and James Bays and Tributary Waters, 1914—Melville, Lower and Comeau. Discoloration, Smut or Blackening of Canned Lobsters—Harrison and Hood. Historical Account of the Lobster Canning Industry—R. H. Williams. *Fish Canning in Canada. Fish and Chips Shops. *Fisheries News Bulletin (monthly). *The Salmon Fishery of British Columbia. Report on Fisheries Investigations in Hudson Bay, 1930. *Summary of the Report by Messrs. Cockfield, Brown and Company, Limited, on the Marketing of Canadian Fish and Fish Products. *Oyster Farming on the Atlantic Coast of Canada. Hardening Mud Bottoms for Oyster Culture (mimeographed). *Red Discolouration of Cured Codfish. *Factors in the Shipment of Live Lobsters from Eastern Nova Scotia. Investigations into the Natural History of the Herring—Hjort. *Fish and How to Cook It. *The Life of the Atlantic Salmon. *Proceedings of the North American Council on Fishery Investigations, 1921-1930. *Report of the Royal Commission Investigating the Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands, 1927. *The Storage of Oysters—A. W. H. Needler. Check List of the Fishes of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, illustrated *($2.00)*—A. Halkett.

Geographic Board of Canada.—18th Report, containing all decisions to Mar. 31, 1924; 19th Report, containing all decisions from April 1, 1924, to July 31, 1927, with supplements numbers 1 to 12; "Place-Names of Alberta", 1928, *25 cents;* "Place-Names of Manitoba", 1931; "Meaning of Canadian City Names", 1922; "Place-Names on Magdalen Islands, Quebec", 1922; "Place-Names of Prince Edward Island with Meanings", 1925, *25 cents;*

[1]Published by the Dominion Fuel Board in co-operation with the Mines Branch, Department of Mines. [2]Published by the Dominion Fuel Board in co-operation with the Geological Survey, Department of Mines. [3]Published by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board. [4]Published by the Natural Resources Intelligence Bureau, Department of the Interior, for the Dominion Fuel Board. [5]Published by the Mines Branch, Department of Mines, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. [6]Published by the National Development Bureau, in co-operation with the Dominion Fuel Board.

"Place-Names in Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River", 1910; "Place-Names on Anticosti Island, Quebec", 1922; Catalogue and Graphical Index of Maps in the Geographic Board Library, two volumes, 1922, supplement, 1925.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, (c. 38, R.S.C., 1927). Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1928, *price $1.* Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III, *price $15.* Census of Indians in Canada, 1934.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Registered Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance, Trust and Loan Companies in Canada, with Department's Valuation thereof. Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada. Annual Report of Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by the Dominion.

Interior.—Annual Report. The Department of the Interior issues publications dealing with the work of the following branches: National Parks Branch, including Historic Sites and Migratory Birds. Dominion Forest Service. Topographical and Air Survey Bureau. Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau. Geodetic Survey of Canada. International Boundary Commission. Dominion Lands Administration, including Northwest Territories and Yukon. Dominion Observatory, Ottawa. Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria. The publications of the Department were published in detail at pp. 970-978 of the 1932 Year Book. Reports on the work of the above branches may be had, if available, upon application to the branch concerned, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

International Boundary Commission.—*Reports.*—Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 1934, *$5;* Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River, 1925, *$5;* Report of the International Waterways Commission upon the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, through the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, with full set of 30 maps, 1915, *$7.50;* Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the Northwesternmost Point of Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, 1931, *$5.* Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada from the Western Terminus of the Land Boundary along the 49th Parallel, on the west side of Point Roberts, through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits, to the Pacific Ocean, with accompanying Chart, 1921, *$5;* Joint Report upon the Survey and Demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 1918, *$5. Maps.*—From the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 18 sheets, various scales, sizes 26 by 38 inches, *50 cents each;* from the St. Lawrence River to the source of the St. Croix River, 61 sheets and index sheet, various scales, 26 by 38 inches, *50 cents each;* from the St. Lawrence River at St. Regis to the head of Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior, 29 sheets and index sheet, International Waterways Commission, various scales 29½ by 36 inches, *25 cents each;* Northwesternmost Point of Lake of the Woods to the head of Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior, 36 sheets and index sheet, various scales, 26 by 38 inches, *50 cents each;* 49th Parallel, Point Roberts to Northwesternmost Point of the Lake of the Woods, 59 sheets, index and profile sheets, scale 1:62,500, size 15 by 30 inches, sheets 1 to 19, *50 cents each,* sheets 20 to 59, *25 cents each;* west side of Point Roberts through Georgia, Haro and Juan de Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean, 1 sheet, scale 1:200,000, 28 by 41 inches, *50 cents;* Cape Muzon to Mount St. Elias, 13 sheets 25 by 29 inches, scale 1:250,000, sheets 1 and 2 not yet published, *50 cents each;* 141st Meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 38 sheets, scale 1:62,500 with profile sheet, index sheet and special Arctic Coast sheet, size 18 by 27½ inches, *25 cents each;* Mount St. Elias to White River sheet, scale 1:250,000, size 19 by 28 inches, *25 cents.*

These reports or maps may be obtained on application to the International Boundary Commission, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Cheques should be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada.

Justice.—Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The *Canada Gazette,* published weekly, with occasional supplement and extras; subscription, in Canada and United States, *$8 per annum* payable in advance, single copies *20 cents each,* other countries *$10 per annum* and *25 cents per single copy.* Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, semi-monthly, *$3 per annum,* single copies, *20 cents.* Canada Law Reports, published monthly, *yearly subscriptions, $6.* Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927 (5 vols.), *$10.* Annual Statutes, 1928-34, *$5 each.* Acts, Public and Private, with Amendments to date, *10 cents* to *$1 per copy.* Canadian Postal Guide, *$1 paper cover, $1.50 cloth cover;* including supplements, additional *25 cents.* Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard", issued daily during session French and English, *$3 per session each* for House of Commons and Senate Debates; single copies, *5 cents.* Prices of bluebooks are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover

and are based practically on cost. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa. A catalogue of official publications of the Parliament and Government of Canada is issued regularly once a year with supplements when required and copies may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Labour.—*Monthly.*—The *Labour Gazette* (published in English and French) at a subscription price of *20 cents per annum*. *Annually.*—Report of the Department of Labour (including: Reports of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Conciliation and Labour Act, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, Technical Education Act, Government Annuities Act, Combines Investigation Act, Old Age Pensions Act, Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, and the Relief Legislation). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing on Dec. 31, 1928 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Labour Organization in Canada. Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada. Prices in Canada and other Countries. Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and other Countries. *General Reports.*—Report of Royal Commission on Industrial Relations, bound with Report of Proceedings and Discussions of National Industrial Conference, 1919. Hours of Labour in Canada and other Countries, 1923. Report of Commission appointed under Order in Council (P.C. 1929), Sept. 22, 1923, to inquire into the Industrial Unrest among the Steel Workers at Sydney, N.S. Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918, 1920 and 1925. The Employment of Children and Young Persons in Canada. Trade Union Law in Canada. *Reports of Investigations under the Combines Investigation Act.*—(1) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables in Western Canada, 1925; (2) Investigation into Alleged Combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, 1925; (3) Investigation into Alleged Combine limiting Competition in the Marketing of New Brunswick Potatoes, 1925; (4) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Manufacture and Sale of Bread in the City of Montreal, 1926; (5) Investigation into Alleged Combine in the Distribution of Fruits and Vegetables produced in Ontario, 1926; (6) Investigation by Registrar into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1926; (7) Investigation by Commissioner into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 1927; (8) Report of the Commissioner on the Amalgamated Builders' Council, 1929; (9) Report of Commissioner on the Electrical Estimators' Association, 1930; (10) Report of Registrar into Alleged Combine in the Bread-Baking Industry in Canada, 1931; (11) Report of Commissioner on Alleged Combine in the Motion Picture Industry in Canada, 1931. *Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series.*—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations, 1921; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada, 1921; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Second Report; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada, 1924; (9) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Third Report; (10) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fourth Report; (11) Government Intervention in Labour Disputes in Canada; (12) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1, Fifth Report.

Marine.—Annual Report. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. List of Lights, etc., in Canada: (a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Charts and Publications of the Canadian Hydrographic Service.—Catalogue of Marine Charts, Sailing Directions, Tidal Information and other Canadian Government publications of interest to mariners (free). *Pilots.*—(*Price $1 per copy* payable in advance by P.O. order, express order or marked cheque, only.) Gulf of St. Lawrence Pilot, 1934, St. Lawrence Pilot (below Quebec), comprising sailing directions from cap des Rosiers to Quebec, 5th edition, 1929. Supplement No. 2 to above, 1933. St. Lawrence River Pilot, Quebec to Montreal and Richelieu River, 1931. Supplement No. 1 to above, 1933. St. Lawrence Pilot, Montreal to Kingston and Ottawa River, 1933. Great Lakes Pilot, Vol. II (Lake Huron & Georgian Bay), 1933. Great Lakes Pilot, Vol. I (Lakes Ontario, Erie and St. Clair and Welland Canal, Niagara, Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, 1933). Sailing directions for the Canadian shores of lake Superior, 1st edition, 1922. Supplement No. 2 to the above, 1931. Sailing directions for lake Melville and approaches (Coast of Labrador), 1931. Sailing directions for the Hudson Bay route, 1933. British Columbia Pilot, Vol. I, southern portion of the coast of British Columbia from Juan de Fuca strait to cape Caution including Vancouver I. and inner passages, 1st edition, 1933. British Columbia Pilot, Vol. II, northern portion of the coast of British Columbia from cape Caution to Portland inlet and Queen Charlotte islands, 1st edition, 1930. Saint John river Sailing Directions, 1934. Navigating charts. *Reports of the International Waterways Commission.*—On the International Boundary Line through the St. Lawrence river, Great Lakes and connecting waters, 1915. *Tidal and Current Survey Reports.*—(issued *free of charge*)—Currents in the gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Anticosti region, Cabot strait and Northumberland strait. Currents of the southeastern coasts of Newfoundland (*out of print*). Currents in Belle Isle strait (*temporarily out of print*). Currents in the entrance to the St. Lawrence estuary. Tables of hourly directions and velocity of currents and time of slack water in the bay of Fundy. Tide levels and datum planes on the Pacific coast of Canada. Tide levels and datum planes in Eastern Canada, giving the levels in 86 harbours and other localities. Tides at the head of the

bay of Fundy, with diagrams. Tidal investigations and results; Arctic tides, with map. Tides and tidal streams; a general description of the various types of tide and the behaviour of currents, with plates. Temperatures and densities of the Waters of Eastern Canada, with maps. *Tide Tables.*—(issued *free of charge*)—Tide tables for the Pacific coast of Canada, including: Juan de Fuca strait, the strait of Georgia, and the northern coast with data for slack water in the navigable passes and narrows and information on currents. Tide Tables for the Atlantic coast of Canada, including: the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic coast, the bay of Fundy, Northumberland and Cabot straits, Hudson bay, and information on currents. Abridged edition for Quebec, Father point and the St. Lawrence river. Abridged edition for Saint John, N.B., and the bay of Fundy (with time of high water at Windsor, N.S.). Abridged edition for Halifax, N.S. and Sydney, N.S. Abridged edition for Charlottetown, P.E.I., Pictou, N.S., St. Paul I. with tidal differences for north shore of Prince Edward I., Sydney, Northumberland strait, Cape Breton, Magdalen Is., etc. Abridged edition for Vancouver, Sand Heads and the strait of Georgia, B.C. Abridged edition for Prince Rupert, B.C., with tidal differences for the northern coasts of British Columbia. Slack water tables for the strait of Canso and Great Bras d'Or lake, N.S., Slack water tables for first Narrows, Vancouver harbour, Active pass and Turn point, B.C. (Mimeograph copies of tide tables for Port Nelson.)

Charts of the Canadian Hydrographic Survey.—(*Price 50 cents each.*) Nearly four hundred and fifty charts and plans are published of the Atlantic coast and its harbours, Hudson bay, Hudson strait and harbours and anchorages, the St. Lawrence river, the Ottawa river, lake Ontario and harbours, lake Erie and harbours, lake Huron and Georgian bay and harbours, lake Superior and harbours, lake of the Woods, lake Winnipeg, Nelson river, Great Slave lake, Pacific coast and harbours. There is also a number of International Waterways Commission charts, not intended for navigation.

Radio Branch.—Obtainable from the Director, Radio Branch, Department of Marine, Ottawa.—Map showing radio stations operated as Aids to Navigation, 1935 (*25 cents*); British Postmaster-General's Handbook for Wireless Telegraph Opeartors (*25 cents*); Official List of Radio Stations in Canada (*25 cents);* Kilocycle-Metre Conversion Chart (*10 cents);* Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder (*10 cents*); Pamphlet containing Extracts from the Radiotelegraph Act and Regulations issued thereunder with reference to Amateur Experimental Radio Stations (*free);* Pamphlet containing Examination Procedure for Certificates of Proficiency in Radio for Commercial Operators (*free*).

Obtainable from The King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.—International Telecommunication Convention of Madrid, 1932, together with the Radio Communication Regulations annexed thereto (*25 cents);* Radiotelegraphy Requirements for Ships registered in Canada and engaged on international voyages in accordance with the Safety of Life at Sea and Loadline Conventions Act, 1931, and the Regulations issued thereunder (*10 cents);* Bulletin No. 2 (1932) Radio Inductive Interference (*35 cents);* Supplement "A" (1934) to Bulletin No. 2 (*15 cents*).

Mines.—The scientific and investigatory work of the Department of Mines, which is chiefly concerned with the development of the Dominion's mineral industries, is carried on by the Department's four principal branches—the Bureau of Economic Geology (with which is associated the Geological Survey), the Mines Branch, the National Museum of Canada and the Explosives Division.

The Bureau of Economic Geology (and the associated Geological Survey) carries on areal and economic investigations and research work in geology and mineralogy; the Mines Branch carries on field, laboratory, and industrial investigations covering the various phases of the mining and metallurgical industries from the primary occurrence of the ores to the utilization of the finished products; the National Museum of Canada carries on scientific investigations in all branches of natural history; and the Explosives Division, under the provisions of the Explosives Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 62) has supervision of the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives and issues the licences and permits authorized by the Act.

The Department of Mines publishes an annual administrative report covering the activities of the whole Department, and occasional pamphlets illustrating the services rendered the mining and metallurgical industries. Each of the branches publishes annual reports in addition to memoirs and bulletins on special investigations and districts.

Bureau of Economic Geology.—The Geological Survey from 1842 to 1904 published annual volumes. From 1904 to 1910, upwards of 80 reports were issued, all separately. Since then the publications have consisted of memoirs and bulletins appearing at irregular intervals, an annual summary report and miscellaneous publications, including geological and topographical maps, geological guide books and handbooks. The subjects dealt with include areal and economic geology of particular districts, mineralogy, palæontology and related topics. In 1926 the first volume of a new Economic Geology Series was published, and further volumes of this series have since been issued. A list of the reports published by this branch may be obtained on application to the Director, Bureau of Economic Geology, Ottawa.

The National Museum of Canada has published a series of *Museum Bulletins* in many branches of natural history. A list of these may be obtained on application to the Director, National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.

The Mines Branch, since its inception in 1908, has published annual summary reports covering the investigations of the Divisions of Mineral Resources, Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Fuels and Fuel Testing, Ceramic and Road Materials and Chemistry. More detailed and comprehensive reports have also been published by this branch, dealing with the technology of most of the economic minerals of Canada. A list of the Mines Branch reports may be had on application to the Director, Mines Branch, Ottawa.

The Explosives Division has published annual reports since 1919 and a number of pamphlets on the proper care and handling of explosives. Copies may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

The publications of the Department of Mines cover all phases of mining from preliminary explorations and surveys of unmapped territory through the mining, milling, smelting and refining of the ores to the marketing and utilization of the finished product. Most of these reports and maps may be obtained free of charge by those interested on application to the Deputy Minister of Mines, Ottawa, or to the Directors of the Branches concerned, whose addresses are given above. Many of these reports may be had in French translations.

National Defence.—Annual Report; List of Officers, Defence Forces of Canada, Naval, Military and Air Services; Canadian Navy List; Naval General Orders; General Orders, Militia and Air Services; Militia Orders; Air Regulations.

National Research Council.—*Annual Reports.*—Reports of the National Research Council for the years 1917-18 to 1933-34. *Technical Reports.*—(For Nos. 1 to 21 see p. 1042 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 are now out of print.) No. 22, An Experimental Study of Sieving, by J. B. Porter, Ph.D., D.Sc.; No. 23, The Storage of Apples in Air-cooled Warehouses in Nova Scotia, by S. G. Lipsett, Ph.D., covering investigation by Associate Committee on Fruit Storage; No. 24, The Drying of Wheat, covering an investigation by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 25, The Drying of Wheat (Second Report), by E. Stansfield and W. H. Cook, covering an investigation under the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 26, Weed Survey of the Prairie Provinces, by J. M. Manson, prepared under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Weed Control; No. 27, Weeds and Their Control, a popular account prepared under the auspices of the Associate Committee on Weed Control, by G. P. McRostie, L. E. Kirk, G. Godel, W. G. Smith and J. M. Manson; No. 28, Report on Comparative Feeding Values for Livestock of Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye and Corn, by E. W. Crampton. *Bulletins.*—(For Nos. 1 to 12, see p. 1042 of the 1927-28 Year Book. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, and 11 are now out of print.) No. 13, Interim Report on Protein Content as a Factor in Grading Wheat, prepared by the Associate Committee on Grain Research; No. 14, Report on Inquiry in Europe Regarding the Feasibility of Using Protein Content as a Factor in Grading and Marketing Canadian Wheat, by R. Newton, Ph.D.; No. 15, Review of Literature dealing with Health Hazards in Spray Painting, submitted by the Associate Committee on Spray Painting. *Periodical*—Canadian Journal of Research, published monthly since May, 1929.

National Revenue.—Annual Report, containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Excise and Income. Annual Report of Shipping. National Revenue Review (monthly).

Pensions and National Health.—(2) The Canadian Mothers' Book; (12) Canadians Need Milk; (19) Athlete's Foot; (23) Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents—Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (28) Periodic Medical Examinations; (29a) Goitre—Facts for the General Public; (30) How to Build Sound Teeth; (31) What You Should Know About Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and Vaccination; (33) Narcotism in Canada; (51) Be Prepared to Prevent Infantile Paralysis; Septic Tanks.

(Note.—Publications 23 and 28 are for the *Medical profession only.*)

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to Rural Mail Delivery. Booklet of Postal Information.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department; Canals of Canada; The Trent Canal System; Canal Rules and Regulations; Port Colborne Elevator Tariff and Regulations; Prescott Government Grain Elevator Tariff.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—(Note.—Requests for those publications marked with an asterisk should be addressed to the King's Printer; the remaining publications may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.) *Annual Report of the Dept. of Trade and Commerce, *25 cents*; *Annual Report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, *25 cents*; *Annual Report of Electricity and Gas, *25 cents*; Annual Reports of Dominion Grain Research Laboratory; Electrical Standards and their application to Trade and Commerce; *List of Licensed Elevators, etc., *50 cents*; Motion Pictures (catalogue of), *25 cents*; Precious Metals Marking Act, Office Consolidation, *10 cents*.

Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service.—NOTE.—Publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service are compiled with a view to furnishing Canadian exporters with information respecting the possibilities for the sale of Canadian goods abroad, the nature of the competition to be encountered, Customs requirements, etc., and are not intended for general distribution. Although subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal are entitled to receive such reports free of charge, in all other cases their distribution is controlled by the King's Printer, who fixes a price therefor as indicated in the following list: Commercial Intelligence Journal Weekly (in English and French), containing Reports of Trade Commissioners and other Commercial Information. Annual subscription: In Canada, *$1;* single copies, *5 cents.* Outside Canada, *$3.50;* single copies, *10 cents.* (NOTE—Subscribers to the Commercial Intelligence Journal are entitled to receive all other publications of the Commercial Intelligence Service *free of charge*); Australian Market for Fish Products (1931); Foreign Markets for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes (1930), *25 cents;* French-Canadian Homespun Industry; Greece as a Market (1931), *25 cents;* Invoice Requirements—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge.* Yugoslavia as a Market (1930), *25 cents;* Map of the World showing Trade Routes (1930 Edition); Markets of Central America (1929), *25 cents.* Points for Exporters—Leaflets covering countries included in the territories assigned to Trade Commissioners are available to exporters *free of charge.* Sweden as a Market for Canadian Products (1928), *25 cents;* Switzerland as a Market (1929), *25 cents;* Trade of the African Sub-Continent (1928), *25 cents;* Trade Possibilities of the Baltic States (1929), *25 cents;* Trading with Colombia and Venezuela (1928), *25 cents.*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics see pp. 1147 to 1157.

Reports of Royal Commissions.—Report of the Royal Commission on the Transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba, 1929, *Price 25c.;* Report of the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, 1930, *Price 15c.;* Report of the Commission of Enquiry into Trade in Grain Futures, 1931, *Price 25c.;* Report of the Royal Commission to Enquire into Railways and Transportation in Canada, 1931-32, *Price 75c.;* Report of the Royal Commission on Banking and Currency in Canada, 1933, *Price 50c.;* Report of the Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Alberta, 1935, *Price 25c.;* Report of the Royal Commission on the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan, 1935, *Price 25c.;* Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads, 1935, *Price $1;* Report of the Royal Commission on Financial Arrangements between the Dominion and the Maritime Provinces, 1935, *Price 10c.*

Other Reports.—National Parks Survey, 1931-32, *Price $1.*

Section 4.—Publications of Provincial Governments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. General Index of Statutes of P.E.I., 1869-1928. *Royal Gazette.* Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts, Departments of Public Works and Highways, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Provincial Infirmary, Vital Statistics and Public Health.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Statutes, Journal and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Manual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Public Health—Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Education, Fire Marshal, Mines, Provincial Museum, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities (including reports of hospitals and the Sanatorium), Penal Institutions, Child Welfare, Temperance, Printing, Legislative Library, Public Utilities Board and Workmen's Compensation Board, Provincial Secretary, Department of Agriculture (including Factory Inspector), Department of Highways, Department of Lands and Forests, and the Power Commission. Special Report of Royal Commissioner on the Apple Industry. Duncan Coal Commission. Special Report on Gaols. Special Economic Inquiry Report by Jones Commission. Report of Milk and Cream Inquiry. Franchise Inquiry Report.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette. Statutes. Annual Reports of the Auditor General, of the Board of Health, of the Department of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of N.B. Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Boys' Industrial Home, Saint John, Report, and N.B. Liquor Control Board Report.

QUEBEC.

(NOTE.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.)

Attorney General.—Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of the Minister of Municipal Affairs; Municipal Bulletin (monthly); List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Statistical Year Book; Educa-

tion Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); Meteorological Bulletin (monthly).

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Provincial Bureau of Health; the *Quebec Official Gazette*, bilingual (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes of the Province (1925); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annual); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec—P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Bureau of Revenue.—Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission; Annual Report on Motor Vehicles Registrations; Statistics of Automobile Accidents.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Circular No. 1, La rouille vésiculaire du pin blanc—G.-C. Piché; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Notes on the Forests of Quebec—G.-C. Piché; Forêts et chutes d'eau de la province de Québec; Rapport du Service de Protection; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923 (Supplément 1923 au 7 avril 1930); Forests and Waterfalls; Quebec, Natural Resources.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Bulletins.*—(1) Plans for Cheese and Butter Factories; (55) Poultry Raising in Towns and Villages; (40) How to plant your Fruit trees; (43) Bean Culture; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (67) Insectes nuisibles aux animaux de la ferme; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (73) Instructions to School Farmers; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (87) La culture des pommes de terre; (89) The Drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops; (92) The Corn Borer; (95) Comptabilité Agricole; Farm Account Book; (100) Soils Drainage; (104) Les engrais chimiques; (107) Maladies du bétail laitier; (108) Maladies du cheval; (109) Elevage du porc à bacon; (110) La pomme de terre; (111) Les abeilles; (112) Les bonnes semences; (114) La taille du pommier; (115) Vegetable garden; (116) -L'alimentation du porc; (117) L'avortement contagieux; (118) Guide de la protection des cultures; (120) Cercles de jeunes agriculteurs; (121) Le cheval de ferme; (122) Culture du tabac; (123) Cueillette et emballage des pommes; (124) Arrosage du verger commercial (français et anglais); (125) Culture de la tomate, du piment et des aubergines; (126) Elevage des volailles; (127) Plantation d'un verger commercial; (128) Greenhouses, hotbeds and shelters; (129) Les cours d'eau municipaux; (130) Comment lutter contre le ver blanc; (131) Le pain de ménage; (132) La culture des fraises; (133) Cours d'agriculture; (134) L'industrie du sucre d'érable dans la province de Québec. *Circulars.*—(42) Sélection des troupeaux de volailles; (125) Guide des cercles de fermières; (65) Common weeds and their control; (66) Alfalfa growing in Quebec; (72) Loi des mauvaises herbes. *Miscellaneous.*—(107) Ventilation des étables; (108) Orientation de la culture maraîchère; (117, 118, 119) Plans de poulaillers; (136) Lois sur l'agriculture; (138) Lois-Conseil d'Agriculture; (159) Brochure—Mangeons du fromage; (164) Dairy farming; (165) Statuts et règlements des coopératives; (184) Tableau des mauvaises herbes; (291) Cent poules par ferme; (293) The Maple, Pride of Quebec.

Highways.—NOTE.—Publications marked (1) are bilingual; (2) Separate French and English editions; (3) English only.

(1) Annual Report of the Minister of Highways; (2) An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1934); (2) Tourist Bulletin (issued monthly); (1) Official Highway and Tourist Map (yearly); Tours in Quebec (80 pp. guide illustrated); (3) Montreal and the Laurentians (32 pp. guide illustrated); (3) Lake St. John-Chicoutimi-Saguenay (24 pp. illustrated); (3) The Gaspé Peninsula (32 pp. de luxe booklet); (3) Quebec Invites You, Welcome to the Province of Quebec (16 pp. illustrated booklet); (2) Gaspé Peninsula (260 pp.—complete guide—illustrated); (2) Along Quebec Highways (900 pp.—illustrated—*Price $2*); (3) The St. Maurice Valley (24 pp. illustrated); Québec et ses Régions de Tourisme (24 pp. illustrated).

Mines Branch.—Esquisse géologique et minéraux utiles de la province de Québec (1927); Iron Ores of the Province of Quebec, by P. E. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from Reports on the District of Ungava, by T. C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiante dans la province de Québec (1917); Report on Gold Deposits of Lake Demontigny, by Ad. Mailhiot (1922); Geological Sketch and Economic Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec.

Colonization.—Annual Report of the Minister; Le Guide du colon, 1932; Quebec Ready Reference, 1931.

Labour.—Minister's Report; Workmen's Compensation Act; Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Commission; Report of the Quebec Social Insurance Commission.

Public Works, Game and Fisheries.—Minister's Report; Statistics of Fire Losses in the Province; Fisherman's Paradise; The Laurentide National Park; Elevage du rat musqué; Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1927); School Law (1927); An Act respecting the Department of Education (1925); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1930); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1926); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers for Intermediate and High Schools (1925); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd parts) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; l'Enseignement primaire; Educational Record; Yearly circulars containing Instructions to School Boards and School Inspectors; Course of English and French for English Catholic Schools (1926); Manual respecting the course of study in the Protestant Elementary Schools; List of authorized text books.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on Elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports.*—Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins.*—(337) Parasites Injurious to Sheep; (338) Hints on Judging Live Stock, Poultry, Grains, Grasses and Roots; (342) Fire Blight; (343) New Fruits; (347) Hay and Pasture Crops; (348) Amateur Dramatics; (350) Warble Fly; (354) The Pear; (356) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (357) Top Working and Repair Grafting, including Budding; (358) The European Corn Borer; (361) Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal; (363) Parasites injurious to Poultry; (364) Manures and Fertilizers; (366) Soy Beans in Ontario; (367) Pork on the Farm; (369) Vegetable Gardening; (373) Dairy Cattle; (374) Use More Ontario Honey; (375) Ontario-Grown Head Lettuce; (For previous bulletins, see p. 1046 of the 1927-28 Year Book.); (376) Weeds of Ontario; (377) Bee Diseases; (378) Bot Fly.

Attorney General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Officers; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Report of Commissioner of Provincial Police. Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace in Ontario (handbook).

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. School Acts. Regulations and Courses of Study: (1) Public and Separate Schools; (2) Continuation Schools; (3) High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; Courses of Study and Examinations in Schools Attended by French-speaking Pupils; School Cadet Corps; General Announcementof Summer Courses; Text Book Regulations, including list of text books authorized and their prices; The list of school manuals with their prices; Summer Schools for training of Teachers; English-French Training Schools; Syllabus of Normal School Courses and Regulations for First and Second Class and Kindergarten-Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc.; Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments; High School Entrance Examination Regulations; Annual Departmental Middle and Upper School Examinations; Announcement *re* the Carter Scholarships; The Penny Bank of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; Regulations for Consolidated Schools; Suggestions for Teachers of Subnormal Children; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools; Schools and Teachers for the Province of Ontario, 1934; Bureau of Archives Report.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report, Department of Game and Fisheries; The Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Summary of the Game and Fisheries Act and Regulations; Feeding and Diseases of the Fox; The Mink in Captivity; Parasites of Fur-Bearing Animals; Hookworm Infection in Foxes; Studies on the Normal Blood of Foxes; Report of

the Special Fish Committee, 1928-1930; Report of the Special Game Committee, 1931-1933; The Small Mouthed Black Bass and its Conservation; The Maskinonge and its Conservation; The Speckled Trout and its Conservation.

Health.—*Acts.*—The Public Health Act and The Vaccination Act; The Venereal Diseases Prevention Act; The Cemetery Act; The Public Hospitals Act; The Private Hospitals Act; The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act; The Maternity Boarding House Act. *Regulations.*—Regulations for the Control of Communicable Diseases; Regulations Respecting Venereal Diseases; Regulations Respecting the Manufacture of Non-Intoxicating Beverages, Distilled and Mineral Water, and the Manufacture of Syrup, Wines and Brewed Beer; Regulations for the Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps; Regulations Governing the Construction and Management of Swimming Pools; Regulations *re* Cross Connection of Water Supplies. *Publications*—Numerous pamphlets on The Baby, Cancer, Mental Hygiene Series (Habit Training, Home Training, Speech Training, Special Problems), Venereal Diseases, etc., may be obtained from the Ontario Department of Health, Toronto. A full list of these is published annually in the Health Almanac.

Highways.—Annual Report; Annual Proceedings, Ontario Good Roads Association; (15) Highway Traffic Act and Regulations; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (34) The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees, 1923; (35) Public Commercial Vehicles Act, 1931, and Amendment, 1934; Public Vehicle Act and Regulations; Consolidated Highway Improvement Act, 1931; Official Government Road Maps of Ontario, free on application.

Labour.—*Legislation.*—Department of Labour Act; Factory, Shop and Office Building Act; Steam Boiler Act; Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers, Tanks and Appurtenances; Operating Engineers Act and Regulations Governing the Issuance of Certificates; Employment Agencies Act and Regulations Governing Employment Agencies; Apprenticeship Act and Regulations Governing the Training of Apprentices in the Building Trades; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Compressed Air; Regulations Respecting the Protection of Persons Working in Tunnels or Open Caissons; Minimum Wage Act; Orders of the Minimum Wage Board. *Reports.*—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including the reports of the General Superintendent of the Ontario Government Offices of the Employment Service of Canada, Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers, and of the Inspector of Apprenticeship; Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board. *Booklets.*—Department of Labour of Ontario; Why Certificates for Stationary and Hoisting Engineers?; Boilers, Engines, Turbines, Condensers, Pumps; Refrigeration and Air Compression; Combustion; Beginners' Book on Power Plant Operation; Survey of Industrial Welfare in Ontario.

Lands and Forests.—(Free distribution.) Annual Report. Folder on Northern Ontario Settlers' Lands and Colonization. Folder on Summer Homes, Tourists and Campers in Ontario. The Forest Trees of Ontario *(25 cents)*. Woodlots of Ontario. Tree Planting, Ontario. Water Powers of Ontario *(50 cents)*. The Ferguson Highway. The Sault Ste. Marie-Pembroke Road. Gathering Pine Cones. Trees for Schools. Northwestern Ontario Highways and Tourist Attractions. Forest Resources of Ontario.

Mines.—The Mining Act, R.S.O., 1927, with Amendments from 1928 to 1934 inclusive. Handbook—Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources, Fifth Edition, 1931. Bulletin 98, Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Ontario in 1934; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917; Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee, 1923; Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area; Final Report of Joint Peat Committee, 1925; Volume XXXVII, Part II, 1928, Kirkland Lake Gold Area; Volume XLIII, Part I, 1934, Statistical Review and Mines of Ontario in 1933; Bulletin No. 25, List of Publications (Third Edition), giving all reports issued up to March, 1932; Bulletins Nos. 80 and 93, Money and the World Crisis; Bulletin No. 83, Twenty-five Years of Ontario's Mining History; Prospector's Guide to Ontario Mining Fields, 1934.

Premier.—Reports of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario and the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission. Tourists' Handbook. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports: Ontario Board of Parole; Prisons and Reformatories; Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario (this report is presented to the Legislative Assembly each year, but has not been printed for several years). The Companies Act, including the Extra-Provincial Corporations Act. The Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act and the Companies Information Act. The Marriage Act. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths. The Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death is published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics but copies are kept in this Branch for purposes of distribution.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Deputy Minister, Architect, Engineer, Secretary and Accountant.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Budget Address of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditors' Report; Report of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets.*—Annual Crop and Live Stock Reports. *Bulletins and Circulars.*—Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; Sweet Clover; The Trench Silo; Making Silage in Manitoba; The Canada Thistle; Leafy Spurge; Noxious Weeds Act; How to Kill Couch Grass; Annual Forage Crops for Manitoba; Dog Mustard; Stinkweed and Common Wild Mustard; The Russian Thistle; The Rehabilitation of the Drought Area; An Agricultural Program for Southwestern Manitoba; Questions and Answers about the Sow Thistle; Control of Wild Oats; Preparing Grain for Exhibition Purposes; The Root Crop in Manitoba; Forage Crop Calendar; Prevention of Cereal Smuts; Growing Better Potatoes; Milk and Cream Tests; Cream Profits; Farm Butter-Making; Cheese-Making on the Farm; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Home Made Brooders; Hatching, Brooding, Rearing and Feeding Chicks; Horses in Manitoba; Sheep in Manitoba; Have You Dehorned your Market Cattle?; Producing Onions in Manitoba; Asparagus Growing in Manitoba; Growing Sweet Corn; Growing and Using Tomatoes; Manitoba Fruit List; Growing Raspberries in Manitoba; Making and Caring for Lawns; Use of Bulbs for Winter Bloom; The Peony; The Gladiolus; Shrubs for Manitoba; Success in Growing Annuals; Growing Vegetables in Manitoba; Vegetable Insects and their Control; Growing Better Rhubarb; The Gladiolus for Exhibition; Debates and Public Meetings; Meat-Curing Recipes; Help for the Home Dressmaker; Fitting and Alteration of Dress Patterns.

Education.—Annual Report; Consolidation of Schools; Program of Studies, Elementary and Senior; Public School Act; Regulations.

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province; Tax Arrears and other Information, and list of names and addresses of Administrative and Health Officials of each Municipality. Report of Municipal and Public Utility Board. Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers. Report of Insurance.

Attorney General.—Annual Report. Government Liquor Commission. Workmen's Compensation Board. Annual Report of Manitoba Telephone System.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Treasury Board Report; Estimates; Budget Speech; Report of Manitoba Farm Loan Association; Rural Credits Association Report.

Provincial Secretary.—*Manitoba Gazette*; Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province.

Mines and Natural Resources.—Manitoba Mines and Minerals; Mining Maps; Sectional Land Maps.

Health and Public Welfare.—Annual Report; Manitoba Mother: Monthly Pre-natal and Post-natal letters; Manitoba Baby; Manitoba Child; Child Study Material for small community groups; Patterns for Infants' Layettes *(10 cents)*; Regulations *re* Boarding Homes for Children, Maternity Homes, and Day Nurseries; Quarantine Regulations; The Common Cold; Measles; Scarlet Fever; Diphtheria; Diphtheria Immunization; Whooping Cough; Trachoma; Typhoid Fever; Health Training Material for Teachers.

Publications issued by the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, The Canadian Council on Child Welfare, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind, also used in educational service.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.: Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Statistics, Bee Division Report, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports: Live-Stock Marketing, Better Farming, Wheat Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—Sessional Papers. Annual Reports: Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare; Department of Education; Department of Highways and Transportation; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Department of Natural Resources; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; Cancer Commission; Research Foundation; Mental Hospitals; The *Saskatchewan Gazette.* By Bureau of Publications: Weekly News Bulletin; Pamphlets on Saskatchewan—Legislation, Natural Resources, etc.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; The Ploughing Match; Sowing Good Seed; Weeds of Alberta; Weeds Poisonous to Live Stock; Soil Cultivation; Destruction of Gophers; Sheep in Alberta; School Fairs' Calendar; Agricultural Schools' Calendar; Turkey Breeding and Management; Fur-bearing Animals and their Management.

Attorney General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Education.—Annual Report; Courses of Studies for Elementary Schools; Regulations *re* Public School Leaving Examinations; Regulations *re* Examinations for Secondary School Grades; Handbook for Secondary Schools; Promotion Tests for Grades V, VI, VII, VIII and IX; Departmental Examinations for Grades X-XII; Pamphlets on Picture Study; Architecture and Sculpture; Summer School Announcement; Courses of Studies and Examinations for Commercial Diplomas; Normal School Announcement; Night Class Instruction in Mining Centres; Technical Education in Mining Centres; Bulletin and Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Series of Plans and Specifications for Teachers' Residences; Series of Plans for One- and Two-Roomed Schools, with Specifications; The Certification of Teachers in Alberta; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; Courses of Study for Pre-Vocational Classes; Courses of Study for Technical High Schools; School Act; Geography Manual for High Schools; Physical Education for Rural Schools; Physical Education for Secondary Schools; Rural Education in Alberta; High Schools Civics; Seat Work Problems for Junior Grades.

King's Printer.—*Alberta Gazette.*

Lands and Mines.—Annual Report; Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines; Alberta Oil Conditions, 1932; Handbook for information of public containing information on the following: the Survey System, Homestead Entries, Grazing on Provincial Lands, Hay Permits, Cultivation Permits, Irrigation, Leasing for Recreation Grounds or Exhibition Sites, Timber Licences and Permits, Timber Permit Berths, Fire-Killed Permit Berths, Damaged Timber Berths, Liability of Persons cutting Timber without Authority, Permit Dues, Telegraph and Telephone Poles, Mining Timber Dues, Persons Exempted from Timber Dues, Timber for Homesteads, Fur-Farming Leases, Issue of Permits to Mine Coal, Coal-Mining Leases, Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations, Carbon-Black Permits, Placer Mining, Quartz Mining, Permits to remove Sand, Stone and Gravel from Beds of Rivers and Lakes, Dredging Leases, Disposal of Bar-Diggings, Alkali-Mining Regulations, Potash Regulations, Regulations for disposal of Bituminous Sand Deposits, Regulations for Leasing of Lands containing Limestone, Granite, Slate, Marble, Gypsum, Marl, Gravel, Sand, Clay, Volcanic Ash or any Building Stone, Forest Reserve Regulations, Fishing Regulations, Schedule of Fees.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities; Report of the Alberta Assessment Commission Triennial Assessment, 1931-33.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics. Bulletins issued monthly on various health subjects. Pamphlets regarding infectious diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, etc. (in different languages). Public Health Bulletin for Teachers; Alberta Mothers' Book; Mouth Health; "What you should know about Cancer" (book); General Information regarding Tonsils; Health Rules for School Children; Hints on Home Nursing; Goitre; Systems of State Medicine (book).

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Publicity.—Official Highway Map of Alberta; Statistics of Progress, 1906-28; Alberta tourist literature.

Treasury.—Budget Speech containing extracts from Public Accounts and other financial statements; Public Accounts.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports are also issued by the following Departments and Branches: Railways and Telephones, Treasury (Insurance Branch), Board of Public Utilities, Labour Bureau, Lands and Mines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Dairying.*—(5) Varying Butter-Fat Test; (71) Butter-Making on the Farm; (2) Farm Cheese; (12) Rules Governing Cow-testing Associations in B.C.; (4) Clotted Cream; (17) The Story of Feed Unit; (20) First List of Dairy Sires; (22) Second List of Dairy Sires; (25) Third List of Dairy Sires; (24) First Studies in Mendelism; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (26) Certified Milk and Butter-Fat Records, 1932; (1) Ropy Milk in B.C.; (13) A Farm Dairy Sterilizer; (9) Dairy Farm Sterilizing Equipment. *Diseases and Pests.*—(45) Anthracnose; (39) Apple Aphides; (4) Apple-Scab; (34) Woolly Aphid of the Apple; (38) The Lesser Appleworm: (32) Cabbage-Root Maggot; (37) The Imported Cabbage-Worm; (2) Colorado Potato-Beetle in B.C.; (35) Currant Gall-Mite; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants; (66) Fire-Blight; (63) Locust-Control; (61)

Making Lime-Sulphur at Home; (36) The Onion-Thrips; (41) The Oyster-Shell Scale; (31) Peach-Twig Borer; Field Crop and Garden Spray Calendar; Fruit Spray Calendar; (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying; (71) Dust Sprays; (33) Strawberry-Root Weevil. *Field Crops.*—(6) The Jerusalem Artichoke; (10) Cereal Smuts; (9) Production and Preparation of Grain; (8) Field Corn; (12) Crop Rotation; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; (86) The Potato in B.C.; (7) Root-Seed Production.; (98) Roots and Root-Growing; (11) Soil Fertility; (5) Soils, Peat and Muck; (106) Weeds and their Control; (4) Noxious Weeds. *Fruits and Vegetable-Growing.*—(57) Blackberry Culture; (69) Cantaloupe-Growing in B.C. Dry Belt; (70) Celery Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (54) Loganberry Culture; (51) Orchard Cover Crops; (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (60) Pruning Fruit-Trees; (55) Raspberry Culture; (67) Rhubarb Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (65) Tomato-Growing in B.C.; (42) Top-working of Fruit-Trees and Propagation; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Planting in B.C. *Live Stock.*—(67) Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle; (64) Goat-raising in B.C.; (60) Swine-Raising in B.C.; (99) Care and Management of Sheep. *Poultry.*—(27) Breeding-Stock Hints; (32) Fattening Young Ducks; (15) Profitable Ducks; (25) Hints on Egg Hatching; (93) Feeding for Egg Production; (35) The Use of Feathers; (12) Management of Geese; (31) The Goose; (36) The Green Feed Deficiency in Fowls; (33) Management and Rearing of Guinea-Fowls; (39) Natural and Artificial Incubation and Brooding; (63) Poultry-House Construction: (11) Poultry-Keeping on a City Lot; (34) Care of Poultry Manure; (49) Market Poultry; (26) Practical Poultry-Raising; (19) Poultry Rations for Chicks and Layers; (80) Fur-Bearing and Market Rabbits; (28) Rabbit Recipes; (30) Sod-House Construction; (4) Management of Turkeys. *Settlers Information.*—(43) Agriculture in the Similkameen, Boundary and Kettle River Districts; (34) Agriculture in West Kootenay; (51) Central B.C.; (42) The Columbia Kootenay Valley; (44) Some Facts about B.C.; (40) The Okanagan Valley; (33) Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands. *Economic Survey Bulletins.*—(101) An Economic Study of Small-Fruit Farming in B.C.; (39) Small-Fruit Survey, 1921; (49) Tree-Fruits Survey, 1921-25. *Miscellaneous.*—(92) Bee Culture in B.C.; (52) Better Farming Suggestions; (50) Exhibition Standards of Perfection; (48) Recommendations and Suggestions to Fall Fair Associations; Farm Account Book; The Farmers' Institutes of B.C.; Farmers' Institute By-Laws; Farmers' Institute Rules and Regulations; Board of Horticulture Rules and Regulations; (47) Use of Water in Irrigation; (45) Judging Home Economics and Women's Work; List of Publications; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock; (83) Preservation of Food; (66) Silos and Silage; Women's Institute By-Laws; Women's Institute Rules and Regulations. *Reports.*—Agricultural Statistics; Climate of B.C.; Department of Agriculture Reports.

King's Printer.—*British Columbia Gazette.*

Lands.—*Forest Branch.*—Circulars: "How to Obtain a Timber Sale" and "Forests and Forestry in British Columbia"; Grazing Regulations.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, special bulletins, preliminary reports, etc., obtainable on application to the Department of Mines.

Bureau of Provincial Information.—The Manual of British Columbia; British Columbia invites you to the Land of the Golden Twilight; Alluring British Columbia; Picturesque Highways of British Columbia; Rod and Rifle in British Columbia; British Columbia, Canada; Synopsis of Hunting and Fishing Regulations. *Lands Series of Bulletins.*—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—Northern and Central Interior; (5) British Columbia—Southern Interior; (6) British Columbia Coast, Lower Mainland; (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Strait; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Strait to Milbanke Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbanke Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, Purchase and Lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (12) Kamloops Land Recording Division; (13) Similkameen Land Recording Division; (14) Vancouver Island; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale Land Recording Division; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording Division; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Division; (22) Skeena Land Recording Division; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Division; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River District; (26) Omineca District, Nation Lakes, etc.; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) François-Ootsa Lakes; (29) Endako and Nechako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd Parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western Portions; (36) South Fork of the Fraser and Canoe River Valleys; Mount Robson Park; Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island.

CHAPTER XXX.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1932-33 AND 1934.

Section 1.—Dominion Legislation, Fourth Session, Seventeenth Parliament, Oct. 6, 1932 to May 27, 1933.

Finance and Taxation.—Five Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, *viz.*, cc. 1, 11, 20, 22 and 55. C. 1, 23-24 Geo. V., granted the sum of $1,534,957.08 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1933, as set forth in the Schedule of the said Act. C. 11 granted the sum of $54,380,349.93 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1933, as set forth in the Schedule accompanying that legislation. C. 20 granted the sum of $16,220,422.36 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1934, being one-twelfth of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the said year. C. 22 granted the sum of $16,220,422.36 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1934, being one-twelfth of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates. C. 55 granted the sum of $162,202,843.59 towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1934, being five-sixths of the items to be voted, set forth in Schedule A to the said Act. Two further sums of $9,836,970.00 and $2,087,964.56 were also granted for the aforesaid purpose, as detailed in Schedules B and C, respectively. This Act also authorized a Government loan of $200,000,000 for public works and general purposes.

The purport of c. 12 is to give the Governor in Council power to suspend that section of the Dominion Notes Act which provides that Dominion notes shall be redeemable in gold.

The Bank Act is amended by c. 23 postponing for a year the responsibility which is placed upon Parliament to revise the Bank Act every ten years. The amendment continued the charters of the banks to July 1, 1934. The charters under the Quebec Savings Banks Act are similarly extended by c. 28.

C. 43 authorizes the raising by way of loans such sums of money as may be required, not to exceed $750,000,000 for paying loans or obligations of Canada, and for purchasing and withdrawing from circulation unmatured securities of Canada, and for public works and general purposes.

Income Tax.—The purpose of c. 14 is to provide that Government servants resident outside of Canada be made liable for income tax. Also that when the assets or shares of a company, having undistributed income on hand at the end of 1929, are sold directly or through an intermediary to a company which issues shares, bonds, notes, or other like documents as fully paid up by capitalizing the said undistributed income, then on the redemption of such documents the company redeeming shall pay a tax of 4 p. c. on the amount of such document redeemed. That the time of filing information returns be advanced from Mar. 31, to the last day of February in each year. That the provisions of the said Act with respect to personal corporations be amended to make them more certain in their application. Section 10 of the amendments makes the Act retroactive in several of its features, and particularly the right of the Crown to collect taxes remaining unpaid through mistake, which is made retroactive to the date the Act came into force in 1917.

The special income tax of 10 p.c. levied on the salaries of the judiciary, of the commissioned officers of the Military, Naval and Air Forces, and of the R.C.M.P., is continued in force by c. 15 until Mar. 31, 1934. A further provision prescribes that any person liable to pay the said special tax may elect to be subject to the Salary Deduction Act in lieu thereof.

Income tax exemption is reduced by c. 41 to $2,000 for married persons, widows or widowers with dependent child, and persons maintaining domestic establishments and supporting persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption. For all other persons the exemption provided is $1,000. The exemption for a dependent child or grandchild is $400 and for a dependent parent, grandparent, brother or sister is the actual amount expended up to $400. A new schedule of rates is provided. Where a husband and wife each have a separate income in excess of $1,000, they are each allowed an exemption of $1,000. It abolishes the exemption of $2,000 afforded corporations and joint stock companies and raises the tax to 12½ p.c. Such companies filing consolidated returns are made subject to a tax of 13½ p.c. on consolidated income. Corporations are exempted from additional tax in respect of incomes in excess of $5,000. Additional tax of 5 p.c. is imposed on non-residents of Canada in respect of dividends received from Canadian debtors, and interest from Canadian debtors if payable solely in Canadian funds except from bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Dominion of Canada. Additional tax of 5 p.c. is imposed on residents of Canada, except municipalities or municipal or public bodies performing governmental functions, in respect of interest and dividends paid by Canadian debtors to such persons at a premium over par of Canadian funds. Provision is made that where the Minister decides that individual profits of a corporation are in excess of reasonable requirements he may notify the corporation of the amount considered excessive and charge shareholders on same. The property of private investment holding companies is taken out of the operations of s. 19 (1) of the Act as enacted by s. 4 of c. 24, 1930. Persons making payments to non-residents on account of rents or royalties shall deduct from every such payment in excess of an amount to be named by the Minister, 12½ p.c. In computing the amount of profits to be assessed, no deduction is allowed for carrying charges of property, the income from which is exempt, except to the extent that the said charges exceed the exempt income. When any salary, bonus, commission, or director's fee is excessive in the opinion of the Minister, it may be disallowed as an expense. Debtors paying interest on fully registered bonds or debentures are to make a return of interest so paid. An ownership certificate is to be completed before a bearer coupon or warrant is negotiated by or on behalf of a resident of Canada. Several penalty clauses were added to the Act.

National Revenue.—C. 6 is an Act to amend the Customs Tariff, Schedule A, implementing the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement.

The power of the Governor in Council to authorize the Minister to fix the value for duty on goods imported into Canada, under such conditions as injuriously to affect the interests of producers or manufacturers, is withdrawn by c. 7 so far as goods coming under the British preference or any lower tariff is concerned.

C. 8 reduces the excise duty on spirits, when made from unmalted grain or sugar, from $9 to $7 per gallon; when made from malted grain, from $9.02 to $7 per gallon; when made from molasses syrup, from $9.03 to $7 per gallon. The period for which abatement is allowed, for shrinkage by evaporation while maturing, is extended to fifteen years. Excise duty on cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco is reduced from $6 to $4 per thousand.

C. 37 gives the Governor in Council authority to determine, from time to time, in computing the value for duty on imports, the rate of exchange of currency of any country whose currency is depreciated. Where the amount paid for imported goods from a country with a depreciated currency is less than the value computed at the determined rate of exchange, a duty is added amounting to the difference. Where goods are imported when importer and exporter have joint ownership the transaction is to be regarded as a sale and the price fixed is to be the value of the goods in the currency of the export country converted into Canadian currency at the rate determined as above. Schedules A and C of the Act are also amended.

C. 38, a Customs Act amendment, defines "value for duty" and provides for the granting of special permission for lightening vessels on statutory holidays other than Sundays, etc., vests officers with boarding and searching powers, and authority to seize vessels engaged in smuggling or smuggled goods. Penalties in such cases are increased.

C. 40 amends the Excise Act as follows: Jurisdiction for trial of offender is transferred from county court judge to police or stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace. Penalties recovered under Act may be paid to the Commissioner, R.C.M.P., Ottawa, or any officer commanding a division of the R.C.M.P. A Schedule is substituted for present provision to indicate the amount of the bond necessary for a licence to carry on business of distiller. Excise duty is imposed on spirits as follows: on those of proof strength, $7 per gallon, and so in proportion for greater or less strength and quantity. For spirits in medicine $2.50 per gallon of proof strength. When spirits of not less than 50 p.c. over proof are sold to a university or scientific and research laboratory or hospital, a drawback of 99 p.c. may be granted under regulations prescribed by the Minister. For spirits from juices of native fruits, $1 per gallon of proof strength. For perfume, $1.50 per gallon of proof strength. Duty to be paid on spirits used by druggists, $2.50 per gallon of proof strength. Spirits re-warehoused to be subject to the same abatement as if originally warehoused, but full warehousing not to exceed 15 years. The Governor in Council is given the right to make regulations for vatting, etc., of spirits and to provide an abatement of 1 p.c. of the quantity of spirits taken for such purpose. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the bottling of spirits in bond. Least quantity of spirits removable from distillery is reduced to five gallons. A penalty clause is provided for distilling without a licence, the minimum penalty being a fine or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Under c. 50 notes of Canadian banks circulating in British possessions other than Canada are exempt from the tax imposed under s. 3 of the Special War Revenue Act to the amount required to pay tax levied by such possession. A purely mutual insurance company deriving not less than fifty p.c. of its net income from the insurance of farm property is exempt from the provisions of the Act. Cheques, postal notes and money orders issued to a producer for milk or cream, or eggs or poultry, to co-operative wool-growers for wool, and by municipalities for employment relief, are exempt from the stamp tax. Provides an excise tax on cheques, bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn out of Canada; 3 cents up to $100 and 6 cents above that amount. The stamp tax on receipts for money paid by bank against a deposit to the recipient's credit is 3 cents up to $100, and 6 cents over $100. Stocks, bonds, etc., or participating interest therein capable of being sold are made liable to the tax on sale of stocks, etc., set forth in the Act and certain changes are made in the exemptions from this tax. The tax on express company money orders, Post Office

money orders, and travellers cheques is to apply on amounts under $5. The tax on matches lowered on small packages. A tax of 2 cents is levied on each one hundred cigarette papers or fraction thereof. A tax of 4 cents is levied on each one hundred cigarette paper tubes or fraction thereof. Cigarette papers and cigarette paper tubes are to be imported and sold in packages. Cigarette papers and tubes are not to be taxed when exported. Ale, beer, porter, and stout exported in bond not taxable when landing certificate produced. Tax on sugar, etc., remitted when imported or bought in bond for further manufacture, but payable when later sold. A tax is imposed on the sugar content of goods imported. Price for sales tax not to include sales tax, but shall include other excise duties when goods sold in bond, and also taxes imposed by Part X and Part XII of the Act. Sales tax on imported goods to be on duty-paid value. Wholesaler who sells for a price less than the value computed under the Act is liable for difference. Current market value of raw furs may be determined by the Minister. Drawback of 90 p.c. of taxes imposed by Part XI of Act upon tires and rubber, etc., exported. Amendments are also made in regard to records and penalties for tampering with same, refunds, etc., and to the Schedules.

The annual salary of the Chairman of the Tariff Board is fixed at $15,000, and those of the other two members at $10,000, by c. 51. Pensions are provided as follows: for ten years service, annuity of one-fourth of annual salary received during such period; for less than ten and more than five years service annuity of one-fifth of annual salary received during such period. However, if member serves full ten years and is 64 years of age he may be granted annuity of one-half of annual salary.

Agriculture.—By the Hay and Straw Inspection Act (c. 26), the Minister of Agriculture is given power to make regulations respecting the quality of hay and straw, and to appoint inspectors and empower them to issue certificates of quality. Ss. 156-165 of Inspection and Sale Act are repealed.

Civil Service.—The Salary Deduction Act, 1933 (c. 19), extends salary deductions of 10 p.c. to Mar. 31, 1934. Deduction is also to apply to indemnities of members of Senate and House of Commons for the session which commenced Oct. 6, 1932. Income as reduced by said reduction is to be subject to income tax.

External Affairs.—By c. 39—The Extra-Territorial Act, 1933—Acts of the Dominion Parliament in force previous to the passing of the Statute of Westminster and purporting to have extra-territorial operation, are to be construed as if the Dominion Parliament had then had power to pass laws having such operation.

Immigration and Colonization.—C. 49 amends the Soldier Settlement Act; all interest charges for the year preceding standard date in 1932 are remitted, or applied on principal where already paid. This, however, does not, except under certain conditions, apply to payments in respect of contracts dated Aug. 20, 1924, made under agreement between the United Kingdom and the Dominion. Any payments made between Mar. 31, 1933, and Mar. 31, 1936, for arrears or instalments due, or due within one year thereafter, are to be accepted for double the amount so paid. This credit is not accorded in respect to money, the proceeds of alienation, fire insurance, or payment under agreement for sale. After Mar. 31, 1933, the Director is to release title to equipment under certain conditions.

Indian Affairs.—C. 42 is an amendment to the Indian Act whereby members of the R.C.M.P. are to be truant officers on reserves. No Indian, or band, or irregular band of Indians is to sell cattle or other animals, or grains, root crops, or other produce from any reserve without the consent of the Indian Agent. The

Superintendent General is to determine where roads are to be on a reserve. Operations of hawkers, etc., are to be regulated by chiefs in council subject to confirmation by Governor in Council. Provision is made for Indians to be enfranchised without application on their part. Anyone found on a reserve who is unable to prove a legitimate reason for presence is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Insurance.—By c. 32, the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act is amended to extend investments to include bonds or debentures secured by annual payment of Dominion Government.

Interior.—The Migratory Birds Act is amended by c. 16, providing for the deletion of provision for the printing of regulations in the prefix of the Dominion Statutes. Members of the R.C.M.P. are to be game officers.

Justice.—The Criminal Code is amended by c. 25; carrying of firearms without a permit is made an indictable offence and punishment increased to five years imprisonment. All other punishments in regard to firearms and dangerous weapons are made more severe.

The Penitentiary Act is amended by c. 27 whereby the Governor in Council is given power to appoint a Superintendent and three Inspectors of penitentiaries, wardens and other executive officers. The Superintendent is empowered on recommendation of a warden to appoint subordinate officers to serve in penitentiaries. All other employees of the Penitentiary Branch to continue under the Civil Service Commission. Changes in regard to gratuities to employees. Period of confinement of convict pending an appeal by the Attorney General or Council for the Crown to count as time served.

The Criminal Code is amended by c. 53 as follows: Definition of prize fight changed to exclude contests between amateurs with not less than five-ounce gloves, and contests held under authority of a Provincial Athletic Board. Signing and using false affidavits is made an indictable offence. Irrebuttable presumption created of corruption of child in own home when court is of opinion that conditions are such that child might be in danger of becoming immoral. Throwing of stench bombs, etc., in a place of usual resort is made an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment of not less than two and not more than five years. Changes are made in procedure of appeals in Ontario; in provisions for summary trial with consent; Quebec and British Columbia are added to the provinces in which a grand jury indictment is not necessary. A change is also made in the provisions respecting when the time of sentence is to start for persons on bail or confined awaiting appeal; unconvicted persons are removed from the operation of said provisions.

The Exchequer Court Act is amended by c. 13 as regards: Writs of Habeas Corpus ad Subjiciendum, etc., in relation to any officer or man of the Canadian Naval, Military or Air Force serving outside Canada, which are to be exclusively heard by the Exchequer Court. Any such writ is to be directed to the Minister of National Defence, who shall transmit terms of same to the appropriate authourity who shall comply therewith.

By c. 29, amending the R.C.M.P. Act, all money earned by a member of the Force over and above his salary is to be paid to the Minister, except when the Minister otherwise directs. All N.C.O.'s and men of the Force are subject to reduction in rank. The Governor in Council may determine the amount of allowances for purposes of pension.

Labour.—The Relief Act, 1933 (c. 18), enacted for a period of one year, gives power to the Governor in Council to make agreements with provinces respecting relief measures therein; to take all means deemed advisable to maintain peace, order and good government; to protect the financial position of the Dominion or any province; to provide special relief works in National Parks; to assist in sale and distribution of products. Moneys for direct relief not to exceed $20,000,000.

Marine.—C. 52 provides that the Minister may delegate duties as pilotage authority. Governor in Council to appoint inspectors of ships' tackle, who are also to supervise loading and unloading of ships. Governor in Council may make regulations for protection against accident in loading and unloading ships. Inspectors may order loading or unloading of ships to cease if employee is exposed to undue risk. Weight of packages of 2,240 pounds or over, consigned to be loaded on any ship, is to be marked. Governor in Council may make regulations regarding manner in which cargo is carried. No goods are to be carried from one port to another in Canada, either directly or by way of a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, in other than British ships.

The Radio Broadcasting Act is amended by c. 35 which provides that appointments and salaries of technical and other officers are to be made by the Radio Commission, and those of other employees pursuant to the Civil Service Act. The acquisition and construction of stations are to be approved by Governor in Council instead of by Parliament. Moneys received by the Commission as well as moneys appropriated by Parliament may be expended by the Commission.

Parliamentary Representation.—Under the Representation Act, 1933 (c. 54 of the Statutes), The House of Commons is to consist of 245 members as follows: Ontario 82, Quebec 65, Nova Scotia 12, New Brunswick 10, Manitoba 17, British Columbia 16, Prince Edward Island 4, Saskatchewan 21, Alberta 17, Yukon Territory 1. Schedule A describes the new electoral districts. This Act takes effect upon the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Pensions and National Health.—The Pensions Act was amended by c. 45: The Board of Pension Commissioners and Pension Tribunals are abolished and the Canadian Pension Commission substituted. The commission is to consist of from 8 to 12 members at the discretion of Governor in Council. The Pension Appeal Court is continued. A Reviewing Officer is appointed with duty of deciding whether an appeal should be made on behalf of the Crown. Details of administration of the Pensions Act are amended in several respects.

Post Office.—The Post Office Act was amended by c. 46, subjecting newspapers and periodicals, having more than 50 p.c. of space devoted to advertisements, to pay postage at the rate of 4 cents per pound or any fraction thereof.

Railways.—C. 33 of the Statutes does away with the Board of Directors of the C.N.R., and substitutes three trustees. It also sets up machinery for co-operation between the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. It specifically stipulates that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to authorize the amalgamation of the two great railways.

C. 34—the C.N.R. Financing Act, 1933—gives that company power to issue notes to cover expenditures made during 1933, where net income insufficient. Power is also vested in the Minister of Finance to make loans to the company out of the Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

C. 47 amends the Railway Act, giving to a company power to abandon any line of railway with approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners and forbids any company to abandon any line of railway without such approval.

Trade.—By cc. 2, 3, 4, and 5 the several Trade Agreements made between Canada and the United Kingdom, South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Southern Rhodesia at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference were respectively approved by the Dominion Parliament.

Cc. 9 and 24 are amendments to the Canada Grain Act. By c. 9, any change in tariff for the handling, etc., of grains in elevators during crop year is prohibited except by order of the Grain Commissioners. C. 24 gives the Grain Board power to make regulations requiring the registration and cancellation of Eastern warehouse receipts and transfer receipts; also to make regulations governing the discharge of grain from a licensed public or semi-public elevator at a sea port. Eastern elevators are brought under the operation of s. 126 of the Grain Act. When Western grain is in an Eastern elevator, transfer receipts shall be issued but these are not negotiable. Subject to the regulations of the Board, these transfer receipts are exchangeable for Eastern warehouse receipts upon surrender of the bill of lading. Eastern warehouse receipts are brought under s. 127 of the Grain Act. Eastern warehouse receipts and transfer receipts are brought under the operation of s. 128. Eastern elevators are brought under the operation of s. 129. An amendment is made to s. 135 of the Act, making it subject to the other parts of the Act.

C. 30 approves the Convention between Canada and France concerning the rights of nationals and commercial and shipping matters, set out in the Schedule. C. 31 approves the trade agreement between Canada and France set out in the Schedule thereto.

C. 36 provides a method whereby the creditors of a company may be brought into court and permitted by amicable agreement between themselves to arrange for a settlement of the debts of the company, allowing the business to be continued for the benefit of all concerned.

The Governor in Council is empowered by c. 44 to extend duration of Trade Agreement between Canada and New Zealand dated April 23, 1932.

Miscellaneous.—C. 10 gives power to the Montreal Harbour Commissioners to pass a by-law to prohibit entry of vessel into the harbour without permission, and to levy a tax for operating within the harbour.

Under c. 17 the Agreement of Mar. 30, 1920, with the city of Ottawa is extended for one year from July 1, 1932.

The Visiting Forces Act (c. 21) makes provision with respect to discipline, command, etc.

C. 48 provides that senators may be contractors for the loan of money to the Government after public competition.

Section 2.—Dominion Legislation, Fifth Session, Seventeenth Parliament, Jan. 25 to July 3, 1934.*

Finance and Taxation.—Five Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, *viz.*, cc. 1, 2, 16, 23 and 62. C. 1 grants the sum of $30,073,471.87 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, being one-sixth of the amount of the items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the said year. C. 2 grants the sum of $52,661,304.36 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1934, set forth

*C. 44, the Canada Shipping Act, not having been proclaimed at the time of going to press, is not dealt with in this review.

in the Schedule thereto. C. 16 grants the sum of $15,036,735.93 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, being one-twelfth of the amount of the items set forth in the Estimates for the said year. Two further sums of $2,237,789.69 and $888,000.00 are granted for the aforesaid purpose, said sums being one-fourth of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule A, and one-fourth of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B, respectively. C. 23 grants the sum of $128,617,254.36 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, being three-fourths of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule A thereto, excepting thereout one-half of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B thereto. Two further sums of $4,475,579.37 and $2,664,000.00 are also granted for the aforesaid purpose, said sums being one-half of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule B, and three-fourths of the amount of the items set forth in Schedule C, respectively. This Act also authorizes a Government loan up to $200,000,000 for public works and general purposes. C. 62 grants the sum of $8,274,739.72 towards defraying the expenses of the public service for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935, set forth in the Schedule thereto.

C. 34 is an amendment to the Dominion Notes Act, raising the value of Dominion notes which may be issued on a 25 p.c. gold coverage from $50,000,000 to $120,000,000. Notes in excess of the latter figure are to be fully secured by gold. Silver purchased under the London Agreement of July, 1933, may be held as additional security. Provision is also made for repealing the Dominion Notes Act when the new Bank of Canada starts functioning, after which time all notes will be issued, except as provided by the Bank Act, under the authority of the Bank of Canada Act.

C. 30 makes provision for the repeal by proclamation of c. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, which provided for the issuance of $26,000,000 of Dominion notes, and c. 35 similarly makes provision for the repeal of the Finance Act, which provides for advances of Dominion notes being made to the chartered banks on the strength of such approved securities as may be deposited with the Minister of Finance. These Acts will be superseded by the Bank of Canada Act. (See p. 963.)

Income Tax.—C. 19 continues the special income tax of 10 p.c. on the salaries of members of the judiciary, and the commissioned officers of the military, naval and air forces and R.C.M.P. for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1935. C. 55 amends the Income War Tax Act by adding rents, royalties, or other periodical receipts to the list of incomes taxable, particularized under clause 3. A company having assets and doing business solely outside of Canada is exempt from income tax only after making a return and paying a fee of $100. Clergymen under certain conditions are given the same exemption as married men, *viz.*, $2,000. Interest paid in respect of succession duties or inheritance taxes is exempted. A tax of 5 p.c. is imposed on non-resident parent companies in respect of interest paid by a subsidiary Canadian company, except when paid in currency other than Canadian by agreement dated prior to April, 1933. Income from estate or trust to pay 5 p.c. tax. Exemption of tax on dividends to non-resident parent company only applicable where shares owned by parent company have full voting rights, and this exemption to apply irrespective of amount of income derived by Canadian company from interest and dividends, provided same are paid by subsidiary company. Income accumulating in trust for unascertained persons is taxable as if such income were the income of a person other than a corporation, but exemptions provided under paragraphs c, d, e and i of s-s. 1 of s. 5 of the Act are not applicable. Income of deceased person payable periodically is deemed to have accrued by equal daily increment and that portion accrued to the date of death is to be taxed. Dividends received by an

estate or trust and capitalized, to be taxed. Money spent on maintenance of an estate in accordance with terms of a will or trust is to be taxed if in excess of amount prescribed by the Minister. Where a corporation is redeeming shares at a premium the tax to be paid on such premium. All distributions of property made on the winding up of an incorporated company are deemed to be dividends to the extent that the company has undistributed income on hand, except in the case of income received from British and foreign securities and interest-bearing securities of Canadian debtors by private investment holding companies, in which case the extent to which dividends are made up of income received from Canadian companies is set forth. When a Canadian company advances money to a non-resident company for a period of one year without interest, the Minister may determine the amount of interest deemed to have been received as income. The Governor in Council is given power to enter into reciprocal agreements with other countries to exempt their respective nationals from income tax. When a person transfers property to a minor under eighteen years of age he shall nevertheless pay tax on income derived from such property during the minority of such minor, and also afterwards unless the Minister is satisfied that the transfer was not made to evade tax. Some changes are made in the penalty clauses.

National Revenue.—C. 32 amends the Customs Tariff. "Proof" and "proof spirits" are re-defined. The *ad valorem* rate of duty on tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom is not to include the custom duty payable on tea for consumption in the United Kingdom. Schedule A is extensively amended. C. 48 amends the Customs Act. Definition of "fair market" repealed. The Governor in Council may order that excise duties and taxes be disregarded. Penalty for entering a railway car carrying bonded goods is extended to breaking or abetting, or aiding in the breaking of locks on such cars. Signalling from ship or coast in aid of smuggling is a criminal offence punishable with fine and imprisonment. The onus of proof of innocent interest lies on the person making the signals. C. 49 amends the Customs Tariff by enacting that the Governor in Council may order that excise duties be disregarded in estimating the market value for the purpose of special duty when goods are entitled to free entry under the general tariff.

The Special War Revenue Act is amended by c. 42. Postal notes under one dollar are made subject to a stamp tax of 1 cent, and over one dollar to a 3 cent tax. The excise tax on cigarette paper tubes is reduced to 3 cents a hundred. The wholesale or retail dealer is to affix the stamp required if package of cigarette papers or cigarette paper tubes remain unstamped. The excise tax on ale, beer, porter, and stout is brought under the section providing that goods exported under regulations prescribed by the Minister are not to be subject to tax. The tax on sugar content of goods imported is reduced to 1 cent per pound upon sugar and sugar substitutes, and to ½ cent per lb. upon glucose or grape-sugar. The term "manufactured and produced in Canada" is to apply to any articles prepared for sale in Canada and the tax is to be levied upon the price the articles sold for in Canada. The tax on champagne and all other sparkling wines is reduced to seventy-five cents per gallon. The Minister is made sole judge as to whether goods are "partly manufactured goods" within meaning of s. 85. The current market value of furs is to be determined under regulations made by the Minister for the purpose of s. 86 of the Act. The excise tax of 3 p.c. on duty-paid value under s. 88 is reduced to 1½ p.c. on goods entering Canada under the British Preferential Tariff or under trade arrangements between Canada and other British countries. The drawback provided for by s. 94 of the Act is to include materials (not fuel or plant equipment) consumed in the

manufacture or production of any goods exported. The penalty for refusing to pay tax imposed by Parts IV to XIII is made additional to any other penalty prescribed by the Act. The penalty for contravening any requirements of Parts IV to XIII or any regulations of the Minister is limited to contraventions for which no other penalty is provided. The authority of an "officer" to make inquiries extends to the whole Act. A person collecting money on behalf of the Crown, who collects in excess of the required sums, is to pay that excess to the Crown and is liable to a penalty of $500. Prosecutions under the Act are to be commenced within three years from the time the cause of suit arose. A new Part (XV) is added to the Act, imposing a tax on gold producers. (See p. 395.) The remaining amendments are changes in the Schedules to the Special War Revenue Act.

C. 52 is an Act to amend and consolidate the Excise Act. The amendments make four important changes. First, the existing duty on malt is increased. This is done in conjunction with the repeal of the gallonage tax on beer imposed by the Special War Revenue Act, the effect being to lower the tax on beer. Second, the cost of home-brewed beer is similarly lowered by making the tax imposed on malt syrup a duty of excise while at the same time repealing the tax imposed on malt syrup by the Special War Revenue Act. Third, a Schedule of excise duties is appended for purposes of reference. Fourth, whenever any vehicle is seized or forfeited, anyone claiming an interest in same may within thirty days after seizure apply to any Judge of a Superior Court or the Exchequer Court for an order declaring his interest. This expedites the procedure and reduces the expense of obtaining redress.

Agriculture.—The Natural Products Marketing Act, c. 57 of the Statutes, sets up a Dominion Marketing Board, the members of which are to be appointed by, and to hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor in Council. The Board is given power over the marketing of those natural products which may be regulated under the Act, and also the power to prohibit marketing. It may exempt a person from its order, conduct a pool to equalize returns, give compensation for loss, assist by means of grants, provide for licence, require information, and co-operate with a provincial board. Upon the petition of a representative number of persons engaged in the production of a commodity, a local board may be created to regulate the said commodity under the supervision of the Board. The scheme will only be adopted if the principal market for the product is outside the province of production or if some part of the product may be exported. The procedure of adopting or revoking schemes under the Act is laid down. The Minister may authorize investigations into cost of production, wages, etc., in relation to production, etc., of natural products. Persons receiving a spread, detrimental to the interests of the public, or which is excessive, are liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or two years imprisonment, or if a corporation to a fine not exceeding $10,000. Whenever an investigating committee is satisfied that an offence has been committed, it is to remit evidence to Attorney General of the province within which the offence was committed. If such Attorney General does not take action within three months, the Attorney General of Canada may do so. The last section of the Act provides that if it is found that any provision of the Act is *ultra vires* that none of the other provisions of the Act are therefore to be inoperative or *ultra vires*.

C. 12 amends the Dairy Industry Act. The definitions are extended to include "dairy produce" and "dairy product" and the definition of "fats" is amended to include mineral fats as well as animal and vegetable fats. The Governor in Council is given the right to make regulations for the prescribing of standards for dairy products. A new subsection is added to s. 6, which makes it illegal to manu-

facture, or offer, sell or have, etc., any dairy product contrary to the provisions of Part I of the Act and regulations made thereunder. The clause prohibiting the placing of a foreign substance in cheese is extended to include all dairy products. The whole of Part II of the Act, dealing with the grading of dairy produce, is repealed and a new Part II substituted therefor.

C. 13 amends the Destructive Insect and Pest Act to make it clear that a province is free to make laws *re* insects and pests so long as such regulations are not repugnant to Dominion legislation on this subject.

C. 18 repeals the Fruit Act and substitutes in its stead a new Act entitled the Fruit and Honey Act. The most important change takes the definitions of grades, markings, etc., out of the Act, and gives to the Minister the right to make regulations thereon. There are thirteen sections defining offences in regard to grading, packing, etc. Varying penalties are imposed for infractions of the Act. Part III of the Act provides for the establishment of classes and grades, for boxing for both export and interprovincial trade, by regulations made by the Minister.

C. 20 amends the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. The "exporter" is defined as the owner of live stock or live-stock products shipped out of Canada, and the "exporting agent" as any person who, on behalf of the owner, ships live stock or live-stock products out of Canada. The Minister may, by notice in writing, forbid the shipping of cattle to Great Britain by an exporter or exporting agent unless a licence has been obtained. The necessity of being so licensed only arises upon notification by the Minister prohibiting shipping without a licence. The Minister is given the right to make regulations prescribing the manner in which operators of "public commercial vehicles" are to guarantee the proper return of proceeds to the owners of live stock or live-stock products. Regulations may also be so made regarding the manner in which a purchaser shall record receipts, etc., made at assembling points and abattoirs, and such records shall be made available to the Minister. If any live-stock exchange fails to comply with a requirement of the Minister in regard to the record of such receipts, etc., for a period of thirty days, the Minister may order the exchange to discontinue operations, in which event the business of the exchange will carry on under the direct authority of the Minister. No moneys are to be paid out of the "shippers' trust account" except in accordance with regulations approved by the Minister. The bank is specifically stated to have no responsibility in regard to the "shippers' trust account".

C. 26 amends the Canada Grain Act so as to exclude Garnet wheat from Grade No. 2 Manitoba Northern, and provides that this grade will consist of "Marquis or equal to Marquis". Garnet is given a separate grading as "No. 1. C.W. Garnet", and "No. 2. C.W. Garnet". Transfer receipts are to be issued by an Eastern elevator at an ocean terminal point for local delivery or export, but such receipts are not to be negotiable. In the Eastern Inspection Division an elevator may, if a transfer certificate has been issued and registered according to any regulations which may be current, discharge grain for shipment on surrender of receipt or bill of lading.

C. 46 is cited as the Canadian Farm Loan Act Amendment Act. The Farm Loan Board is given authority to pay local taxes on real estate; to accept additional security for loans; to make composition, extension of time, or scheme of arrangement with borrower; to make advances to borrowers for seed, fodder, fertilizer or harvesting expenses. The certificate of the Commissioner printed on every farm loan bond is changed to read that the Board holds "mortgages or charges on farm lands, and personalty". It previously read "mortgages on farm lands". The

maximum loan to be made under the Act is reduced from $10,000 to $7,500. Mortgages are subject to the law of the province in which the land is situated. If under mortgage sales proceedings, an amount insufficient to discharge the secured debt is realized, the stock in the Board held by the borrower is cancelled and the amount paid thereon forfeited to the Board. The amount of bonds the Minister may purchase is increased from fifteen million to forty million dollars. Such bonds are to be repurchased only at the request of the Minister. The Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of Farm Loan Boards up to thirty million dollars. Several new provisions in regard to farm loans are added by Part II, which deals with supplementary advances by the Board. A farmer who has already given a first mortgage to the Board is to make a further loan by giving to the Board a second mortgage. This second loan is to be made for a period of not more than six years, repayable on such terms as the Board may determine. The security is to be a mortgage on the farm lands, and a charge on live stock and other personal property. The aggregate of loans made to any one borrower under this Amendment Act and the Canadian Farm Loan Act is not to exceed two-thirds of the appraised value of the land and buildings, and is not to exceed at any time $7,500, and the amount advanced under this Part is not to exceed half the amount secured by the first mortgage. The purpose of the second loan is to enable the farmer to pay existing debts, to buy necessary equipment, to make permanent improvements, and for such other purposes as the Board approves. A mortgagee under the Act is defined and stipulations regarding: rate of interest; procedure in case of composition, etc., under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934; extension of time for repayment, etc., are made. Money for loans may be provided out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

C. 53 is the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1934. The purpose of this Act is to provide a means whereby arrangements may be effected of debts of farmers who are unable to pay, and thus retain the farmers on the land as efficient producers. Under the Act a farmer unable to meet his liabilities may make a proposal for a scheme of arrangement. This proposal is filed with the Official Receiver appointed under the Act, who will convene a meeting of creditors. When a proposal is not approved by the creditors it may be referred to the Board of Review, appointed under the Act, which Board shall formulate a proposal. If this proposal is approved, it shall be binding on all, but if it is not approved, the Board may nevertheless confirm it, when it shall be binding. The Board may refuse to formulate a proposal where it considers no fair proposal can be formulated. When a proposal has been confirmed by the Board, Part I of the Bankruptcy Act shall thereafter apply to the farmer and a failure to carry out the proposal will constitute an act of bankruptcy on his part. S. 17 of the Act provides that when the interest rate in any mortgage exceeds 7 p.c., the person liable to pay the mortgage may pay the principal and interest owing to date together with three months further interest, and thereafter no interest will be recoverable at any rate in excess of 5 p.c.

Banks and Banking.—C. 24 is the Bank Act. It renews the charters of the ten chartered banks for ten years to July 1, 1944. La Banque Provinciale du Canada and Banque Canadienne Nationale may do business under the respective names: "The Provincial Bank of Canada" and "National Canadian Bank". The Act does not apply to the new Bank of Canada, except as it is specially mentioned in the Act. The chartered banks are required to maintain with the Bank of Canada at least 5 p.c. of their deposit liabilities within Canada. This reserve is to be in Bank of Canada notes and deposits in the Bank of Canada. After the commence-

ment of business by the Bank of Canada, the maximum amount of notes of a chartered bank shall not exceed the amount of its paid-up capital. This maximum amount will be reduced annually by 5 p.c. for a period of five years commencing Jan. 1, 1936, and by 10 p.c. for a period of five years commencing Jan. 1, 1941. Chartered banks are not allowed to charge a higher rate of interest or discount than 7 p.c.; penalties are to be enforced for violation of the Act in this respect. As the note-issuing privilege of a chartered bank is withdrawn, the liability of a shareholder in the bank shall not exceed that proportion of the par value of the shares held by him which the amount of notes which the bank is authorized to have in circulation in Canada bears to the paid-up capital of the bank. Slight changes are made in the monthly statement of assets and liabilities.

C. 43, the Bank of Canada Act, is an Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada, and provides for the establishment in Canada of a central bank. The gist of this legislation is given on p. 963.

C. 39 renews the charters of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec and enacts that they shall remain in force until July 1, 1944. It also amends the Quebec Savings Bank Act as follows: Publication of notice may be by publication each week in a weekly newspaper, or once a week in a newspaper published more frequently. The limitation on the amount which may be deposited by any persons not by the laws of the province authorized to make such a deposit is repealed. A garnishee order only attaches money to the credit of the debtor at the branch where it is served. The bank shall always hold at least 20 p.c. of the moneys deposited with it on deposit in chartered banks in Canada, or in the Bank of Canada. The Bank of Canada is added to the chartered banks as a place where deposits may be made by the bank. The Inspector General of Banks shall make an examination of the business of the bank at least once a year. Expenses of such examination to be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund if appropriation therefor has been made and said Fund shall be recouped by assessment upon the banks. When a deposit is subject to a trust of which the bank has notice, the receipt or cheque of the person, or if two or more persons the receipt or cheque of all, or those of them entitled to receive under the document creating the trust, shall be a sufficient discharge of all concerned. Except only when lawfully claimed by other persons, the receipt or cheque of a person in whose name a deposit stands, or if it stands in the name of two persons the receipt or cheque of one, or if it stands in the name of more than two the receipt or cheque of the majority, shall be a sufficient discharge of all concerned. An annual return of shareholders is to be made within twenty days after the close of each calendar year. An annual return of unpaid dividends is to be as at the end of each calendar year. The person appointed by the Minister under s. 48 of this Act shall be deemed to be an officer of the bank within the meaning of s. 67. Bank of Canada notes are substituted for Dominion notes in s. 69. Item 2 of assets in the Schedule is amended to read "Cash in hand and on deposit in chartered banks, or in the Bank of Canada".

Civil Service.—C. 25 is the Translation Bureau Act. It establishes a Bureau for Translations under the Secretary of State, the function of which is to collaborate with all Government Departments and agencies in making translations from one language into another. All employees of the public service chiefly engaged as translators may be transferred to the Bureau. The Bureau is to be under the supervision of a Superintendent appointed under the Civil Service Act.

C. 22 is The Salary Deduction Act, 1934. It provides for the deduction of 10 p.c. from the compensation of members of the public service, except the Governor

General, the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, the members of the judiciary and of the Naval, Military and Air forces, and the R.C.M.P. Members of the Senate and the House of Commons are included as well as members of the commissions, etc., created by the Government, other than the C.N.R. A proviso, however, is added which provides that the Act shall not operate to reduce the compensation of any member of the public service below $1,000 per annum, and further that such deductions shall not apply to any member whose compensation during such fiscal year is not more than $1,000. The deduction applies to the indemnities of the Members of the Senate and the House of Commons only for the session which commenced Jan. 25, 1934. The basis of superannuation benefits is not reduced by this Act, nor is the gratuity or retiring allowance of a penitentiary employee. Payments under the Superannuation Act or the Superannuation and Retirement Act of an employee receiving not more than $1,200, which compensation is subject to deduction, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

External Affairs.—C. 31 is the Admiralty Act, 1934. This Act does not come into force until promulgated by Order in Council and published in the *Canada Gazette*. It repeals and takes the place of the old Admiralty Act, c. 33, R.S.C., 1927, which latter Act derived its jurisdiction from the Acts concerning Admiralty passed by the United Kingdom Parliament. Thus Canada has taken over jurisdiction in admiralty in accordance with its new authority, defined by the Statute of Westminster and by the repeal of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. The Act is made to conform as far as possible to the Admiralty Court legislation of the United Kingdom, subject to such variations as are required in matters of purely local and domestic interest.

Fisheries.—C. 6 amends the Fisheries Act by providing that regulations respecting licences may be made under s. 34 of the Act, instead of under s. 33.

Indian Affairs.—C. 29 amends the Indian Act. Order in Council of July 12, 1906, provided that the division of the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve into sections be done away with. There was no statutory authority for this Order in Council and this Act validates all acts and proceedings pursuant to the said Order in Council. It furthermore grants to the Governor in Council the power to divide a reserve into sections, not to exceed six, or to provide that the reserve shall form one section, the wishes of the Indians being first ascertained.

Insurance, Loan and Trust Companies.—C. 27 amends the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act. Its purpose is to secure to life insurance companies carrying on business in Canada the right to obtain licences from the Insurance Department. It, however, involves insurance companies other than life. The amendments make it clear that it is not intended to impinge on the exclusive jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures in regard to insurance, but that it is intended only to control insurance companies from the point of view of insolvency and bankruptcy, over which the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction. It provides for the compulsory registration and licensing of Canadian and British companies, and for the voluntary registration of Canadian companies. C. 45 amends the same Act by adding a new paragraph regarding the investment of an insurance company's funds. C. 36 is an amendment to the Foreign Insurance Companies Act. It is really a companion Act to c. 47 above, and its object is to accomplish in regard to legislation about foreign insurance companies what c. 47 accomplishes in regard to legislation about Canadian and British insurance companies. C. 56 amends the

Loan Companies Act by providing that where any company under the Act in respect to loan or other transaction has imposed interest and other charges of any kind exclusive of fees disbursed for registration purposes, amounting to more than 2½ p.c., its charter may be forfeited on the order of the Governor in Council if it is a Dominion company, and that its Dominion powers may be terminated if it is other than a Dominion company.

Justice.—Cc. 8 and 40 amend the R.C.M.P. Act. Under c. 8 "Marine Section" is defined as the water transport and personnel. The term "member of the Force" includes a member of the Marine Section but "officer" does not include an officer in the Marine Section. The Governor in Council may appoint detective inspectors, sub-inspectors, and assistant veterinary surgeons, and also the personnel of the Marine Section. The Force is to have all powers, authority, protection and privileges which any constable has by law. The Force is not to be charged with duties under municipal by-laws except as authorized by the Governor in Council. It is made a statutory offence for a constable to disobey or strike any other member placed in authority over him, or for any constable having authority to oppress or tyrannize over any constable. Certain offences are more fully defined. Allowances are made to officers and constables for time served on a provincial police force, and changes are made in the pension allowances to widows and children of officers and constables under c. 8 as regards officers and under c. 40 as pertaining to constables.

C. 11 amends the Criminal Code in regard to horse racing by increasing the continuous running racing days from seven to fourteen. On any one race track there is not to be held, in one calendar year, more than two race meetings of seven days each at which there are running races.

C. 47 further amends the Criminal Code and deals specifically with: the carrying of firearms; the forfeiting of lottery prizes to the Crown; the extension of incestuous relationships to half-brothers and half-sisters; vehicles equipped for making smoke screens; and several other matters, including: summary trial for certain offences where the person charged gives consent; the disposal of certain charges of theft made before a magistrate in the Yukon Territory in a summary way; the procedure in the case of the summary trial of a corporation for an indictable offence, etc.

C. 21 amends the Oath of Allegiance Act. The oath of allegiance to be taken under the Naturalization Act is excepted from this Act, and the oath subscribed under this Act is greatly simplified and shortened. The Governor in Council is given power to require any person appointed to or holding office under the authority of the Parliament of Canada to take oath of allegiance, and also to take oath of office if said oath is not prescribed by existing law.

Labour.—C. 15 is the Relief Act of 1934, which expired on Mar. 31, 1935. Power is given the Governor in Council to make agreements with the provinces respecting relief; to grant financial assistance to any province and to the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; to take measures, when Parliament is not in session, for peace, order and good government; to take measures necessary to maintain the financial position of the Dominion or any province; to provide for relief works under the direction of the Department of the Interior and the Department of National Defence; and to take all such other measures for the carrying out of this Act.

C. 9 amends the Technical Education Act by extending the time during which the unexpended balance shall be carried forward another five years from Mar. 31, 1934.

Marine.—C. 60 provides that the Act to amend the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act, 1932, is continued to April 30, 1935.

Parliamentary Representation.—All legislation in regard to the franchise of electors, the preparing of voters lists, and the conduct of elections has previously been contained in one Act entitled the Dominion Elections Act. This Act has now been repealed and legislation regarding the franchise of electors, and the preparing of the voters lists, is incorporated in a new Act entitled The Dominion Franchise Act, while legislation concerning the conduct of elections is contained in a new Act entitled the Dominion Elections Act.

C. 51 is the new Dominion Franchise Act. It makes provision for the appointment of a Franchise Commissioner (by resolution of the House of Commons) whose duty it will be to administer the Act, and to register electors. A Registrar of Electors will be appointed for each electoral district by the said Commissioner. Within six months from the time the Act comes into force the Commissioner is to name the date for a general registration by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*, and the Registrars are to arrange for public notice of same in the post offices. Two enumerators are to be appointed for each polling division by the Registrars. One appointment is to be made on the nomination of the candidate who received the highest number of votes in the last election and the other on the nomination of the candidate who, representing an approved political interest, received the next highest number of votes. The duties of the enumerators and the manner in which lists shall be prepared and posted are detailed. The lists, made as described, are to form the basic lists of a system of annual revision of continuously existing lists of electors. Such revisions will be made by the Registrars commencing May 15 each year, and the Registrar shall for this purpose be a Court of Revision. Any voter may object to a name being put on or held off a list and a final appeal will be to a judge. Doukhobors who are disqualified from voting in British Columbia in provincial elections are also disqualified under this Act. C. 50 is the new Dominion Election Act. It conforms to the new Franchise Act, but otherwise no fundamental changes are made.

C. 61 amends the Representation Act, 1933, providing that it shall be deemed to be in force for the purpose only of authorizing and enabling the appointment of returning officers pursuant to the Dominion Elections Act, 1934.

Pensions, Soldier Settlement and Health.—C. 58 amends the Pension Act by providing for the appointment of a Superior Court judge as acting chairman of the Commission in the event of a vacancy in that office. C. 41 amends the Soldier Settlement Act. Land is deemed to be held by the Director of Soldier Settlement as a corporation sole and not an agent of the Crown when assessment has been made for taxes since Jan. 1, 1933. When land held by the Director is sold for taxes, the agreement for sale is rescinded, but the settler may redeem.

Public Works.—C. 59 is the Public Works Construction Act, 1934. Its purpose is to provide for the construction of public works for the general advancement of the country; to accelerate recovery to more normal conditions; and to increase employment and reduce expenditures for relief purposes. The Governor in Council is given power to do all things necessary to complete the works mentioned in Schedule A of the Act. The aggregate amount of the works mentioned in the said Schedule is $39,690,050.

Railways.—C. 3 appoints auditors for the year 1934 to make a continuous audit, under the provisions of s. 13 of the Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, 1933, of the accounts of the national railways.

C. 4 ratifies an agreement made between the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, and the Campbellford, Lake Ontario and Western Railway dated May 1, 1912. C. 5 ratifies an agreement between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. respecting the joint use by the C.P.R. of certain tracks and premises of the C.N.R. at Saint John, N.B. C. 10 ratifies an agreement between the Transcontinental Railway and the C.P.R. respecting the joint use, by the Transcontinental, of C.P.R. tracks and premises at Quebec. C. 28 is the C.N.R. Financing Act, 1934. It authorizes the provision of moneys to meet expenditures and indebtedness incurred during 1934.

Trade.—C. 17 amends the Bills of Exchange Act in two particulars. The name of Armistice Day is changed to Remembrance Day in the list of legal holidays, and the civic holiday of any city, town, municipality or other organized district is made a legal holiday.

The Companies Act, 1934, enacted as 24-25 George V, c. 33, comprises seven parts. Part I regulates the incorporation of companies having share capital by letters patent issued under the seal of the Secretary of State. Part II affords facilities for the creation and organization of corporations without share capital and without purpose of gain. Part III comprises regulations applicable to companies incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Part IV deals with British and foreign mining companies. Part V confers upon corporate bodies, created otherwise than by letters patent, power to establish pension funds and the like. Part VI declares the law whereby companies are recognized as having authority to maintain share registration and transfer offices, either within or without Canada. Part VII repeals the earlier Companies Acts and amending Acts and provides for the coming into force of the new Act on a date to be proclaimed. A proclamation was issued bringing the Companies Act, 1934, into force and effect in its entirety on Oct. 1, 1934. Significant changes in Part I are included in the sections dealing with the issue of prospectuses and the preparation of accounts and submission of balance sheets and statements at annual meetings of shareholders. With respect to each of these subjects, provision is made for much more complete disclosure of relevant information than was previously prescribed. Door-to-door canvass for subscriptions for shares is forbidden. Shareholders and bondholders are given the right to a copy of each balance sheet and financial statement laid before the annual meeting. Preferred stock without nominal or par value with preference as to principal or subject to redemption is no longer permitted. It will no longer be necessary for a company which does not issue a prospectus to file with the Secretary of State a statement in lieu of prospectus before proceeding to the first allotment of shares.

C. 38 amends the Meat and Canned Foods Act in respect of the seizure of canned fish and shellfish when the cans are falsely marked. Before the amendment the cans could not be seized before they were offered for retail sale, and could therefore be exported while wrongly marked. By virtue of the amendment they can now be seized at any time. Under the amendment such cans are confiscated to the Crown by two justices of the peace or a magistrate having the powers of two justices, but only after proof that the wrong marking was intended to deceive.

C. 54 amends the Food and Drugs Act by enumerating, as Schedule A, certain diseases and prescribing that no person shall import, offer for sale, or sell any remedy represented by label or advertisement to the general public as a treatment for the

said diseases. Provision is further made giving the Minister the power to add to or remove diseases from the list. The Minister is also empowered to add or remove material from Schedule B to the Act. The importations, sale, etc., of compound vinegar, vinegar or substitute for vinegar is also prohibited. Acetic acid found in the possession of a food products manufacturer is liable to seizure and the manufacturer to fine and imprisonment, and the acetic acid shall be forfeited to the Crown.

C. 14 amends the Precious Metals Marking Act by consolidating and revising the Act as it stands at present for the purpose of bringing it into harmony with the changed conditions in the particular trades and branches of business affected by the Act. It does not introduce any radical changes.

Miscellaneous.—C. 37 amends the Inquiries Act by adding to it a new part entitled Part IV. This gives to the Governor in Council the right to confer upon an International Commission all the power which may be conferred upon commissioners under Part I of the Act. Such powers are to be exercised in Canada subject to such limitations as the Governor in Council may impose.

C. 7 extends the agreement between His Majesty the King and the city of Ottawa, dated Mar. 30, 1920, for a period of one year from July 1, 1933.

Section 3.—Provincial Legislation.

A list of the public Acts of the Provincial Legislatures usually appears at this place in the Year Book. In order to conserve space, it has been decided to refer the reader to the different provincial authorities for information in this connection. It is felt that whatever is lost to those readers who are interested in having all provincial legislation brought together and listed under one head, is more than offset by the information of more general interest which it has been possible to include in the limited space available, but which would otherwise have had to be omitted.

Section 4.—Principal Events of the Year.

Subsection 1.—The Economic and Financial Years 1933-1934.

The great depression which had since 1929 involved the whole world in deepening gloom reached its lowest point in North America in the first quarter of 1933. Canadian industrial production was at its minimum for the post-war period in February, and that of the United States in March. Improvement, at first seasonal, but later on more than seasonal, commenced with the advent of spring, continued throughout the summer, and persisted in the autumn when the normal trend of activity in Canada is downward. There were comparatively small declines in employment even in the winter of 1933-34, and improvement was resumed in the spring of 1934 and continued, though at a slower rate, throughout that year. The general gain in activity is shown in the diagram on p. 829, indicating the fluctuations in employment.

The resumption of activity in the spring and summer of 1933, considerable though it was, was not sufficient to prevent that year from being the lowest of the depression. Thus the general index number of employment, which had averaged only 87·5 p.c. of the 1926 base in 1932, fell further to 83·4 on the average of 1933, but rose substantially to 96·0 in 1934. Thus the last completed year, 1934, was distinctly better than either 1932 or 1933, although there was still considerable ground to be covered before a return to normal conditions could be considered as having been effected.

The general advance in 1934 as compared with 1933 is indicated in the chart on p. 1191. Practically all the figures for 1934 indicate improvement as compared with 1933. An outstanding feature of 1934 was the continued decline in interest rates on high-grade securities. Interest rates on Province of Ontario bonds declined from 119·8 p.c. of the 1926 average in January, 1932, to 76·2 p.c. of that average in December, 1934, as shown in the table on p. 879.

Agriculture.—The agricultural situation showed marked improvement in 1934, the total value of field crops in that year being estimated at $544,974,600 as compared with $453,598,000 in 1933 and $452,526,900 in 1932. Thus the 1934 figure marks an increase of approximately 20 p.c. over either of the two preceding years and a larger increase over 1931. The aggregate value of farm live stock in Canada as in June, 1934, also showed a moderate increase over 1933.

Manufacturing.—The index of manufacturing production averaged 93·4 p.c. of the 1926 base in 1934 as compared with 79·9 in 1933, a gain of 16·9 p.c. The corresponding gain in the index of employment in manufacturing plants was 11·6 p.c. The gain was proportionately greater in the production of producers goods than of consumers goods, the former gaining 28 p.c. as compared with 1933 and the latter 9 p.c.

Forestry.—An active export trade was maintained in planks and boards, the outward movement being 1,367,603,000 feet, an advance of 34·4 p.c. over 1933 and a higher figure than in any year since 1930. Newsprint output showed a gain of 28·8 p.c. as compared with 1933. The 1934 output was the highest on record except for 1929.

Mines.—Mineral production of Canada in 1934 was valued at $277,492,000, an increase of almost $56,000,000 over 1933 and of $86,000,000 over 1932. The value of the output of metals reached the highest point on record, both gold and base metals contributing to this result. The output of copper, of lead, of zinc and of nickel was the highest ever recorded, while coal production increased 16·7 p.c. over 1933.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The output of hydro-electric power in 1934 was 21,167,700,000 k.w.h., a gain of 20·6 p.c. over 1933 and of about 17 p.c. over 1930, the previous record year.

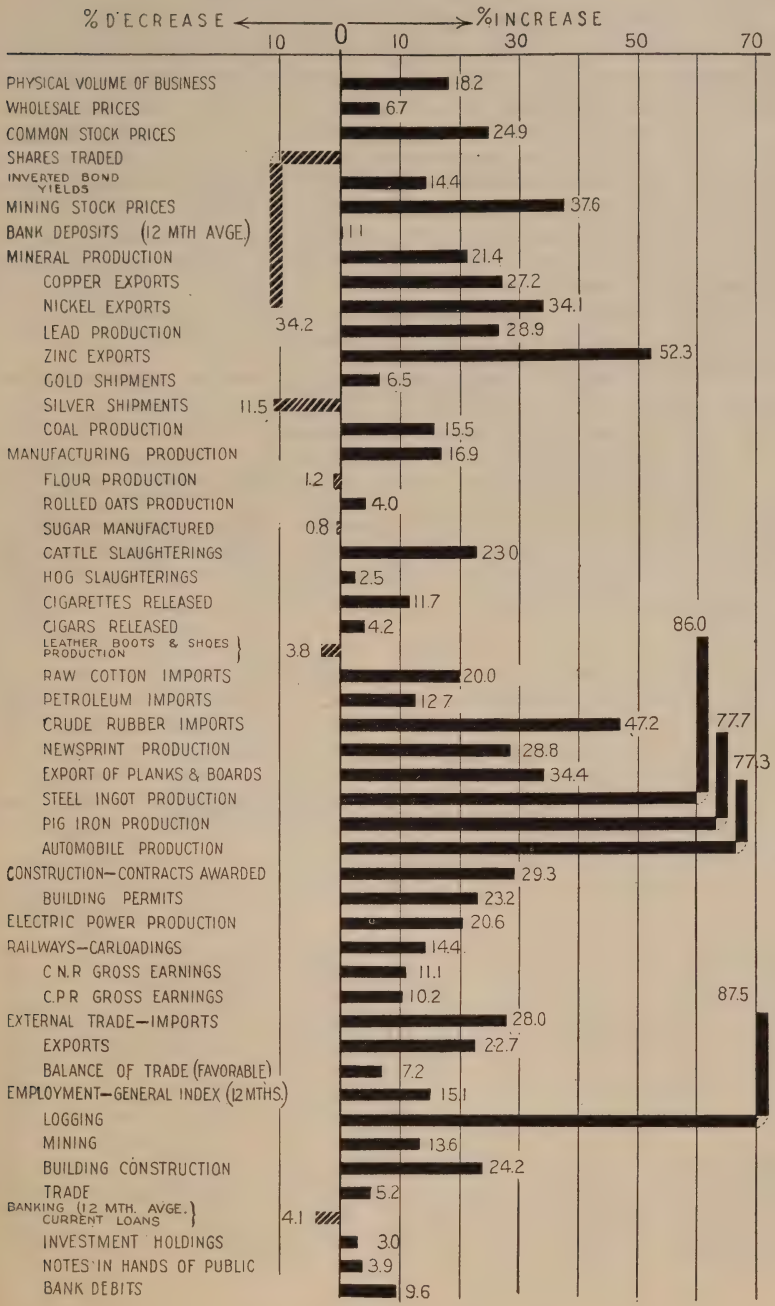
Construction.—While still at a low level, construction contracts awarded amounted to $125,812,000 in 1934 as compared with $97,290,000 in 1933, a gain of 29·3 p.c.

External Trade.—Canada's external trade in the calendar year 1934 showed considerable advance over the preceding year. Imports were valued at $513,469,000 as compared with $401,214,000 in 1933, an increase of 28·0 p.c. Domestic exports were $652,887,000 in 1934 as compared with $531,749,000 in 1933, a gain of 22·8 p.c. Exports of new gold are not included in this figure. If they had been, to the recorded favourable balance of $146,434,000 (allowing for foreign exports) there would be added another $90,982,000, being the excess of gold exported over gold imported.

Transportation.—Railway traffic showed considerable gain in 1934, the total car-loadings of revenue freight being about 2,325,000 cars as compared with 2,032,000 in 1933, a gain of 14·4 p.c. Both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific recorded gains averaging 10 to 11 p.c. in gross operating revenues in 1934 over 1933. Cargo tonnage at leading ports also showed an increase.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF CANADA

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934 COMPARED WITH 1933



Wholesale Prices.—Wholesale prices were relatively steady during 1934 at about 72 p.c. of the 1926 average. These prices were substantially higher than the low point of 63·6 p.c. of the 1926 base reached in February, 1933.

Bank Debits.—The grand total of bank debits, *i.e.*, the grand total of cheques charged to individual accounts, at the thirty-two clearing centres of Canada in 1934 showed a gain of 9·6 p.c. over 1933, being $32,867,000,000 as compared with $29,981,000,000. (See p. 989.)

Comparisons of Canadian Recovery with That of Other Countries.—The recovery of the industrial production of Canada in 1934 as compared with 1933 is shown by the following statement to have been among the most rapid recorded by any of the countries which maintain indexes of industrial production. While the composition of this index varies so greatly as among the countries that it is impossible for any valid conclusion to be drawn from the relative figures for different countries, the percentage gain between 1933 and 1934 is of considerable interest, as is also the percentage of gain shown in the second statement indicating the degree of recovery in each country from the lowest point reached in 1933.

Average Index Numbers of Industrial Production in Leading Countries for 1934, Compared with 1933.

(1928=100, all figures having been placed on the 1928 base by the statisticians of the League of Nations.)

Country.	1933 Average.	1934 Average.	(+) Increase. (−) Decrease.
			p.c.
Germany	69·0	85·8	+24·3
Sweden	86·5	105·8	+22·3
Canada	**65·2**	**79·5**	**+21·9**
Japan	126·1	143·0 (est.)	+13·4
Poland	55·4	62·8	+13·4
United Kingdom	93·5	104·7	+12·0
Czechoslovakia	62·6	69·4	+10·9
Austria	67·3	74·0	+10·0
Chile	118·5	130·0	+ 9·7
Italy	80·5	88·3	+ 9·7
Norway	104·5	111·6	+ 6·8
United States	68·5	71·2	+ 3·9
Netherlands	70·9	71·6	+ 1·0
Belgium	72·2	70·8	− 2·0
France	84·3	78·0	− 7·5

Index Numbers of Industrial Production in Various Countries for the Latest Month of 1935, Compared with the Lowest Point of 1933.

(1928=100.)

Country.	Lowest Point of 1933.	Latest Month 1935.	(+) Increase (−) Decrease.
			p.c.
Canada	**51·7** (Feb.)	**85·8** (Feb.)	**+65**
United States	53·2 (Mar.)	80·2 (Feb.)	+51
Norway	84·2 (July)	121·0 (Feb.)	+42
Germany	62·9 (Jan.)	87·5 (Jan.)	+40
Sweden	80·8 (Apr.)	112·5 (Feb.)	+39
Italy	70·9 (Jan.)	97·1 (Feb.)	+37
Chile	109·1 (July)	145·8 (Feb.)	+34
Poland	46·5 (Mar.)[1]	59·6 (Jan.)	+28
Austria	60·6 (Jan.-Mar.)	75·7 (Jan.)	+25
Japan	124·1 (Mar.)	152·6 (Oct. 1934)	+23
Greece	100·2 (July)	122·8 (Dec. 1934)	+23
United Kingdom	89·9 (Jan.-Mar.)	110·0 (Oct.-Dec. 1934.)	+22
Czechoslovakia	58·6 (Mar.)	67·4 (Jan.)	+15
Belgium	64·3 (Aug.)	67·3 (Jan.)	+ 5
Netherlands	66·5 (Oct.)	69·0 (Feb.)	+ 4
France	78·7 (Jan.)	73·2 (Feb.)	− 7

[1]Textile strike.

Subsection 2.—Other Principal Events of 1933 and 1934.

Provincial General Elections.—During the two years 1933 and 1934, general elections took place in four of the provinces. In 1933, general elections took place in Nova Scotia on Aug. 22, and in British Columbia on Nov. 2; the Liberals, under the respective leadership of A. L. Macdonald and T. D. Pattullo, were returned. On June 19, 1934, general elections took place in Ontario and Saskatchewan; the Liberals, under the respective leaderships of M. F. Hepburn and J. G. Gardiner, were returned.

Celebration of Arrival of United Empire Loyalists.—On May 18, 1933, the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists at Saint John was celebrated in that city. The occasion was made a public holiday in New Brunswick and a message of congratulations was received from the King, while the Prime Minister of Canada, a descendant of the United Empire Loyalists, received the freedom of the city, reviewed military and naval units on parade, and was the principal speaker of the occasion.

Centennial of the City of Toronto.—On Mar. 6, 1934, there was celebrated the centennial completion of the first century of the existence of Toronto as a self-governing city. Greetings were received from different parts of the Empire. The Prime Minister of Canada and the Leader of the Opposition were present at the special centennial meeting of the City Council and the civic luncheon.

Tercentenary of Three Rivers.—On July 15, there commenced the celebration of the third centenary of the foundation of the city of Three Rivers by the Sieur de Laviolette. A monument to the founder was unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and an historical pageant illustrating the history of the city was staged.

Jacques Cartier Quatercentennial.—The four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier, sea-captain of St. Malo, was celebrated in August and early September. The Government of Canada invited the Governments of the United Kingdom, the French Republic and the United States to participate in the celebrations, and the following official delegates represented these countries: The United Kingdom—The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, F.R.S., and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Bt., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; The French Republic—M. P. E. Flandin, Minister of Public Works and M. S. Charlety, Rector of the University of Paris; the United States—The Hon. Warren D. Robbins and Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius.

The official itinerary of the reception and celebration was as follows: Charlottetown, Aug. 24; Gaspé, Aug. 25-26; Quebec, Aug. 27-30; Trois Rivières, Aug. 30; Montreal, Aug. 31–Sept. 2; Ottawa, Sept. 2-3; Toronto, Sept. 4; Niagara, Sept. 5-6; Rochester, Sept. 6. The celebration centred at Gaspé, where the Prime Ministers of the Dominion and the province of Quebec, together with Cardinal Villeneuve, took part in the proceedings.

Subsection 3.—Obituary.

1933.—(See also pp. 1112-1113 of the 1933 Year Book.) June 28, John F. Smith, Eltham, England, Canadian Fruit Trade Commissioner. July 7, Albert E. Horton, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Clerk of Sessional Papers, House of Commons. July 15, Hon. Finlay G. MacDiarmid, Toronto, Ont., former Minister of Public Works

and Highways of Ontario. July 16, James Kirkwood, Ospringe, Ont., former M.P. for East Wellington. July 18, Sir François Lemieux, Quebec, Que., Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec. July 19, Paul E. Caron, Lake Beauport, Que., Secretary of the Revenue Department of Quebec. July 26, F. A. Labelle, Hull, Que., Deputy Chief Railway Commissioner. Aug. 3, J. D. Robertson, Edmonton, Alta., Deputy Minister of Public Works for Alberta. Aug. 10, Judge James Herbert Denton, Toronto, Ont., Senior County Judge of the County of York. Aug. 12, Dr. M. O. Malte, Dominion Botanist, Department of Mines, Ottawa, Ont. Aug. 13, Dr. William Terrill Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, Ont. Aug. 13, Philip James Henry, Ridgetown, Ont., M.L.A. for East Kent. Aug. 25, Hon. Senator Gideon D. Robertson, LL.D., Ottawa, Ont., former Minister of Labour. Aug. 26, George Langley, Maymount, Sask., former Minister of Municipal Affairs. Aug. 27, Col. Henry Brock, Toronto, Ont., former Director of National Service. Sept. 1, Hugh A. McPhee, Ottawa, Ont., Head of the Review Branch of the Department of Pensions. Sept. 3, Dr. Alfred G. Burrows, Toronto, Ont., Provincial Geologist. Sept. 6, Lieut.-Col. A. W. Duffus, Vancouver, B.C., former Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Sept. 12, Hon. Frederick L. Béique, Montreal, Que., Senator for De Salaberry. Sept. 15, J. E. Emile Leonard, Montreal, Que., ex-M.P. for Laval. Sept. 16, Dr. Louis Martial Pelletier, Hawkesbury, Ont., former Chief Translator, Department of Public Archives. Sept. 24, William Edgar Raney, Toronto, Ont., Justice of the Supreme Court and former Attorney General of Ontario. Sept. 25, Hon. Pascal Poirier, Shediac, N.B., Senator for Acadie. Sept. 26, A. E. Poirier, Montreal, Que., ex-Recorder of Montreal. Oct. 7, John D. Sperry, Petite Rivière, N.S., former M.P. Oct. 10, Hon. James David Stewart, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Premier of Prince Edward Island. Oct. 11, Colonel W. J. Keightley, Quebec, Que., Chief Inspector of Ammunition at Dominion Arsenal. Oct. 20, W. C. Wells, Vancouver, B.C., former Minister of Lands in British Columbia. Oct. 24, Fred M. Sproule, Hampton, N.B., former Deputy Speaker of New Brunswick Legislative Assembly. Oct. 25, W. J. Bowser, K.C., Vancouver, B.C., former Premier of British Columbia. Nov. 5, Fred J. Skinner, Kingston, Ont., M.L.A. for Leeds. Nov. 6, John Chisholm, K.C., Montreal Que., former Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice. Nov. 8, Ormond Higman, Ottawa, Ont., former Chief Electrical Engineer, Department of Trade and Commerce. Nov. 9, George Webster, Calgary, Alta., M.L.A. for Calgary. Nov. 10, W. J. O'Neill, Ottawa, Ont., Chief of the Stationery Branch of the Senate. Nov. 15, Louis Guyon, Montreal, Que., former Deputy Minister of Labour of the Province of Quebec. Nov. 22, J. M. Chalifour, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Auditor, Engineer's Branch, Department of Public Works. Nov. 23, Edouard Fafard, Quebec, Que., former Superintendent, Provincial Highways Department. Nov. 30, General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., Montreal, Que., Commander of the Canadian Corps in the Great War. Dec. 1, Hon. John Fisher, Paris, Ont., Senator for Brant, Ont. Dec. 3, Lieut.-Col. R. O. Wheatley, M.C., Montreal, Que., former Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. Dec. 5, Colonel C. F. Hamilton, Ottawa, Ont., Liaison-Intelligence Officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Dec. 9, Hon. Charles Dalton, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island. Dec. 11, Mr. Justice Pierre d'Auteuil, Quebec, Que., Judge of the Superior Court. Dec. 13, Peter Christie, Manchester, Ont., former M.P. for Ontario County.

1934.—Jan. 1, Hon. Ed. A. Dunlop, Toronto, Ont., Provincial Treasurer of Ontario. Jan. 2, Dr. W. Delaney, Quebec, Que., Superintendent of Quebec Lands and Forests. Jan. 5, Dr. Joseph Elzéar Masson, Montreal, Que., Inspector of the Provincial

Bureau of Health and former M.L.A. for Montmagny. Jan. 6, Hon. Jules Tessier K.C., Quebec, Que., Senator for De La Durantaye. Jan. 8, Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith Stratford, Ont., Minister of Public Works and Labour, Ontario. Jan. 9, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Coghill, Ottawa, Ont., Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Jan. 11, Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Toronto, Ont., M.P. for Toronto East and former Minister of National Revenue. Jan. 19, Mr. Justice L. J. A. Brossard, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Superior Court. Jan. 20, Mr. Justice Paul G. Martineau, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Superior Court. Jan. 22, Mr. Justice J. P. Byrne, Bathurst, N.B., Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick and former Attorney General. Jan. 22, Hon. John Stanfield, Truro, N.S., Senator for Colchester. Jan. 23, Major-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., Montreal, Que., late D.O.C., M.D. No. 1, London, Ontario. Jan. 25, William E. Scott, Victoria, B.C., former Deputy Minister of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture. Jan. 26, Hon. W. H. Cushing, Calgary, Alta., First Minister of Public Works for Alberta. Jan. 29, Edward Bayly, K.C., Toronto, Ont., Deputy Attorney General of Ontario. J. F. St. Cyr, Montreal, Que., former Judge of the Superior Court. John F. Wills, Belleville, Ont., Junior Judge of Hastings County. Jan. 31, Mr. Justice William H. Wright, Toronto, Ont., Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Feb. 1, Dr. George V. Harcourt, Powassan, Ont., M.L.A. for Parry Sound. Feb. 2, Hon. Robert Forke, P.C., Winnipeg, Man., Senator for Brandon. Feb. 3, Major A. J. Bell, Pembroke, Ont., former Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Feb. 9, Gustave Evanturel, B.L., Alfred, Ont., former M.L.A. and M.P. for Prescott County. Feb. 20, Sir Hormisdas Laporte, P.C., LL.D., Montreal, Que., former Chairman, War Purchasing Commission. Feb. 21, Gilbert Gaudet, K.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I., former Attorney General of P.E.I. Feb. 23, Samuel Bray, C.E., D.L.S., Ottawa, Ont., former Chief Surveyor, Dept. of Indian Affairs. Mar. 2, Thomas Christie, Lachute, Que., former M.P. for Argenteuil. Mar. 3, Hon. L. A. Wilson, Montreal, Que., Senator for Rigaud. Mar. 5, Christopher P. Chisholm, K.C., Antigonish, N.S., former Minister of Public Works and Mines of Nova Scotia and M.L.C. 1916-28. Mar. 7, Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, Tarland, Scotland, Governor General of Canada, 1893-98. Mar. 11, Mr. Justice Eric N. Armour, Toronto, Ont., Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Mar. 19, James Cobban, Regina, Sask., M.L.A. for Elrose. Mar. 21, Robert Holmes, Toronto, Ont., former M.P. for West Huron. Mar. 22, Col. A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa, Ont., former Deputy Adjutant General. Mar. 23, Lt.-Col. W. J. Bentley, Sarnia, Ont., former Director of Dental Services, C.E.F. Mar. 26, Roderick F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C., former provincial Deputy Minister of Mines. April 5, Mr. Justice G. Desaulniers, Montreal Que., Judge of the Superior Court of Montreal. April 13, Judge Hugh St. O. Cayley, Vancouver, B.C., Senior Judge of the Vancouver County Court and former Premier of the N.W.T. April 17, Harley C. E. Anderson, North Vancouver, B.C., M.L.A. for North Vancouver. Frank S. Cahill, Campbell's Bay, Que., former M.P. for Pontiac. April 29, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., Ottawa, Ont., Assistant Secretary to the Governor General. April 30, Herbert C. Graham, Victoria, B.C., former M.P. for South Brandon. May 3, Col. T. H. Lennox, Toronto, Ont., M.P., for North York May 6, Lt.-Col. O. E. Talbot, Quebec, Que., former M.P. for Bellechasse. May 9, Louis Demers, Quebec, Que., Judge of the Court of Sessions of Quebec. May 11, J. A. Grierson, Weymouth, N.S., presiding judge for Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis counties. Edward C. E. Huycke, Peterborough, Ont., judge of the County Court of Peterborough. Major A. T. Phillips, Ottawa, Ont., Superintending Engineer, Rideau Canal. May 20, Mr. Justice Erastus E. Howard, Montreal, Que., Judge of the

Court of King's Bench, Appeal side. Hon. Richard M. Meredith, London, Ont., former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. May 21, Hon. Peter Smith, Stratford, Ont., former Provincial Treasurer of Ontario. May 26, Mr. Justice Charles Garrow, Toronto, Ont., Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario. May 27, Dr. William Spankie, Kingston, Ont., M.P. for Frontenac-Addington. May 28, Major-General Cortlandt Starnes, St. Hilaire, Que., former Commissioner of the R.C.M.P. May 30, William Currie, Campbellton, N.B., former Speaker of the Legislature of New Brunswick. June 2, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Sparling, D.S.O., Halifax, N.S., General Staff Officer, Sixth Military District. June 6, Dr. Leeming A. Carr, Hamilton, Ont., Sheriff of Wentworth County and former Minister without Portfolio in the Ontario Government. June 15, Hon. James P. Rankin, Stratford, Ont., Senator for Perth North. June 17, Alex. G. Low, Ottawa, Ont., District Inspector of Postal Services. June 18, Hon. C. H. Archer, Montreal, Que., retired Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. June 20, W. J. Glover, Hamilton, Ont., former Controller of Revenue, Post Office Dept. July 1, D. P. Munro, K.C., Waterdown, Ont., M.L.A.-elect for Wellington South. July 16, Francis Ronan Powell, Parry Sound, Ont., former District Judge of Parry Sound. July 27, George A. Morrison, Montreal, Que., Acting Recorder of the City of Montreal. July 30, Lewis Wigle, Leamington, Ont., former M.L.A. for Essex County and M.P. for South Essex. July 31, Mr. Justice Edmund Guérin, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Court of King's Bench. Aug. 5, William J. E. Casey, Ottawa, Ont., Assistant Deputy Minister of Fisheries. Aug. 12, Hon. J. R. Cooke, Belleville, Ont., former Minister without Portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet and former Chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. Aug. 14, John L. Skillicorn, Toronto, Ont., Assistant Dominion Carillonneur. Aug. 22, Conrad F. Just, London, England, former Canadian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg. Aug. 28, John Sylvain, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Translator in the Interior Dept. Aug. 30, George E. McIntosh, Ottawa, Ont., Dominion Fruit Commissioner. Sept. 1, Hon. W. A. Black, Halifax, N.S., M.P. for Halifax and former Minister of Railways. Sept. 6, Andrew B. Ingram, Toronto, Ont., former M.L.A. for West Elgin and M.P. for East Elgin and former Vice-Chairman Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. Sept. 28, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask., M.P. for Long Lake, Sask. Colin Inkster, Winnipeg, Man., ex-M.L.A. and former Minister of Agriculture. Oct. 1, Dr. J. A. Denis, Montreal, Que., M.P. for St. Denis. Oct. 11, Désiré Lahaie, Buckingham, Que., M.L.A. for Papineau. Oct. 12, His Honour W. S. Crowe, Sydney, N.S., Judge of No. 7 District Court. Nov. 1, Alfred Lefurgey, Vancouver, B.C., former M.P. for Prince, P.E.I. Nov. 3, Médéric Duval, Montreal, Que., M.L.A. for Montcalm, Que. Nov. 10, Wm. J. Boulton, Ottawa, Ont., Commercial Intelligence Service, Dept. of Trade and Commerce. Nov. 28, Hon. Wm. A. Galliher, Victoria, B.C., former Judge of the Appeal Court of B.C. Dec. 14, Thomas L. Richard, Ottawa, Ont., Commissioner of Patents. Dec. 17, Hon. J. R. Douglas, Montreal, Que., former Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. Dec. 18, Harvey B. Jackson, Ottawa, Ont., Inspector, Dept. of National Revenue. Dec. 19, Augustin A. Legault, Maniwaki, Que., M.L.A. for Gatineau County. Dec. 22, M. G. Larochelle, B.A., K.C., LL.D., Sorel, Que., former Civil Service Commissioner. Dec. 26, Captain J. E. Bernier, Lévis, Que., formerly of the Dept. of Marine, noted as an Arctic explorer. Georges Dansereau, Grenville, Que., M.L.A. for Argenteuil. Dec. 27, James A. Ellis, Ottawa, Ont., Secretary of the Unemployment Relief Department of Ontario and former M.L.A. for West Ottawa. **1935.**—Jan. 1, George B. Nicholson, Toronto, Ont., M.P. for East Algoma. Jan. 8, James Hogan, Meacham, Sask., M.L.A. for Vonda. Jan. 13, Major C. H. West, Mayne Island, B.C., former Super-

intendent of the R.N.W.M.P. Jan. 15, Judge E. A. C. McLorg, Los Angeles, Cal., Judge of the District Court of Saskatoon. Jan. 17, Theodore Legault, Toronto, Ont., M.L.A. for Nipissing. Jan. 19, W. C. Little, Ottawa, Ont., former Chief Accountant of the Dept. of Railways and Canals. Jan. 28, Hon. Paul L. Hatfield, Yarmouth, N.S., Senator for Yarmouth. Jan. 29, Mr. Justice Louis Coderre, Montreal, Que., Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec and former Secretary of State. Feb. 3, Joseph Wilkins, Ottawa, Ont., former Assistant to the Editor of the Canada Year Book. Feb. 7, J. F. Hume, Nelson, B.C., former Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines for British Columbia. Feb. 10, Spurgeon Campbell, Winnipeg, Man., former O.C. 4th Can. Casualty Clearing Station. Feb. 21, Dr. David H. McFadden, Emerson, Man., former Minister of Public Works for Manitoba. Hon. Albert A. Préfontaine, Winnipeg, Man., Minister without Portfolio in the Manitoba Cabinet. Feb. 24, Captain James Adamson, Helena, Montana, U.S.A., former Clerk of the Senate. Feb. 28, B. F. McGregor, Regina, Sask., M.L.A. for Gravelbourg. Mar. 5, Armand R. LaVergne, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons and M.P. for Montmagny. Mar. 15, Hon. J. D. McGregor, Winnipeg, Man., former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Mar. 16, Hon. Wm. F. Todd, St. Stephen, N.B., former Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Mar. 22, Thomas Wm. McGarry, K.C., Toronto, Ont., former Provincial Treasurer of Ontario. Mar. 30, Hon. A. W. Morris, former Provincial Treasurer of Quebec. April 1, Donald F. Kellner, Edmonton, Alta., former M.P. for East Edmonton. J. McNairn Hall, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Junior Judge of the District of Algoma. April 3, Hon. W. G. Mitchell, Montreal, Que., former Provincial Treasurer of Quebec and M.P. for St. Antoine. Reuben E. Truax, Walkerton, Ont., former M.P. and M.L.A. for South Bruce. April 7, Hon. W. D. Robbins, New York, U.S.A., U.S. Minister to Canada. April 13, Justice John M. McEvoy, Toronto, Ont., of the Supreme Court of Ontario. April 18, W. K. Baldwin, Baldwin's Mills, Que., former M.P. for Stanstead, Que. April 19, Frederick J. Coulthard, New Westminster, B.C., Chairman of the New Westminster Harbour Commission. April 21, Eugène Lafontaine, Montreal, Que., former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal of Quebec. Inspector Arthur Patteson, Director of Intelligence and Liaison Officer, R.C.M.P. April 22, Hon. H. S. Béland, Kingston, Ont., Senator for Lauzon, Que., and former Cabinet Minister. April 25, Sir Albert E. Gooderham, K.C.M.G., Toronto, Ont. May 2, Hon. Peter F. Martin, Halifax, N.S., Senator for Halifax. May 7, Hon. Eugène Roberge, Quebec, Que., M.L.C. for Lauzon. May 8, Hon. D. L. McLeod, Winnipeg, Man., Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner. May 15, J. Maurice Gabias, New York, U.S.A., M.L.A. for St. Henry. Seraphin R. Leger, Nashwaak Bridge, N.B., M.L.A. for Gloucester. May 18, Hon. John Lewis, Toronto, Ont., Senator for Toronto. May 22, Hon. Frederick L. Schaffner, Boissevain, Man., Senator for Boissevain.

Section 5.—Extracts from the Canada Gazette—Official Appointments, Commissions, etc.*

Lieutenant-Governors, 1933.—Dec. 28, George Desbrisay DeBlois, Esq., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of P.E.I., *vice* the Hon. Charles Dalton, deceased. **1934.**—April 24, Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude, P.C., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Nov. 17, William Johnston Tupper, Esq., K.C., Winnipeg, Man.; to be Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba (effective Dec. 1, 1934). **1935.**—Feb. 5, Col. the Hon. Murray MacLaren, P.C., C.A.M.C., C.M.G., LL.D., M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S., Saint John, N.B.; to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

* This list is in continuance of that at pp. 1113-1117 of the 1933 Year Book.

Privy Councillors, 1933.—Dec. 6, Robert Charles Matthews, Esq., of the City of Toronto; to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. **1934.**—Nov. 17, Richard Burpee Hanson, B.A., LL.B., K.C., M.P., Fredericton, N.B.; to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Grote Stirling, Esq., C.E., M.P., Kelowna, B.C.; to be a member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Cabinet Ministers, 1933.—Dec. 6, The Hon. Robert Charles Matthews, P.C., to be Minister of National Revenue. **1934.**—Nov. 17, The Hon. Richard Burpee Hanson, B.A., P.C., LL.B., K.C., M.P.; to be Minister of Trade and Commerce, *vice* The Hon. H. H. Stevens, resigned. The Hon. Grote Stirling, P.C.; to be Minister of National Defence, *vice* The Hon. D. M. Sutherland, resigned. The Hon. Donald Matheson Sutherland, P.C.; to be Minister of Pensions and National Health, *vice* the Hon. Murray MacLaren, resigned.

Senators, 1933.—Dec. 30, Hon. Guillaume André Fauteux, P.C., Outremont, Que.; Lucien Moraud, K.C., Quebec, Que.; Horatio Clarence Hocken, Toronto, Ont.; Alfred Ernest Fripp, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.; Louis Coté, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.; Ralph Byron Horner, Blaine Lake, Sask.; Walter Morley Aseltine, K.C., Rosetown, Sask.

New Members of the House of Commons, Seventeenth Parliament, 1933.—Oct. 23, Aimé Boucher, elected for Yamaska, Que.; Joseph E. Michaud, elected for Restigouche-Madawaska, N.B.; John A. MacMillan, elected for Mackenzie, Sask. **1934.**—April 16, Almon Secord Rennie, elected for South Oxford; Sept. 24, Wilson H. Mills, elected for Elgin West, Ont.; Thomas L. Church, elected for Toronto East, Ont.; William P. Mulock, elected for York North, Ont.; Hugh B. McKinnon, elected for Kenora-Rainy River, Ont.; Colin Campbell, elected for Frontenac-Addington.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, 1933.—Nov. 13, Col. J. A. Hope, D.S.O., M.C., V.D., resigns his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, with effect from Sept. 11, 1933, on appointment as a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Nov. 13, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to approve of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Wilgar, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, Queen's University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, as an Honorary Aide-de-Camp, effective Nov. 10, 1933. **1934.**—April 5, Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Foy, V.D., relinquishes his appointment as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General on completion of tenure of command of The Governor General's Foot Guards. Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Chrysler, M.C., V.D., is appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp on assuming command of The Governor General's Foot Guards.

Official Appointments, 1933.—Sept. 7, The Honourable the Postmaster General of Canada and Edward James Underwood, Esquire, and Hormidas Beaulieu, Esq., both of the Post Office Department, Ottawa; to be official representatives of Canada at the Congress of the Universal Postal Union to be held at Cairo, Egypt. Sept. 13, Robert Elmer Wodehouse, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Ottawa, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association; to be Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, effective Oct. 1. Sept. 16, Ephraim Herbert Coleman, Esq., K.C., of Winnipeg, Man.; to be Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General of Canada. Joseph Oscar Patenaude, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be King's Printer and Controller of Stationery. François Napoléon Garceau, Esq., K.C., of Drummondville, Quebec; to be a Member of the Board of Railway

Commissioners for Canada and to be Deputy Chief Commissioner. E. René Richard, LL.B., of Sackville, N.B.; to be a member of the Pension Appeal Court. Sept. 28, John Thomas Connelly Thompson, D.S.O., K.C.; Robert John Kee, M.D.; James F. Ellis, M.D.; Douglas Washburn Gray, M.D., C.M.; Joseph Alphonse Lionel Robert, M.D., C.M.; Howard Alfred Lorne Conn, M.C.; Sir Richard Ernest William Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and Stephen Jones, Esq.; to be members of the Canadian Pension Commission; John T. C. Thompson, D.S.O., K.C.; to be Chairman. Nov. 29, Hon. Hugh Alexander Stewart, Minister of Public Works; to be Acting Secretary of State for Canada during the existing absence of the Honourable the Secretary of State. Dec. 21, Hon. James Alexander MacDonald, Chief Justice of the Province of British Columbia; to be Administrator of the Government of the said Province during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor from Jan. 1 to Feb. 12, 1934, both dates inclusive. Dec. 23, Hon. Charles Percy Fullerton, K.C., of Ottawa, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; Frederick K. Morrow, Esq., Toronto, and J. Edouard Labelle, Esq., K.C., Montreal, to be Trustees in the place and stead of and in succession to the incorporators of the Canadian National Railway Company; Hon. Charles Percy Fullerton to be Chairman. Dec. 30, Hugh Day Scully, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be Commissioner of Customs. David Sim, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be Commissioner of Excise. **1934.**—Jan. 17, William Murray Dickson, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be Deputy Minister of Labour. Feb. 13, Major Milton Fowler Gregg, V.C., M.C. and bar, M.A.; to be Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Feb. 20, Brigadier-General E. A. Cruickshank, LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R. Hist. Soc., Ottawa, Ont.; His Honour Judge F. W. Howay, LL.B., F.R.S.C., New Westminster, B.C.; J. C. Webster, Esq., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Shediac, N.B.; Prof. D. C. Harvey, M.A., F.R.S.C., Halifax, N.S.; Prof. Fred Landon, M.A., F.R.S.C., London, Ont.; Hon. E. F. Surveyer, B.A., LL.M., B.C.L., F.R.S.C., Montreal, Que.; and J. B. Harkin, Esq., Commissioner of National Parks, Ottawa, Ont.; to be re-appointed members of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada: Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruickshank to be Chairman and O. Wilford Bryan, Esq., Ottawa, to be Secretary to the Board. Mar. 22, Thomas Magladery, Esq., Ottawa, Ont., Director of Soldier Settlement; to be Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization and Director of Soldier Settlement. Mar. 29, Hon. John Alexander Mathieson, Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island; to be administrator of the government of Prince Edward Island during the absence of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor. April 11, T. O. King, Esq., Raymond, Alta.; to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health for a period of three years from April 1, 1934. May 3, Hon. J. D. Chaplin, M.P., St. Catharines, L. C. Raymond, Esq., K.C., Welland, and W. G. Wilson, Esq., Ridgeway, all of the Province of Ontario; to be members of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority. June 2, Dr. Frank Allen, Head of the Department of Physics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. F. M. G. Johnson, Dean of Science, McGill Univ., Montreal, Que.; Dr. O. Klotz, Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. R. W. Brock, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.; and Tom Moore, Esq., Ottawa, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; to be members of the National Research Council for a period of three years expiring Mar. 31, 1937. June 19, Hon. John Henderson Lamont, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada; to be Deputy Governor General. July 13, The Honourable the Secretary of State; to be the Minister to exercise any authority or perform any function required of a Minister

of the Crown under the provisions of the Dominion Franchise Act. July 26, Oliver Master, Esq., Ottawa, Chief, Economics Division, Dept. of Trade and Commerce; to be Secretary of the Commissioners appointed by P.C. 1588 to investigate and report if any further payments should be made in addition to those provided for in the Agreement with the Province of Alberta with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources. Aug. 6, Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett Gowler Taylor, D.S.O., Judge of the King's Bench Division of the Province of Manitoba; to be Acting Chairman of the Canadian Pension Commission for one year from Aug. 6, 1934. Aug. 11, Dr. George Samuel Horace Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Dr. John Franklin Booth, Commissioner of Agricultural Economics; Clive Davidson, Esq., Dominion Bureau of Statistics; Albert Gosselin, Esq., Agricultural Economics Branch; and Dr. Albert Kenneth Eaton, Department of Finance; to constitute the initial Dominion Marketing Board, Dr. Barton to be Chairman. Oct. 18, James Burns Spencer, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be a member of the Federal District Commission, *vice* W. T. Macoun, deceased. Nov. 19, Jacques Narcisse Cartier, Esq., Montreal, Que.; to be a Member and the Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, *vice* Thomas Maher, resigned.

1935.—Jan. 14, Hon. Horace Harvey, Edmonton, Chief Justice of the Province of Alberta; to be Administrator of the Government of the said Province during the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor from Feb. 20, 1935 to Apr. 20, 1935, both dates inclusive. Jan. 25, William Christie, Esq., Prince Albert, Sask., Dominion Land Surveyor; to be Special Examiner under Section 12 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act. Jan. 31, Archibald Leitch, Esq., Guelph, Ont.; to be Chairman of the Dominion Marketing Board, *vice* Dr. G. S. H. Barton, resigned (effective Feb. 15, 1935). Feb. 9, Leo Paul Saint-Amour, Montreal; to be Assistant Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada, for a period of seven years effective from Feb. 18, 1935. Feb. 11, Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of the Province of Alberta, appointed Administrator of the Government of the Province of Alberta from Feb. 20 to Apr. 20, 1935; to continue as administrator until May 1, 1935, during the absence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. Mar. 26, Frederick C. Bell, C.M.G., M.D., Antoine Chassé, M.C., Charles Douglas Crowe, M.C., and Seymour G. MacKenzie, M.D.; to be Members of the Canadian Pension Commission. April 12, Patrick M. Draper, Esq., Ottawa, Ont.; to be a Member of the Dominion Council of Health, *vice* F. McKenna, Montreal, deceased. April 30, Dr. Edgar Spinney Archibald and Dr. Edward Stanley Hopkins, both of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; James R. Girvin, Mendora, Man.; Olaf Nylund, Shaunavon, Sask., and Leonard Koole, of Monarch, Alta., Grain Growing Farmers; P. Chester Colquhoun, Maple Creek, Sask., Live-Stock Farmer; Reuben P. Gilchrist, of Wild Horse, Alta., Range Farmer; Frederick James Freer, Winnipeg, Man., Mortgage Companies of Canada; Brenton Pascoe Alley, Toronto, Ont., Canadian Bankers' Association; Dr. William John Black, Montreal, Que., Canadian National Railways; Edgar Ward Jones, Calgary, Alta., Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Joseph Henry Ellis, Winnipeg, Man., Government of Manitoba; Oliver Stanley Longman, of Edmonton, Government of Alberta; Alexander Malcolm Shaw, of Saskatoon, Sask., Government of Saskatchewan; to be the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Advisory Committee, pursuant to Section 3 of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, with Dr. E. S. Archibald as Chairman.

Judicial Appointments, 1933.—July 21, Sergeant-Major Thomas Charles Davies, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, White Horse, Yukon Territory; to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Yukon Territory with the powers and

authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any ordinance in force in said Territory. July 29, Hon. Robert Alfred Ernest Greenshields, Montreal, Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec; to be Chief Justice of the said Superior Court. Hon. Albert Sévigny, of the City of Quebec, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec; to perform the duties of Chief Justice in the District of Quebec as it is constituted for the Court of King's Bench Sitting in Appeal. J. Alfred Prévost, K.C., of the City of Quebec; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. Aug. 11, Charles James Lennox, Esq., of the City of North Vancouver, B.C., barrister-at-law; to be a Judge of the County Court for Vancouver in the said Province, and a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Aug. 29, Louis Joseph Arthur Brossard, K.C., of the City of Montreal; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Sept. 6, Harold B. Robertson, Esq., K.C., of Vancouver, B.C.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. William Garland McQuarrie, Esq., K.C., of New Westminster, B.C.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of Appeal for British Columbia. Sept. 7, John Murton Hanbidge, Esq., K.C., Kerrobert, Sask.; to be Judge of the District Court for the District of Humboldt, Sask. Edward Sexton Wilson, Esq., K.C., of Humboldt, in the Province of Saskatchewan; to be Judge of the District Court for the District of Weyburn in the said Province. Sept. 11, John Andrew Hope, Esq., K.C., Perth, Ont.; to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Sept. 18, Norman Scarth MacDonnell, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; to be a Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario and *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Sept. 18, His Honour James Parker, Sixth Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York in the Province of Ontario; to be the Judge of the said County Court. Ian McLean MacDonell, Esq., K.C., of Toronto, Ont.; to be Sixth Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Province of Ontario. Sept. 21, John Arthurs McGibbon, Esq., K.C., Oshawa, Ont.; to be Judge of the County Court of the Counties of Victoria and Haliburton, in the Province of Ontario, and a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Oct. 19, John Doull, Esq., K.C., New Glasgow, N.S.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Robert Harper Murray, Esq., K.C., Dartmouth, N.S.; to be Judge of the County Court of District Number 1, comprising the County of Halifax, N.S. Dr. Clermont Bourget, Indian Agent at Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories; to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Northwest Territories with the powers and authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any law or ordinance in force in the said Territories. Nov. 30, George Franklin McFarland, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Dec. 12, Daniel Richards Byers, Esq., Fort William, Ont., barrister-at-law; to be Judge of the District Court of the Provisional District of Rainy River and to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Dec. 30, Romeo Langlais, Esq., K.C., Quebec, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. **1934.**—Feb. 3, Bryson C. Donnan, Esq., Belleville, Ont., barrister-at-law and County Crown Attorney; to be Deputy Judge of the County Court of Hastings, Ontario. Feb. 15, John Alexander McEvoy, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Feb. 24, Cecil Gordon MacKinnon, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Alfred Forest, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Joseph Alexander Guilbault, Esq., K.C., Joliette, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court

in and for the Province of Quebec. Mar. 28, Thomas Herbert Barton, Esq., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; to be Third Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, Province of Ontario, and a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for the said Province. Mar. 29, James Cardwell Makins, Esq., K.C., Stratford, Ont.; to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Francis Louden Smiley, Esq., Haileybury, Ont.; to be Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario, and a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for the said Province. Joseph Duncan Matheson, Esq., K.C., Macleod, Alta.; to be Judge of the District Court of the District of Peace River, Province of Alberta, and a local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. His Honour Judge Lucien Dubuc, late Judge of the District Court of the District of Peace River, Province of Alberta; to be Judge of the District Court for the District of Edmonton in the said Province, *vice* His Honour Judge Taylor, deceased. April 11, Albert Edwin Honeywell, Esq., K.C., Ottawa, Ont.; to be Fourth Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York in the said Province, and to be a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario. Frank Worthington Wilson, Esq., K.C., Windsor, Ont.; to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Lanark in the said Province, and to be a local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, (effective May 1, 1934). April 12, Jean Baptiste Dominique Bumbray, Esq., Outremont, Que., advocate; to be a Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, in the said Province, effective April 16, 1934. Alexandre Chase Casgrain, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. June 25, Acting-Sergeant Dennis Withers, Non-Commissioned Officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; to be a Justice of the Peace in and for the Yukon Territory, with the powers and authorities of two Justices of the Peace under any law or ordinance in force in the said Territory. Aug. 16, William Thomas Henderson, Esq., K.C., of the City of Brantford, Ontario; to be a Judge of the High Court of Justice for the Province of Ontario. Thomas Francis Battle, Esq., K.C., of the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario; to be Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Nipissing in the said Province. Sept. 1, Gregor Barclay, Esq., K.C., Montreal, Que.; to be a Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench in and for the Province of Quebec. Sheldon Lapierre Smoke, Esq., Paris, Ont., barrister; to be Judge of the County Court for the County of Peterborough in the said Province. William Angus Livingstone, Esq., K.C., Annapolis Royal, N.S.; to be Judge of the County Court of District No. 3, comprising the Counties of Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth in the said Province. Sept. 14, Hon. Jean Baptiste Archambault, Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, Que.; to be Senior Judge of the said Court. Joseph Georges Magnan, Esq., Advocate of the City of Montreal, Que.; to be a Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal. Oct. 25, Neil Romuald McArthur, Esq., K.C., Glace Bay, N.S.; to be Judge of the County Court of District No. 7, comprising the counties of Cape Breton, Victoria and Richmond in the said Province. Dec. 3, Frederick George Tanner Lucas, Esq., K.C., Vancouver, B.C.; to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Dec. 19, William F. Lane, Esq., Moncton, barrister-at-law and Police Magistrate; to be Judge of the Juvenile Court in and for the City of Moncton, *vice* R. Dwight Mitton, retired. **1935.**—Jan. 31, Hon. Henry Hague Davis, Toronto, Ont., Justice of the Court of Appeal for Ontario; to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Hon. John Babington MacAulay Baxter, Saint John, N.B., a Puisne Judge of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, Appeal Division, and a

Judge of the Chancery Division of the said Court, with the title Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

Commissioners, 1933.—June 28, Guy Guilbault, Esq., Barrister, Joliette, Que.; to be a Commissioner to investigate such charges of political partizanship against employees of the Dominion Government in the Province of Quebec as may be referred to him. July 8, Harry A. Scott, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Buenos Aires, Argentina; to be a Commissioner to administer such oaths, and take and receive such affidavits, declarations and affirmations concerning any proceedings had, or to be had, in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada as may be competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in Argentina. July 21, Capt. John Arsenault, of Ross Ferry, Capt. John Arsenault, of Alder Point, and Capt. Walter Shea, of Alder Point, in the Province of Nova Scotia; to be Pilot Commissioners for the Pilotage District of Bras d'Or, Nova Scotia; Capt. John Arsenault, of Ross Ferry, to be Chairman. July 31, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, P.C., K.C., and Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G., of London, England; Rt. Hon. Sir William Thomas White, P.C., K.C.M.G., Toronto, Ontario; Hon. John Edward Brownlee, K.C., M.L.A., Edmonton, Alberta; and Beaudry Leman, Esq., B.Sc., C.E., Montreal, Que.; to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act for the purposes of investigating the banking system in Canada with special reference to the Bank Act, the Dominion Notes Act, the Finance Act and the Currency Act, and the advisability of establishing a Central Banking Institution; Lord Macmillan to be Chairman of the said Commission. Oct. 14, Arthur Stuart Bleakney, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations concerning proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and any other such oaths, etc., as may be competent for His Excellency the Governor General in Council to authorize in Brazil. Nov. 6, Frank Patterson, Esq., K.C., Truro, N.S.; to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partizanship against employees of the Dominion Government in the Province of Nova Scotia. Nov. 24, Joseph Linton Hetherington, Esq., Halifax, N.S.; to be Chairman of the Halifax Harbour Commission, *vice* Col. Earle Caleb Phinney, resigned. Obed. P. Goucher, Esq., Middleton, N.S.; to be a Member of the Halifax, Harbour Commission. Nov. 30, Frederick Alexander Warner, Esq., Halifax, N.S., Assistant Post Master; to be a Commissioner to administer the oath of allegiance and of office to employees entering the Halifax Post Office. Dec. 29, George Roy Stevens, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at the City of Melbourne, Australia; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Australia in or concerning any proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer such other oaths, etc., as by law it is competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in Australia. Hon. Andrew K. Dysart, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Man.; Hon. Henry V. Bigelow, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Sask., and George C. McDonald, Esq., of the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec, Chartered Accountant; to be Commissioners to inquire and report as to whether the Province of Saskatchewan should receive consideration, and to what amount, in addition to the sums provided in the agreement transferring the natural resources to the Province and scheduled to Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act, Chapter 41 of the Statutes of Canada, 1930; Hon. Andrew K. Dysart to be Chairman and Oliver Master, Chief, Economics Division, Dept. of Trade and Commerce, to be Secretary of the Com-

missioners. **1934.**—May 22, Hon. William Ferdinand Alphonse Turgeon, Hon. Philip Edward Mackenzie and Hon. William Melville Martin, Puisne Judges of the Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan; and Hon. Hector Y. MacDonald, Hon. Henry Veedes Bigelow, Hon. John Fletcher Leopold Embury, Hon. George Edward Taylor, Hon. Donald MacLean and Hon. William E. Knowles, Puisne Judges of the Court of King's Bench; to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer the oath of allegiance and all other oaths as may be prescribed to all person or persons who now hold or holds or shall hereafter hold any office or place of trust or profit within the said Province of Saskatchewan. July 6, Hon. Louis Arthur Audette, retired Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; to be a Commissioner to investigate and report if there be justiciable grounds for certain claims made on behalf of the estate of the late John Ross for advances made as banker to contractors on Sections 3, 6, 9 and 15 of the Intercolonial Railway. July 7, Right Hon. Sir Lyman Poore Duff, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of Canada; to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, Chapter 99, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, to inquire into allegations affecting the conduct of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen with reference to matters relating to the said Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as Commissioner of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province of Ontario. Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Thomas Bell, M.P., James Ilsley, M.P., Jean Louis Baribeau, M.P., Oscar L. Boulanger, M.P., Alexander McKay Edwards, M.P., Samuel Factor, M.P., Donald MacBeth Kennedy, M.P., (Peace River), William Walker Kennedy, M.P., (Winnipeg South Centre), Mark Senn, M.P., and Edward James Young, M.P.; to be Commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 99, to continue, complete and report on the inquiry instituted by them as a select special committee of the House of Commons in respect of chain stores, agricultural implements, fish, flour mills and bakeries and canning of fruit and vegetables: the said Commissioners to hold office without salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profits of any kind attached thereto under the provisions of the Senate and House of Commons Act; Hon. H. H. Stevens to be Chairman. July 19, Hon. Andrew K. Dysart, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba; Hon. Thomas Mitchell Tweedie, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta; and George C. MacDonald, Esq., of the City of Montreal, Que., chartered accountant; to be Commissioners to inquire into and report if any further grant is required in addition to the sums mentioned in paragraph 20 of the Agreement made in 1905, between the Government of the Province of Alberta, and the Government of the Dominion of Canada, to place the said Province in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources; Hon. Andrew K. Dysart to be Chairman. H. A. MacNeill, Esq., Barrister, of the City of Kingston; to be a Commissioner pursuant to Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate such charges of political partizanship against employees of the Dominion Government in the Province of Ontario as may be referred to him. Sept. 12, Frederick Thomas Krerouse, Esq., Solicitor, Melbourne, Australia; to be a Commissioner to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Australia concerning proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and take such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for His Excellency in Council to authorize in Australia. Sept. 14, Right Hon. Sir Thomas White, P.C., K.C.M.G., Toronto, Ont.; Hon. John Alexander Mathieson, of Charlottetown, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, and Edward Walter Nesbitt, Esq., Woodstock, Ont.; to be a Royal Commission to take into consideration and deal with the recommendation of the Duncan Commission,

1926, that there be a revision of the financial arrangements between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the Maritime Provinces, the said Commission to have the special authority specified under Part III of the Inquiries Act; Sir Thomas White to be Chairman. Oct. 29, William Walker Kennedy, Esq., K.C., M.P., Winnipeg; to be Chairman of the Commission constituted by Order in Council P.C. 1461, 7th July, 1934, to continue the inquiry into the spread of prices, etc., *vice* Hon. H. H. Stevens, resigned. Nov. 8, J. E. Read, Esq., K.C., legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs, and R. B. Viets, Esq., Solicitor to the Treasury, Dept. of Finance; to be Commissioners under Section 6, Part II, of the Inquiries Act, to investigate certain cases of alleged overpayments contrary to the Militia Pension Act. Dec. 8, His Honour Judge J. J. Coughlin, Windsor, Ont.; to be a Commissioner on behalf of the Government of the Province of Ontario to inquire into all municipal, school, public utilities and other local affairs affecting or relating to the Cities of Windsor and East Windsor and the Towns of Walkerville and Sandwich. Ernest L. McColl, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Havana, Cuba; to be a Commissioner to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Cuba concerning any proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for the Governor General in Council to authorize in Cuba. Dec. 14, J. E. Ganong, Esq., Toronto, Ont.; to be re-appointed a Member of the Toronto Harbour Commission for a further period of three years. **1935.**—Jan. 30, Hon. John Babington MacAulay Baxter and Hon. Ward Chipman Hazen Grimmer, Puisne Judges of the Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; to administer the oath of allegiance and such other oaths as may be required, to any person or persons who now hold or may hereafter hold positions of trust or profit in the public service in the said Province. Jan. 31, J. C. Richter, Esq., Hamilton, Ont.; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths of allegiance and of office to employees entering the Hamilton Post Office. Feb. 9, Messrs. W. F. Napier, W. S. Richards, W. H. Miller and J. Frank Champous, all of Campbellton, N.B., and E. A. Rockett, of Dalhousie, N.B.; to be Pilotage Commissioners for the Pilotage District of Restigouche River, replacing all present Pilotage Commissioners for the Pilotage Districts of Bonaventure, Que., and Restigouche, these districts having been merged in the newly created district of Restigouche River. A. F. Carr, Esq., Campbellton, N.B.; to be Secretary and Treasurer of the newly created Pilotage District of Restigouche River, *vice* present Secretaries and Treasurers of the Pilotage Districts of Bonaventure, Que., and Restigouche, retired. Feb. 19, L. M. Cosgrave, Esq., Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, Australia; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in Australia concerning matters affecting proceedings in the Supreme and the Exchequer Courts of Canada and to administer such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for the Governor General in Council to authorize in Australia. Mar. 22, His Honour Judge James Parker, Senior Judge of the County Court of York in the Province of Ontario; to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 of the Copyright Amendment Act, to investigate and report whether the Canadian Performing Right Society Limited, or any other society, association or company, unduly withholds the issue or grant of licences for or in respect of the performance of dramatic-musical or musical works in Canada; also to investigate and report as to whether fees, royalties, etc., are excessive and whether any such company conducts its operations in Canada detrimental to the interests of the public. Mar. 25, Hon. John B. M. Baxter, Chief Justice of the

Province of New Brunswick; to be a Commissioner under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to inquire into and report upon certain allegations made by Hon. Peter Veniot, Member of the House of Commons for Gloucester, N. B., as to the administration of the patrol system under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in the waters of Baie des Chaleurs in the said Province. April 18, Maurice Arram, Esq., London, Eng., Solicitor; to be a Commissioner to administer oaths, take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in England concerning any proceedings in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada and any such other oaths, etc., as may be competent for the Governor General in Council to authorize in England. May 3, His Honour Judge E. J. Daly, of the County Court for the County of Carleton, Ontario; to be a Commissioner, under Part I of the Inquiries Act, to investigate certain allegations made in the House of Commons by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., in reference to derogatory remarks alleged to have been made by Inspector Dawson of the Penitentiary Branch.

Imperial Honours and Decorations—Jan., 1934 to Jan., 1935.—*Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.):* Jan. 1, 1934, Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff, Ottawa, Ont.

Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.): Jan. 1, 1935, Col. Albert Edward Gooderham, Toronto, Ont. (Deceased).

Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Civil Division (K.B.E.): June 4, 1934, Dr. Frederick Grant Banting, Toronto, Ont.; Jan. 1, 1935, Charles William Lindsay, Montreal, Que.

Knight Bachelor (Kt.): Jan. 1, 1934, Joseph Tellier, Quebec, Que.; June 4, 1934, Charles Edward Saunders; Jan. 1, 1935, Hon. Joseph A. Chisholm, Halifax, N.S.

Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military: Jan. 1, 1935, Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Ottawa, Ont.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.): Jan. 1, 1934, Arthur Beauchesne, Ottawa, Ont.; R. W. Breadner, Ottawa, Ont.; Thomas Mulvey, Ottawa, Ont.; H. H. Rowatt, Ottawa, Ont. June 4, 1934, Alexander Johnston, Ottawa, Ont.; Ernest Joseph Lemaire, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. William James Roche, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Ottawa, Ont. Jan. 1, 1935, Dr. John C. Webster, Shediac, N.B.; Henry Wise Wood, Carstairs, Alta.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.) Military: Jan. 1, 1935, Brig. W. H. P. Elkins, Kingston, Ont. *Civil:* Jan. 1, 1934, Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto, Ont.; Miss E. C. Rayside, Hamilton, Ont.; Miss E. L. Smellie, Ottawa, Ont.; Miss Charlotte Whitton, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Laura Wood, N.B.; Miss Laura Holland, Vancouver, B.C. June 4, 1934, Miss Margaret Eleanor Theodora Addison, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Waagen Allan, Calgary, Alta.; Miss Winifred Kydd, Montreal, Que.; Rev. Mother Marie Anna Piché, Montreal, Que.; Miss Margaret Marshall Saunders, Toronto, Ont. Jan. 1, 1935, Henry Black, Regina, Sask.; Joseph E. Grégoire, Quebec, Que.; Camillien Houde, Montreal, Que.; William J. Stewart, Toronto, Ont.; John S. Plaskett, Victoria, B.C.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) Military: Jan. 1, 1935, Squadron Leader Roy S. Granby, Trenton, Ont. *Civil:* Jan. 1, 1934, Madame Beaubien, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. G. E. Campbell, Windsor, Ont.; Miss Gertrude Childs, Winnipeg, Man.; Miss J. M. Colby, Stanstead, Que.; Miss M. D. Fowler, Swan River, Man.; Mrs. A. J. Freiman, Ottawa, Ont.; Madame Hamilton, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. McNaughton, Saskatoon, Sask.; Miss Ruby Simpson, Regina, Sask.; Miss

Josephine Strothard, Truro, N.S.; Madame Tessier, Quebec, Que. June 4, 1934, Edwin Lester Brittain, Ottawa, Ont. Jan. 1, 1935, Edwin A. Baker, Toronto, Ont.; William Caven, Montreal, Que.; Clennell H. Dickins, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. Edna M. Guest, Toronto, Ont.; Jean Isabel Gunn, Toronto, Ont.; Mabel F. Hersey, Montreal, Que.; Rev. S. E. Lambert, Toronto, Ont.; Wilfred R. May, Edmonton, Alta.; Daniel McIntyre, Winnipeg, Man.; F. L. C. Pereira, Ottawa, Ont.; Georges H. Robichon, Three Rivers, Que.; John T. Ross, Winnipeg, Man.; James W. Somers, Toronto, Ont.; Jennie Webster, Winnipeg, Man.

Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.) Military: Jan. 1, 1935, R. S. M. Wenceslas Bilodeau, Quebec, Que. *Civil:* Jan. 1, 1934, John Guy, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Craven, New Liskeard, Ont.; Mrs. Darrach, Brandon, Man.; Miss R. M. Davies, Prince Rupert, B.C.; Miss Nancy Dunn, Sunset Prairie, B.C.; Miss Amy Earl, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Miss Hannah Eastabrook, Saint John, N.B.; Mrs. Hedley, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mrs. Parsons, Port Credit, Ont.; Miss Elizabeth Pearston, Grand Prairie, Alta.; Mrs. Phillips, Prince Albert, Sask.; Mrs. Ross, Riley Brook, N.B.; Miss Bertha Smith, London, Ont.; Miss Annie Tilley, Lethbridge, Alta.; Miss M. E. Lawson, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. Coghlan, Montreal, Que. Jan. 1, 1935, Serg.-Maj. Frederick Anderton, Ottawa, Ont.; Robert Atkinson, Sydney, N.S.; Louis Bourassa, Peace River, Alta.; Thomas T. Bower, Winnipeg, Man.; James R. Bowler, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles Davis, Gaspé, Que.; Sarah Feeney, Montreal, Que.; Dr. A. J. Hunter, Toulon, Man.; Frances H. E. Hasell, Grande Prairie, Alta.; Samuel Kennedy, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; George C. King, Calgary, Alta.; William A. McKnight, Winnipeg, Man.; Helen M. O'Donahoe, Ottawa, Ont.; Amedée Robitaille, Wako, Ont.; Sveinn Thorvaldson, Riverton, Man.; Alice E. Wilson, Ottawa, Ont.

Imperial Honours and Decorations of June 3, 1935.*—*Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (G.C.M.G.):* Rt. Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., Toronto.

Knight Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (G.B.E.): Edward Wentworth Beatty, Montreal.

Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (K.C.B.), Military: Major-General James Howden MacBrien, Ottawa.

Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (K.C.M.G.): Hon. Herbert Meredith Marler, Tokio, Canadian Minister to Japan.

Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (K.B.E.): Arthur George Doughty, Ottawa, and John Cunningham McLennan, Toronto.

Knight Bachelor (Kt.): Senator Joseph Amable Thomas Chapais, Quebec; Edmund Wyly Grier, Toronto; Ernest Campbell MacMillan, Toronto; Charles George Douglas Roberts, Toronto.

Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (C.B.), Military: Major-General Ernest Charles Ashton, Esquimalt, B.C.

Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George (C.M.G.): George Samuel Horace Barton, Ottawa; Charles Camsell, Ottawa; William Clifford Clark, Ottawa; Cyrille Fraser Delage, Quebec; William Stuart Edwards, Ottawa; Rev. Charles William Gordon (Ralph Connor), Winnipeg; Hon. George Herbert Sedgewick, Ottawa; Harry Stevenson Southam, Ottawa; James Hossack Woods, Calgary; Simon James McLean, Ottawa.

Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.), Civil: Edward Johnson, New York; Merchant Mahoney, Washington; William Ezra Matthews, Ottawa;

*Taken from the published list at the time of going to press.

Robert Edward McKechnie, Vancouver; Dr. Helen Richmond Young Reid, Montreal; Mrs. Sarah Trumbull Warren, Toronto; Frank Thomas Shutt, Ottawa; William Lash Miller, Toronto; Col. Henry Campbell Osborne, Ottawa. *Military:* Lieut.-Col. Henry Willis O'Connor, Ottawa.

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.), Civil: Miss Mary Ellen Birtles, Alexander, Man.; Miss Mary Vivienne Burnham, Ottawa; Mrs. Minnie Julia Beatrice Campbell, Winnipeg; John Honeyford Campbell, Ottawa; Albert Chevalier, Montreal; Miss Rebecca Mary Church, Toronto; Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, Callander, Ont.; Frederick William Davey, Victoria; David Merritt Duncan, Victoria; Alfred Fitzpatrick, Toronto; Charles Sanderson Fosbery, Montreal; L'Abbe Victorin Germain, Quebec; John Eckford Gow, Kingston; Edwin Austin Hardy, Toronto; Miss Sarah Emily Maxwell, Ottawa; Mrs. Lucy Maude Montgomery MacDonald, Leaskdale, Ont.; George Albert McKee, Edmonton; Lester Bowles Pearson, Ottawa; Miss Mary Pinkham, Calgary; Arthur Melville Scott, Calgary; John Alexander Stiles, Ottawa; Mrs. Jessie Mabel Stewart, Perth, Ont.; Mrs. Ella Westley Thorburn, Ottawa. *Military:* Commander Ronald Ian Agnew, Halifax; Squadron Leader George Eric Brookes, Camp Borden, Ont.; Major Edson Louis Millard Burns, Ottawa.

Companion of the Imperial Service Order (I.S.O.): George Clayton Anderson, Ottawa; Joseph Oscar Patenaude, Ottawa; Col. Herbert Victor Rorke, Ottawa; Donald Henry Ross, Melbourne, Australia; David John Scott, Winnipeg; Harrison Watson, Catsfield Place, near Battle, Sussex, Eng.

Member of the Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.), Civil: Albert Martin Belding, Saint John, N.B.; Edward Percy Brown, Wolfville, N.S.; Ray Brown, Ottawa; Mrs. Agnes Condie, Condie, Sask.; William Johnstone Cook, Grand Forks, B.C.; Mrs. Mary Tupper Chapman, Vernon, B.C.; Mrs. Annie Charlotte Dalton, Vancouver; Miss Euphemia Luella Denton, Nipawin, Sask.; George Ferguson, Fort San, Sask.; Marcel Gabard, Ottawa; Harold Stacey Graham, Ottawa; George Thomas Hann, Ottawa; William Ide, Ottawa; Joseph Adelard Lavoie, Montreal; George Frederick Lewis, Toronto; Mrs. Margaret Alice Marshall, Edmonton; Mrs. Daisy Marshall, Edmonton; Mrs. Hannah Glen MacDonald, Saskatoon; Alexander McKay, Truro, N.S.; Thomas Henry Mansell, Ottawa; Michael Connolly MacCormac, Ottawa; Miss Jean Ethel Maclachlan, Regina; Mrs. Ethel Alberta McKillop, Calgary; Clement Peter Moore, Sydney, N.S.; Miss Kathleen O'Brien, Village Island, Alert Bay, B.C.; Mrs. Harriet Osborne, Dawson City, Y.T.; Mrs. May Paul, Prince Albert, Sask.; Mrs. Bessie Waldon MacLean Reynolds, Toronto; Mrs. Jane Rose, Vancouver; Miss Elsie Saunders, Ottawa; George Simpson, Ottawa; Harry Slater, Lachute, Que.; John Stevens, Ottawa; Mrs. Lilian Carter Stephens, Portage la Prairie, Man.; Miss Mona Wilson, Charlottetown; Mrs. Hannah Zelda Woods, Fredericton, N.B.; George Washington Yates, Ottawa; Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Pendleton Crombie, Ottawa; Elijah Silverstone, Montreal. *Military:* First Class Master Gunner (W.O. I) Herbert Collings, Esquimalt, B.C.; Commissioned Victualling Officer John George Buckner Horne, Esquimalt, B.C.; Warrant Officer (Class I) Anthony Augustine Rabnett, Ottawa; Regimental Sergt.-Maj. (W.O. I) George Rolffe, Halifax; Regimental Sergt.-Maj. (W.O. 1) John Wyatt, Kingston.

Days of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Oct. 9, 1933 and Monday, Oct. 8, 1934, were appointed by proclamation as "days of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvests and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured".

APPENDIX I.

1.—Immigration in the fiscal year 1934-35.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, the immigrants into Canada, classified as in the summary table appearing on p. 213 of this volume, were as follows: from U.K., 2,198; from U.S.A., 5,960; from other countries, 3,978; total, 12,136.

Canadians returned from the United States during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, classified as in the table on p. 227, were as follows: Canadian-born, 5,811; British-born with Canadian domicile, 937; naturalized Canadian citizens, 870; total, 7,618.

2.—External Trade of Canada in the fiscal year 1934-35.

Preliminary figures of the external trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935, show a grand total trade of $1,189,550,801, as compared with a figure of $1,019,453,094 in the preceding year, or an increase of $170,097,707. The increase in the imports was $88,618,219. Domestic exports increased by $80,131,849, and foreign exports by $1,347,639. Figures by industrial groups are given in the following table, where the figures of imports and exports may be compared with the totals given for previous years in the tables on pp. 554. 562-563 of this volume

Imports and Exports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1935.

Industrial Group.	Imports.
	$
Agricultural and vegetable products	109,418,595
Animals and animal products	19,957,477
Fibres, textiles and textile products	81,798,280
Wood, wood products and paper	21,199,687
Iron and its products	100,056,145
Non-ferrous metals and their products	28,496,629
Non-metallic minerals and their products	102,428,037
Chemicals and allied products	28,872,053
Miscellaneous commodities	30,189,941
Total Imports	**522,416,844**
Total, Dutiable Imports	301,231,613
Total, Free Imports	221,185,231
Duty Collected	84,402,174

Industrial Group.	Exports.
	$
Agricultural and vegetable products	226,233,097
Animals and animal products	86,848,144
Fibres, textiles and textile products	7,523,144
Wood, wood products and paper	160,507,709
Iron and its products	40,736,038
Non-ferrous metals and their products	94,619,455
Non-metallic minerals and their products	15,654,323
Chemicals and allied products	15,270,064
Miscellaneous commodities	12,083,020
Total, Domestic Exports	659,474,994
Total, Foreign Exports	7,658,963
Total Exports	**667,133,957**
Grand Total, External Trade	**1,189,550,801**

APPENDIX II.

Dairying Statistics.

The dairy industry is dealt with under the following headings: total milk production; butter and cheese; miscellaneous factory products; and finally, the total value of the dairy production of Canada. For the year 1934 preliminary estimates have been made which will be revised when annual returns are available.

Total Milk Production.—The data presented in Table 1 represent the quantities of dairy products expressed in terms of milk. The total milk production for 1934 is estimated at 16,295,952,700 lb., an increase of 247,227,800 lb. or 1·5 p.c. over the previous year. Creamery butter, dairy butter and miscellaneous products increased in quantity, while milk used for cheese making and for domestic and live-stock consumption declined.

1.—Totals, Dairy Production of Canada Expressed in Pounds of Milk, 1925-34, and by Provinces, 1934.

Province.	Total Milk Production.	Made into Butter.		Made into Cheese.		Miscellaneous Factory Products.[1]	Whole Milk Otherwise Used.
		Dairy.	Creamery.	Home-made.	Factory.		
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1925	**14,386,104,000**	**2,380,000,000**	**4,033,980,000**	**5,597,000**	**1,859,961,000**	**262,043,000**	**5,844,523,000**
1926	**14,591,873,000**	**2,223,959,000**	**4,148,469,000**	**5,788,000**	**1,923,394,000**	**254,072,000**	**6,036,200,000**
1927	**14,825,821,000**	**2,223,959,000**	**4,143,077,000**	**4,653,000**	**1,546,237,000**	**287,417,000**	**6,620,487,000**
1928	**14,512,899,000**	**2,106,900,000**	**3,933,513,000**	**4,873,000**	**1,619,348,000**	**296,254,000**	**6,552,011,000**
1929	**14,349,023,000**	**2,060,080,000**	**3,998,667,000**	**5,490,000**	**1,329,959,000**	**307,725,000**	**6,647,102,000**
1930	**15,126,459,000**	**2,283,152,000**	**4,348,431,000**	**9,115,000**	**1,333,977,000**	**312,800,000**	**6,838,984,000**
1931	**15,772,852,000**	**2,418,488,000**	**5,289,612,000**	**10,095,000**	**1,276,315,000**	**252,532,000**	**6,525,810,000**
1932	**15,917,868,000**	**2,503,381,000**	**5,009,790,000**	**11,593,400**	**1,349,872,000**	**219,571,000**	**6,823,751,000**
1933	**16,048,724,900**	**2,492,799,000**	**5,132,233,800**	**10,565,400**	**1,244,840,700**	**243,716,000**	**6,924,570,000**
1934	**16,295,952,700**	**2,573,186,000**	**5,455,641,700**	**11,372,490**	**1,117,249,600**	**264,000,000**	**6,874,503,000**
P. E. Island	141,952,300	45,650,000	43,130,300	3,400	3,808,600	532,000	48,828,000
Nova Scotia	464,582,700	146,950,000	133,249,700	418,000	–	16,828,000	167,137,000
New Brunswick	429,408,800	174,545,000	74,161,800	67,000	3,924,000	2,060,000	174,651,000
Quebec	4,262,642,500	345,649,000	1,611,055,300	2,800,000	243,275,200	16,401,000	2,043,462,000
Ontario	6,442,066,400	765,865,000	1,882,712,200	1,456,000	823,166,200	172,653,000	2,796,214,000
Manitoba	1,046,875,200	216,308,000	483,981,800	1,885,000	12,662,400	5,702,000	326,336,000
Saskatchewan	1,513,494,200	503,315,000	488,762,200	1,624,000	8,400,000	5,106,000	505,287,000
Alberta	1,454,354,500	313,694,000	599,155,500	2,800,000	14,410,000	5,878,000	518,417,000
British Columbia	540,576,100	61,210,000	139,432,900	319,000	7,603,200	38,840,000	293,171,000

[1]The data in this column for 1933 and 1934 include the ice cream made in specialized ice-cream plants and confectionery establishments.

Butter and Cheese.—The butter output of creameries in 1934 was 233,047,500 lb., a gain of 13,814,954 lb., or 6·3 p.c., over the previous year, and 7,092,254 lb., or 3·1 p.c., over the 1931 production, which was the largest amount previously recorded. Dairy butter increased 3,433,000 lb., or 3·2 p.c., to 109,918,000 lb. Butter reached its maximum exportation in the year ended June 30, 1933, when 34,128,944 lb. were exported. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1934, the exports were 428,300 lb. and the imports were 2,875,562 lb. The apparent consumption of butter in 1934 is estimated at 335,029,401 lb., or 30·92 lb. per capita.

The quantity of factory cheese made in Canada during 1934 is estimated at 99,754,500 lb., a decrease of 11,391,993 lb. or 10·3 p.c. Cheese made on farms is estimated at 1,011,300 lb., an increase of 68,000 lb. The fact that greater quantities of milk were used for butter making and for the fluid milk trade in recent years has resulted in a significant reduction in cheese manufacturing. The decrease recorded between 1933 and 1934 was greater than that shown between 1932 and 1933, but the most outstanding decline occurred in 1927 and a lesser decline in 1929. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb.; in 1904 it reached its maximum exportation of 233,980,716 lb. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1934, the exports were 61,167,800 lb. The apparent consumption of cheese in 1934 was 39,410,147 lb. or 3·64 lb. per capita. It will be seen, therefore, that the domestic consumption represented only 39·1 p.c. of the total cheese production of the Dominion.

2.—Production of Butter and Cheese in Canada, 1925-34, and by Provinces, 1934.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Total Butter.	Home-made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Total Cheese.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Canada, 1925	**100,000,000**	**169,494,967**	**269,494,967**	**533,016**	**177,139,113**	**177,672,129**
1926	**95,000,000**	**177,209,287**	**272,209,287**	**516,745**	**171,731,631**	**172,248,376**
1927	**95,000,000**	**176,978,947**	**271,978,947**	**415,417**	**138,056,908**	**138,472,325**
1928	**90,000,000**	**168,027,039**	**258,027,039**	**435,059**	**144,584,619**	**145,019,678**
1929	**88,000,009**	**170,810,230**	**258,810,230**	**490,000**	**118,746,286**	**119,236,286**
1930	**97,529,000**	**185,751,061**	**283,280,061**	**813,030**	**119,105,203**	**119,918,203**
1931	**103,310,000**	**225,955,246**	**329,265,246**	**901,300**	**113,956,639**	**114,857,939**
1932	**106,936,400**	**214,002,127**	**320,938,527**	**1,027,100**	**120,524,243**	**121,551,343**
1933	**106,485,000**	**219,232,546**	**325,717,546**	**943,300**	**111,146,493**	**112,089,793**
1934	**109,918,000**	**233,047,500**	**342,965,500**	**1,011,300**	**99,754,500**	**100,765,800**
Prince Edward Island	1,950,000	1,842,400	3,792,400	300	340,000	340,300
Nova Scotia	6,277,000	5,692,000	11,969,000	33,000	–	33,000
New Brunswick	7,456,000	3,168,000	10,624,000	6,000	350,400	356,400
Quebec	14,765,000	68,819,100	83,584,100	250,000	21,721,000	21,971,000
Ontario	32,715,000	80,423,400	113,138,400	130,000	73,497,000	73,627,000
Manitoba	9,240,000	20,674,100	29,914,100	168,000	1,130,600	1,298,600
Saskatchewan	21,500,000	20,878,400	42,378,400	145,000	750,000	895,000
Alberta	13,400,000	25,594,000	38,994,000	250,000	1,286,600	1,536,600
British Columbia	2,615,000	5,956,100	8,571,100	29,000	678,900	707,900

Miscellaneous Factory Products.—The production of condensed milk in Canada in 1934 is estimated at 8,916,000 lb. as compared with 9,899,331 lb. in the previous year. Evaporated milk increased from 53,420,684 lb. to 56,778,000 lb. The production of all concentrated whole-milk products amounted to 67,918,000 lb. in 1934 as compared with 64,608,304 lb. in 1933. The production of concentrated milk by-products amounted to 25,750,000 lb. in 1934, of which 16,576,000 lb. was skim-milk powder. In 1933 the production was 20,673,252 lb. Thus concentrated whole-milk products increased 5·1 p.c. and concentrated milk by-products increased 24·6 p.c. Ice cream made in factories in 1934 amounted to 4,444,000 gallons as compared with 4,066,209 gallons in 1933, an increase of 9·3 p.c.

3.—Quantities and Values of Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1932-34.

Product.	Quantities.			Values.		
	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]	1932.	1933.	1934.[1]
	lb.	lb.	lb.	$	$	$
Conc. Whole-Milk Pdts.—						
Condensed milk	14,825,485	9,899,331	8,916,000	1,259,634	840,106	752,000
Evaporated milk	47,915,532	53,420,684	56,778,000	3,492,758	3,335,684	3,517,000
Powdered milk	789,018	1,178,755	2,111,000	95,114	135,608	241,000
Cream powder	26,206	34,138	38,000	6,108	10,575	12,000
Condensed coffee	112,614	75,396	75,000	13,655	9,600	9,000
Totals, Conc. Whole-Milk Products	63,668,855	64,608,304	67,918,000	4,867,269	4,331,573	4,531,000
Concentrated Milk By-Pdts.—						
Condensed skim milk	5,098,096	4,101,870	4,752,000	226,041	196,402	228,000
Evaporated skim milk	–	–	52,000	–	–	3,000
Powdered skim milk	11,485,238	13,307,471	16,576,000	772,630	848,766	1,057,000
Condensed buttermilk	339,738	1,227,663	286,000	9,057	25,572	6,000
Powdered buttermilk	957,388	1,229,459	2,419,000	47,996	58,943	116,000
Casein	367,230	737,816	1,513,000	24,313	71,494	147,000
Sugar of milk	95,485	68,973	152,000	5,641	4,138	9,000
Totals, Conc. Milk By-Products	18,343,175	20,673,252	25,750,000	1,085,678	1,205,315	1,566,000
Ice Cream	4,556,477[2]	4,066,209[2]	4,444,000[2]	5,939,290	5,160,497	5,723,000
Sundries	–	–	–	1,029,595	871,946	725,621

[1]Provisional estimate. [2]Gallons.

Total Value of Dairy Production.—The value of all dairy products in 1934 is estimated at $181,966,021 as compared with $170,828,667 in 1933, an increase of 6·5 p.c. The value of the dairy production of Canada in 1934 was the highest since 1931 and shows an advance of $22,891,888 or 14·4 p.c. over the low value recorded in 1932. All products increased in value except factory cheese. The prices of creamery butter during the first quarter of 1934 were higher than in the same period of the preceding year. The midsummer decline was about the same as usual, but as the season advanced butter prices closely paralleled those of the previous year. The value per lb. of creamery butter, as shown in Table **3,** represents an average of 19·9 cents in 1934 and 19·8 cents in 1933. Total butter shows a value of $63,933,300 in 1934, an increase of $3,764,191 as compared with 1933, while total cheese was valued at $9,932,921 in 1934, a decrease of $1,289,084.

4.—Value of Dairy Production of Canada, 1925-34, and by Provinces, 1934.

Province.	Dairy Butter.	Creamery Butter.	Home-made Cheese.	Factory Cheese.	Misc. Factory Products.	Milk Otherwise Used.	All Products.[1]
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada 1925	**32,128,799**	**63,008,097**	**95,073**	**36,571,556**	**16,882,747**	**136,177,373**	**284,863,645**
1926	**28,252,777**	**61,753,390**	**80,240**	**23,807,841**	**17,767,271**	**149,643,469**	**277,304,979**
1927	**30,435,121**	**65,709,986**	**70,654**	**25,522,148**	**18,879,335**	**154,257,346**	**294,874,590**
1928	**29,103,000**	**64,702,538**	**82,000**	**30,494,463**	**20,581,490**	**152,661,856**	**297,625,347**
1929	**28,929,000**	**65,929,782**	**82,800**	**21,471,339**	**22,091,945**	**153,238,000**	**291,742,857**
1930	**27,385,000**	**56,670,594**	**115,555**	**18,089,87(**	**21,074,228**	**101,230,000**	**237,068,157**
1931	**21,450,000**	**59,198,878**	**108,500**	**12,824,695**	**16,559,619**	**78,876,000**	**191,389,692**
1932	**15,311,000**	**49,475,479**	**94,120**	**11,379,922**	**13,112,612**	**71,627,000**	**159,074,133**
1933	**16,623,000**	**43,546,109**	**94,021**	**11,127,984**	**13,804,553**	**78,016,000**	**170,828,667**
1934	**17,492,000**	**46,441,300**	**100,021**	**9,832,900**	**14,949,800**	**84,974,000**	**181,966,021**
Prince Edward Island	332,000	518,300	21	34,700	44,200	459,000	1,520,221
Nova Scotia	1,444,000	1,366,100	3,000	–	799,600	1,980,000	5,940,700
New Brunswick	1,342,000	693,800	1,000	38,500	160,000	1,884,000	4,477,300
Quebec	2,658,000	13,075,600	25,000	2,118,000	1,565,200	24,003,000	45,322,800
Ontario	5,166,000	16,728,100	12,000	7,202,700	9,298,100	38,139,000	79,058,900
Manitoba	1,340,000	3,928,100	18,000	117,600	441,700	2,998,000	9,851,400
Saskatchewan	2,903,000	3,966,900	16,000	86,200	400,100	4,898,000	13,222,200
Alberta	1,876,000	4,734,900	22,000	141,500	441,500	6,259,000	14,299,900
British Columbia	431,000	1,429,500	3,000	93,700	1,799,400	4,354,000	8,272,600

[1]The data in this column include the value of skim milk and buttermilk. For all Canada this was $8,176,000 in 1934 as compared with $7,617,000 in 1933, $7,074,000 in 1932, $11,381,000 in 1931, and $12,503,000 in 1930.

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